ONE CENT!

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

With FINANCIAL REVIEW and QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT

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ONE CENT!

THE WEATHER.

Fair; fresh westerly, shifting to southerly winds.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 78⅝c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 39⅜c; cash cotton, 5½c.

FOREIGN.—The French Government has issued a Yellow Book on the Fashoda question, in which prior occupation of the disputed point is asserted, and it is made clear that France regards the British demand for evacuation as an ultimatum which must be resisted. It appears, however, that the negotiations have proceeded in a conciliatory spirit, and a semi-official statement issued in Paris declares that there is no ground for alarmist rumors. In London the situation is considered grave, but it is intimated that a proposition is expected from France which may lead to a settlement. Dr. Mueller, who attended the first victim of the bubonic plague in Vienna, has died of the disease. The Emperor of China is said to be afflicted with an incurable malady. The German Emperor will erect a marble fountain in Constantinople to commemorate his visit to the Sultan.—Page 1.

Page 1.

Serious race troubles are in progress in North Carolina. At Ashpole three white men were shot and four negroes accused of the crime have been captured.

Two wealthy young Englishmen, who came to this country to buy a seventy-pound gold brick, were all ready to part with $10,000, when Capt. McClusky of the Detective Bureau heard of the transaction and interrupted it.

A peace cross was unveiled on Mount St. Albans, near Washington, the site for the new Episcopal cathedral, yesterday, the ceremonies being attended by President McKinley.

Page 2.

Revised registration tables show a total of 556,489 for the five boroughs.

A man found fainting in the Bowery yesterday told a sad tale, and was found to be dying from starvation.

Randolph Guggenheimer yesterday denied that he attended the meeting in Carnegie Hall to indorse the candidacy of Justices Daly and Cohen.

James C. Carter has selected the committee provided for Friday night at the Carnegie Hall mass meeting, which was called to take action on the judiciary nominations.

Benjamin Hanford, the Socialist candidate for Governor, addressed the Central Labor Union yesterday. He said that if elected he would not administer the Government in the interest of all the people, but with partiality, to the destruction of capitalism.

Party leaders yesterday were discussing the registration figures, and the Republicans were quick to claim that victory was assured. The Democratic managers declined to base any estimates on the returns, declaring them meaningless.

Page 3.

The Rev. W. R. Campbell, a Presbyterian pastor of Salt Lake City, said that polygamy in Utah was flourishing, and that in twenty-five years the Church would hold the balance of power in America.

Mayor Quincy of Boston was in this city yesterday and told about Boston's free bath system and other methods of that municipality for giving pleasure to the public. He thinks New York is behind the times in this regard.

Capt. David Wilson, Second Battery, N. Y. N. G., completed thirty years' service in the organization yesterday, and was presented with a silver loving cup on behalf of the officers and men of his command. A Major's commission was also handed to him.

Page 4.

The Navy Department yesterday made public the parts of Admiral Sampson's report covering the conduct of the fleet under his command in the West Indies, telling of the chase of Cervera's fleet, how the Spaniards were hounded over the Southern seas, held at bay in Santiago Harbor, and finally destroyed.

Page 5.

A colored porter in Jersey City killed his wife and then himself. A railroad engineer in the same city attempted a similar tragedy. He is dead and his wife is in a critical condition.

Page 7.

It is expected in Philadelphia that 500,000 persons will visit the city to attend the peace jubilee, which opens to-morrow.

The sixty-sixth anniversary of the Second Street Methodist Episcopal Church was celebrated yesterday.

The commerce of Manila is disturbed by the conflict of Spanish and American authority in Philippine waters. The attitude of the insurgent troops is menacing.

Dr. Richard S. Storrs of Brooklyn, in his sermon on "The New Missionary Outlook," rejoiced that Protestant churches could now extend their field to the islands captured from Spain.

President Low has suggested issuing 3 per cent. bonds of Columbia University to lighten the yearly interest in the debt of the institution. John B. Pine says there is no cause for apprehension over the financial situation.

Page 10.

The Rev. Dr. MacArthur, in Calvary Baptist Church, last evening discussed the ritualistic controversy in the Church of England, and its possible consequences.

The first of a series of Sunday meetings to discuss "Present Day Problems and the Church" was held at the Broadway Tabernacle yesterday. Dr. Josiah Strong addressed the meeting upon the "Social Mission of the Church."

James G. Cannon, Vice President of the Fourth National Bank, delivered an address on "Helpfulness" at a meeting of young men at the branch of the Young Men's Christian Association in West Fifty-seventh Street yesterday.

Prof. Felix Adler talked yesterday on "The Good and Evil Results of the War." He argued against annexation of the Philippines and the policy of expansion. He severely arraigned the system which admits of political appointments.

Services were held in St. James's Church, Madison Avenue, yesterday, which was the ninety-third anniversary of the battle of Trafalgar, in commemoration of that event. Thanks were also offered for the success of the American arms in the recent war.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.

Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.

Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.

Court Calendars.—Page 8.

Society.—Page 7.

Markets.—Page 8.

WANTS TO RAISE THE VIZCAYA.

Report that Hobson Will Ask for a Large Appropriation for That Purpose.

SANTIAGO, Oct. 23.—It is reported from Guantanamo that Naval Constructor Hobson, who left there early last week for Jamaica, with the intention of taking the Atlas Line steamer for New York City, will go to Washington before his return here to obtain an appropriation—if possible $1,000,000—for the purpose of raising the sunken Spanish cruiser Vizcaya.

The plans for raising the Cristobal Colon have been perfected and the work is progressing in accordance with the instructions left by Mr. Hobson. It is expected Mr. Hobson will be back within a month.

HOBSON'S BROTHER HAZED.

Compelled to Recite Accounts of the Naval Hero's Exploits.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 23.—A prominent member of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday received a letter from his son, who is a cadet at West Point, in which an amusing story is told. A brother of Lieut. Richmond Pearson Hobson is a cadet at the Military Academy, and the cadets, who are accustomed to haze the more timid new-comers, have this Fall devoted their attention exclusively to young Hobson.

Copies of papers containing accounts of Lieut. Hobson's exploits are furnished the younger brother, and he is compelled to memorize the articles word for word. Then he is placed in the assembly hall before the other cadets and required to repeat them. Whenever the name "Hobson" is uttered he is required to point to his breast with the index finger of his right hand and say, parenthetically, "That is me."

FRENCH CLAIM TO FASHODA

A Yellow Book Published Giving the Correspondence with the British Government.

PRIOR OCCUPATION ASSERTED

Demand for the Evacuation of the Disputed Point Regarded as Equivalent to an Ultimatum, Which France Must Resist.

PARIS, Oct. 23.—A semi-official note issued this evening says:

"There is no foundation for the alarmist rumors regarding the relations between France and Great Britain. It is equally incorrect to say that extraordinary measures have been taken at any of our naval ports."

The Fashoda Yellow Book is voluminous, but it does not include Major Marchand's report, which will be published later. The dispatches were largely anticipated by the English Fashoda Blue Book. The diplomatic conversations recorded show a curious endeavor on the French side to represent that Marchand's mission was quite as important as Gen. Kitchener's, on the ground that the struggle was against the Khalifa and barbarism.

On Sept. 18 M. Delcasse, the Foreign Minister, informed the British Ambassador to France, Sir Edmund Monson, in explicit language that France did not regard Lord Salisbury's claim to the Soudan by virtue of conquest as applying to Fashoda, on the ground that the Marchand expedition went to the relief of the French expedition under Capt. Lieotard, which dated from a period long before the declaration in the House of Commons by Sir Edward Grey, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in Lord Rosebery's Cabinet, as to the policy of the British Government toward the Soudan, and at a time when the equatorial provinces were lost to civilization. In fact, M. Delcasse argued, unless Great Britain possessed the Sultan's mandate as well as the Khedive's to acquire all former Egyptian provinces, France considered herself equally entitled with England to possession of any point occupied by French officers.

Judging from the Yellow Book dispatches, the foregoing represents the French standpoint, and M. Delcasse contends that as Marchand reached Fashoda first, England has no right to demand an evacuation of Fashoda prior to negotiations. On Sept. 30 M. Delcasse declared to Sir Edmund Monson that such a demand would be equivalent to an ultimatum, and while he could afford to sacrifice France's material interests so long as her honor was intact, for the sake of the Anglo-French entente, no one could doubt what would be the reply of France to such a demand.

The subsequent dispatches appearing in the Yellow Book relate to conversations between Baron de Courcel, French Ambassador in London, and Lord Salisbury, the latter contending that the capture of Khartoum entitled Egypt to possession of all the Mahdi's dominions, and the French Ambassador arguing that Major Marchand had captured Fashoda before Gen. Kitchener took Khartoum, and that France had for a long time held several posts in the Bahr-el-Gazal. Lord Salisbury retorted that the French forces in the regions referred to were too weak to constitute effective occupation.

A final dispatch dated Oct. 12 from Baron de Courcel to M. Delcasse records a conversation with Lord Salisbury, in which the French Ambassador claimed access to the Nile through the Bahr-el-Gazal, and asked an amicable delimitation of the respective spheres of interest of the two powers, in reply to which Lord Salisbury indicated that it would be necessary for him to consult his colleagues.

Baron de Courcel having represented that it would be impossible for Major Marchand to retire until it was settled where he should go, and how the evacuation was to be effected, Lord Salisbury, after reflecting very seriously, said he was not sufficiently acquainted with the geography of Africa to reply for the present regarding delimitation, and, moreover, that he could not enter into projects of that nature without consulting with his associates. Baron de Courcel concludes the dispatch of Oct. 12 by saying:

"I quitted him on these explanations, which were pronounced in a conciliatory and friendly tone."

Troops Ordered to Cherbourg.

CHERBOURG, France, Oct. 23.—Orders have been received at the military and naval arsenals here to prepare for the arrival of a large body of troops to-morrow. The barracks are being hurriedly put in order for their reception.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—M. Leckroy, French Minister of Marine, explains that the movement of troops to Cherbourg is merely one of relief forces for Crete and the colonies.

THE SITUATION GRAVE.

Sharp Conflict Between the British and French Positions—A Possible Solution.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—The French Yellow Book on Fashoda seems to indicate an intention on the part of the French Government to utilize the Marchand affair as a means of raising the whole Egyptian question. This impression is confirmed by the comments of most of the Paris papers this morning.

The London press admits the gravity of the situation revealed by the Yellow Book, but the papers are unanimous in declaring that it is simpossible for Lord Salisbury to consent to any negotiation until Fashoda is evacuated. As, however, the French Foreign Minister, M. Delcasse, with equal firmness declines to withdraw Marchand without previous negotiation, the situation has an ominous look.

The Times, in its editorial, says Lord Salisbury has not replied to Baron de Courcel's pretensions with the decision which might have been hoped for.

Baron de Courcel, after a long conference with M. Delcasse, left Paris for London yesterday. According to Le Temps, he had an important conversation with Lord Salisbury before he left London, and will have another on returning here.

Another dispatch from Paris says it is rumored there that he is bringing to London definite proposals for the evacuation of Fashoda on condition that France be granted a Nile outlet on the River Bahr-el-Gasal, one of the tributaries of the Nile, entering it about 150 miles southwest of Fashoda at Mokrem-el-Bohur.

Most of the special dispatches to the London morning papers say that yesterday the feeling in Paris was decidedly more hopeful, owing to the widespread idea—which the Yellow Book confirms—that Lord Salisbury had not flatly refused to entertain Baron de Courcel's suggestion of compensation for the evacuation of Fashoda.

FASHODA QUESTION IN RUSSIA.

A St. Petersburg Paper's Advice to France to Resist England.

The story published in the papers yesterday from a German source that Count Muravieff, the Russian Foreign Minister, had recommended to the French Government a peaceful settlement of the Fashoda question is at singular variance with an alleged inspired article that appeared in a recent number of the Viedomost of St. Petersburg. That journal advises France to maintain her acquired rights in Africa at all hazards, and adds:

"The question whether the equatorial territory and the Upper Nile are res nullius is to be decided on the ground of the instructions given to Gen. Gordon by the English Government and confirmed by the Khedive with reference to the evacuation of Equatoria and Bahr-el-Ghasal. Le Temps of Paris lately quoted the project for the organization of the Soudan as drawn up by Gordon on the basis of the instructions issued by the Khedive and in accordance with the orders which he received from England. This project was embodied in the words, 'The provinces of the Equator and of Bahr-el-Ghasal shall be evacuated and given up.'

"Not only does Egypt possess no rights over this part of the Soudan, but France can even go so far as to give up the end it has in view and instead thereof demand that it be accorded, in the name of Egypt, the same rights of a temporary occupation on the Upper Nile as are now possessed by England in the lower and middle regions of the Nile."

THE PLAGUE AT VIENNA.

Dr. Mueller, Who Attended Barisch, Succumbs to the Disease—His Devotion to Science.

VIENNA, Oct. 23.—Dr. Mueller, who attended Herr Barisch, the surgical assistant at Prof. Nothnagle's bacteriological establishment who died on Tuesday from bubonic plague, died this morning. The three nurses, who had developed symptoms of the disease, are somewhat improved today.

Dr. Mueller had many English and American pupils. He owed his death to his fearless devotion to Herr Barisch. Not only did he assiduously attend and examine him, noting down a careful description of the case from hour to hour, but he even scraped the walls of the sick room in order to prove the presence of bacilli, utterly regardless of the danger to himself. When he was attacked he wrote down a complete diagnosis of his own condition, analyzing the changes from hour to hour, and pasting them on the window, until pain and fever compelled him to stop.

All the animals at the Nothnagle establishment which had been made the subjects of experiment with the plague bacillus were killed to-day and cremated.

CHINESE EMPEROR'S ILLNESS.

He Is Believed to be Afflicted with an Incurable Disease.

PEKING, Oct. 23.—The Emperor of China is believed to be afflicted with an incurable kidney disease, though it is probable that he will linger for a considerable time.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—The Peking correspondent of The Times says:

"The French physician who recently examined the Emperor has reported to the Tsung-li-Yamen that his Majesty is suffering from albumentria, with incipient phthisis and great debility."

SMITH M. WEED'S COMMISSION.

Dominican President Visits Nassau for a Conference.

NASSAU, N. P., Oct. 23.—Gen. Ulises Heureaux, President of the Dominican Republic, arrived here to-day on the Dominican warship Restauracion, to confer with Smith M. Weed and other Americans who arrived here as a special commission last week on the United States cruiser Montgomery.

KAISER'S GIFT TO THE SULTAN.

A Marble Fountain to be Erected in the Turkish Capital.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 23.—Emperor William has designed a marble fountain, which he proposes to erect in Constantinople as a gift to commemorate his visit and that of Empress Augusta Victoria to the Sultan at his capital.

The departure of their German Majesties last evening was marked with great ceremony. The Sultan took a most cordial leave of his imperial guests on the steps of the palace. All the Turkish vessels were dressed and manned, and the Germans exchanged salutes with the shore forts.

YOUNG WIFE HELD FOR MURDER

Her Aged Husband, a Prominent Michigan Citizen, Died from Eating Ground Glass in Food.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Oct. 23.—Mrs. Mary Butterfield Sanderson, the twenty-eight-year-old wife of the late octogenarian Rodolphus Sanderson, bank Director and wealthy citizen of Battle Creek, has been taken to the county jail at Marshall, where she will be held pending a preliminary hearing on the charge of murdering her husband.

She is accused of feeding him with ground glass in his breakfast oatmeal. Sanderson, who was eighty years old, died suddenly on Oct. 4 under circumstances which set tongues wagging freely. He was married in Windsor, Ontario, July 6 last to Miss Butterfield, a graduate of Ann Arbor Training School for Nurses. Oct. 6 the body was interred in Oakhill Cemetery, in this city, and the matter was given no particular attention until stories circulated by servants in the Sanderson home reached friends of the dead man. The suspicions of the servants were enlarged upon by outsiders, and an investigation is said to have revealed the circumstances that Mrs. Sanderson neglected to call a physician when symptoms of her aged husband's illness first appeared. His sudden death was said to be due to paralysis. The case was taken up by relatives of the first Mrs. Sanderson, and the body was exhumed.

An examination of the corpse was made by Coroner Miller and Drs. Pitcher and Wattles. The brain, stomach, kidneys, heart, and other portions were removed, and sent to Ann Arbor medical experts for analysis. They are reported to have found pulverized glass in sufficient quantities to cause death.

Mrs. Sanderson was taken into custody yesterday afternoon by Deputy Sheriff Gregory while she was counseling with attorney Crosby. She showed remarkable self-control, and denied her guilt. Immediately after her arrest she was taken to Justice Lewis's court, where she was formally charged with the murder. The Sheriff, however, secured a continuance until next Thursday, and the woman was remanded to jail. She begged for time to visit her home and secure necessary clothing. Deputy Sheriff Gregory spirited her through a rear door, and then drove her to the Sanderson home, in East Main Street, where she remained until after midnight, when she was taken to the train bound for the county jail in Marshall.

"No, I will not talk about my case," she said. "I am not guilty, that's all. Everything will come out all right."

Sanderson is said to have been worth $40,000. A will has been found dated in 1882, in which all his property is bequeathed to his first wife and their daughter, both now dead.

CHINESE SHOWMEN ESCAPE.

Two Hundred Males and Females Believed to Have Been Sold.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 23.—Two hundred Chinamen brought into the United States for the ostensible purpose of managing the two Chinese villages at the trans-Mississippi Exposition, have disappeared. Where they have gone, no one knows.

The Wong Ching Foo Company, composed of wealthy Chicago Chinamen, had charge of the concession. They gave a bond in the sum of $25,000 to the Government for the return of the Chinamen after the exposition. The Government discovered the situation to-day, and orders from the Treasury Department were issued to the Federal marshals throughout the country to apprehend the runaways and hold them for deportation. Many of them were women, and it is charged these females were sold to the highest bidders. The management denies this. At any rate, they are gone.

It is said that if the company is forced to pay the Government the amount of the forfeited bond it will still make great profits, for it received $1,000 from each male Chinaman brought into the country, as he was willing to pay this amount for a pass into America. The women are said to have brought a great deal more. Some prominent railroad officials are said to be behind this company, and to have reaped a heavy profit.

A PEACE CROSS RAISED.

The Unveiling Occurred on Mount St. Albans, Near Washington, with Ceremonies.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—A most impressive ceremony in this city to-day was the unveiling of the peace cross on the summit of Mount St. Albans, the site for the new Episcopal cathedral. This ceremony was in lieu of that at the laying of the cornerstone of the edifice, which will be known as the Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul. President McKinley was present and delivered a brief address. Many other distinguished men were present, and 300 Bishops and other high dignitaries of the Church, which has been holding its convention in Washington.

These marched in solemn processional in their clerical robes accompanied by choir boys of the different churches of the city. An audience of many thousands was present. Bishop Satterlee of Washington delivered the address of welcome, while the sermon of the occasion was by Bishop Doane. The drapery was dropped from the stone while President McKinley was speaking. Several bishops participated in reading the services, while the chants and hymns were rendered by a choir of 150 voices.

Mount St. Albans is some distance from the city proper, but it overlooks the Capitol, and from its site the many public buildings, the domes of the Capitol and Congressional Library, and the Washington Monument are plainly visible. Not far distant may be seen the Potomac River, and beyond the famous Arlington Cemetery, while on the other hand is the beautiful Rock Creek Park, and beyond it the Soldiers' Home. The situation, surroundings, and a beautiful day combined to make the scene inspiring, and the occasion, with so many distinguished public men and prelates of the Church present rendered the ceremony impressive.

Bishop Saterlee noted the presence of President McKinley in opening his address by saying:

"Your Excellency Reverend Fathers and Brothers: Last Spring, when our hearts were filled with the joys of resurrection, they were also torn asunder with visions of impending war. Easter Sunday, when the President sent his memorable message to Congress, a small number of worshippers were assembled at the same hour at St. Albans, and prayed for peace in their time. Since then the war has come and gone, and they are now dedicating a peace cross on St. Alban's Mount. It has been truly said that in the 100 days of warfare God carried this country of ours forward 100 years." Bishop Saterlee said it was expecting too much of the President to respond, but he wanted him to know their unspoken wish. The President then arose and said:

"I appreciate the great privilege given to me to participate with this ancient church here by its Bishops and its laymen in this new sowing for the Master, and for men. Every undertaking like this for the promotion of religion and morality and education is a positive gain to citizenship, to country, and to civilization. And in this single word I speak, I wish for this sacred enterprise the highest influence and the widest usefulness."

While the President spoke, the draperies of red, white, and blue were removed, revealing a huge Iona cross twenty feet high, cut from a single stone. After a chant by the choir, Bishop Whipple read a special prayer of thanksgiving for victory.

Bishop Doane, in the course of his address, said:

"I am speaking here in the name of all Americans. The cross here unveiled stands on a mount which bears the name holy to all English-speaking people. It overlooks the capital of a great nation of freemen. The Chief Magistrate of our country has added the dignity of his most welcome presence. A representative assembly has gathered. I take it that there is represented today in this assembly the only union that can exist between the Church and State in this country."

He spoke of the suggestiveness of the peace cross, the peace which had come to the nation, and which was commemorated by the cross.

INDIANS WHO ARE PATRIOTS.

Chippewas in Minnesota Send Assurances to the Government that They Disapprove of Recent Outbreaks.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—The following unique assurance of loyalty to the Government has been received at the Indian Bureau from the Grand Marais band of Chippewas of Minnesota:

"The Great Father: The Grand Marais band of Chippewa Indians of Minnesota are in council this evening, 15th of October, 1898. We wish to say to you that our forefathers for many generations have lived here in the eastern part of the State of Minnesota, when there were a great many Indians and very few white men, and we have never heard of them committing any depredation or wronging any white man or the Government up to the present time. The reason we say this to you is that we heard of those foolish Indians at Bear Island, Leech Lake, of the wrong they are doing and the mistake they have made in fighting the Government and its laws.

"We also hear of what this chief, Bug-Ah-Mah-Ge-Shig, said, when holding up his right hand to heaven, he declared that all the Chippewas of Minnesota were backing him. When we heard of this remark that he made, we did not like it. We are now living in peace and hope that we will continue living so. We like all our friends, the pale faces, and they like us. We are Christians and live up to the rules of our church. The Bible tells us in the Sixth Commandment 'Thou shalt not kill,' and how could we wrong our neighbor?

"We say now as Indians living in the east end of Minnesota, that we do not approve of what the Bear Island Indians are doing, and we do not propose to help them or encourage them.

On behalf of the council,
JOE CARIBOO, Chief.
JOHN MORRISON.
JOHN FROST.

A PLEA FOR THE NEGRO.

The Civic Philanthropic Conference at Battle Creek Adjourns.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Oct. 23.—The Civic Philanthropic Conference closed this evening. The Rev. M. B. Mason, General Secretary of the Freedmen's Aid Society, made the principal address at the final session. He asserted that the negro endured a continuous struggle for existence. Freed from slavery, he had been ushered into the cruelty of his white brethren, spurned from society, refused the privileges of education, and almost of life, even the Young Men's Christian Association refusing to admit him to membership. The negro, he said, wanted education, religion, and enlightenment, and was going to have them even if the world refused, not by taking up arms, but by working and suffering patiently.

The Rev. F. Emory Lyons of Madison, Wis., read a paper on "Charity and Coordination of Social Forces." The Rev. F. Sheerin, Secretary of the conference, delivered an address on "Needs of the Hour." Dr. D. K. Pearse of Chicago spoke upon "Education."

Woman Drowned Off Swampscott.

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., Oct. 23.—Early this morning a fisherman found the body of Mrs. Charles E. Newcomb of this place on Whale's Beach. It is thought that in a fit of temporary insanity, caused by ill-health, Mrs. Newcomb jumped into the sea. Mrs. Newcomb was a traveling saleswoman for a Boston firm.

Hosiery Mill at Laconia Closed.

LACONIA, N. H., Oct. 23.—The hosiery mill of the Hodgson & Holt Manufacturing Company shut down last night and will remain closed until a revival of business in its line, which is not expected for two or three months. The company employs about 175 operatives and has a monthly pay roll of about $5,000.

Heavy Shipments of Poland are received daily from Maine's famous spring.—Adv.

RACE RIOT IN MISSISSIPPI

Ten Negroes Killed in Revenge for the Shooting of a Posse of White Officers.

A BATTLE LASTING ALL DAY

The Trouble Caused by an Attempt to Arrest a Negro Who Had Assaulted an Aged White Citizen.

MERIDIAN, Miss., Oct. 23.—The most bloody race war that has occurred in Mississippi since the exciting days of the reconstruction period is raging in Scott County, fifty miles west of Meridian. The war grew out of an assault on Charles D. Freeman, an aged white man, by William Burke, a negro. Freeman and Burke became involved in a quarrel which ended in Burke assaulting Freeman with a hoe.

A warrant was sworn out for the arrest of Burke, and Constable Thompson with fifteen men went to the house of Burke, who lives a mile from Harperville, at 9 o'clock last night to execute the writ. When Constable Thompson and his posse arrived they found Burke fortified in his little log hut with fifty or sixty negroes ambushed on the premises, and the officer's demand for a surrender was answered with a volley. Officer Sibley, one of the posse, was instantly killed and three others, including Constable Thompson, were seriously wounded.

The posse was thrown into confusion by the volleys, but the fire was returned, and for a time a desperate battle raged in the dark. The negroes were greatly in the majority, however, and the officers retired and sent runners for help. The Sheriff responded with heavy reinforcements, and the battle was renewed this morning.

The fight has been kept up all day, and when the last courier reached the nearest telegraph office, ten miles from the scene of the battle, at a late hour to-night, he reported that ten negroes had been killed and several wounded. Four negroes were captured and taken to Forest, where they are guarded by 200 white men to prevent their rescue by negro sympathizers. A general alarm has been sent out over Scott and the adjoining counties of Rankin, Newton, and Smith, and hundreds of white men are under arms and on their way to Harperville.

Gov. McLauren left Brandon for Harperville to-night.

NORTH CAROLINA RACE WAR.

Bloodhounds Used to Capture Four Negroes Accused of Shooting Three White Men.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 23.—At 3 o'clock this morning several members of a party of negroes which had been dispersed at Ashpole, Robeson County, crept up to town and shot three white men stationed there as a guard—Albert Floyd, Robert Inman, and William Bullard. Bullard was seriously wounded, and the others slightly.

Four of the negroes were captured later near Ashpole. They were run down and brought to bay by bloodhounds. The negroes are now confined in box cars at Ashpole, and heavily guarded. It is uncertain yet what the fate of the negroes may be, but it is feared that their attempt to assassinate the guards will so exasperate the whites as to cause further and more serious trouble. The guard was composed of eight or ten men, who were standing around the fire in the open air, thus becoming easy targets for the negroes, who fired on them under cover of darkness, and then fled.

Race trouble is threatened in various parts of the State. The Ashpole incident has increased the excitement here, which was already near the danger line. Groups of white men have been on the street corners all day eagerly awaiting news from Lumberton and Ashpole, where the first disturbances occurred. The white men at Lumberton are telegraphing the principal towns in the State for Winchester rifles to be sent there immediately.

Alabama Negro Lynched.

LAFAYETTE, Ala., Oct. 23.—John Anderson, colored, charged with the murder of Charles Holmes, a white farmer, was taken from the jail here early this morning by a mob. Anderson was dragged to the edge of town where his body was strung up to a pole and riddled with bullets. Anderson had been for years a tenant on Holmes's farm and the murder he committed was the result of a dispute over money matters.

Texas Negroes Kill a Boy.

DALLAS, Texas, Oct. 23.—Three negroes shot and killed Julius Redd, a sixteen-year-old white boy, to-night, near the Texas Cotton Mills on South Lamar Street. Witnesses say the murder was unprovoked. A mob chased the negroes to a house in the outskirts of the city and surrounded it. A lynching may result before morning.

RACE QUESTION IN POLITICS.

North Carolina White Men Seek to Wrest Control from the Negroes.

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 23.—The bitterness between whites and blacks increases as election day draws near, and serious trouble is feared. The present Governor, a Republican, was elected by fusion two years ago. He will hold office two years longer, and the struggle this Fall is for the Legislature. Governors in North Carolina hold office four years.

The Democrats say there are approximately 1,000 negro office holders in North Carolina, and express their determination to end this state of affairs. The foremost Democratic speaker in the State, Charles B. Aycott, addressing a great audience here last night, expressed in a few words the central idea of his party by saying: "White men will not submit to further negro domination in North Carolina."

New Hanover County, in which Wilmington, the largest place in the State, is situated, is the focus of political interest at present. It is there the supreme effort is being made. The Republican Postmaster, Chadbourn, in a letter to Senator Pritchard, which he also gave to the press, says a race conflict is imminent there; that the owners of property are determined to put an end at once and forever to negro rule, and that the feeling rises above politics.

He, in view of this impending crisis, urges Senator Pritchard, as the head of the Republican Party in North Carolina, to let the property owners have full control in New Hanover County and in Wilmington. He says there are ten negro policemen, forty-six negro Magistrates, and many negroes in the other departments.

The Democratic leaders say their control of the upper house of the Legislature is certain. They go further and say they will carry the House. The fusionists, (Republicans and Populists,) on the other hand, declare that it is impossible for the Democrats to overcome the heavy majority against them.

RIOTOUS COLORED SOLDIERS.

One Fires at a Chattanooga Policeman, Causing a General Fusillade.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Oct. 23.—Sergeant Clarence Allen, Company I, Eighth Colored United States Volunteers, Infantry Immunes, fired on three police who were attempting to arrest a colored soldier who was drunk and threateningly displaying his revolver in a crowd.

One of the bullets from Allen's pistol took effect in the head of Charles Beagles, a white man, standing in the saloon, instantly killing him. A general fusillade followed. A policeman, A. Mosley, was slightly wounded in the arm. Allen was finally arrested and lodged in jail. The riot produced great excitement, and Gen. Boynton ordered a strong provost guard to the city at once.

BARK ASHORE OFF HALIFAX.

Men Visible on Her Deck—No Relief Possible Until the Subsidence of the Heavy Seas.

HALIFAX, Oct. 23.—A large square-rigged vessel, with at least five men on board of her, is ashore on Thrum Cap Shoals, about a mile and a half from here. It is impossible on account of the heavy seas to get near the vessel.

The vessel was discovered on the rocks at daylight this morning, having gone ashore, doubtless, in the heavy southwesterly gale which commenced last night and lasted for nearly twelve hours, accompanied by violent rain and unusually heavy seas.

During the morning the crew could be seen making signals, but the blinding spray of the sea breaking over her hull prevented them being understood. Lifeboats from the Devil's Island Station were early on the scene, but could not get within a half-mile of the shoals. The sea was breaking a long distance outside. The noise of the surf was terrific.

This afternoon tugboats got near enough for Mr. Crosby, Halifax agent of the British brigantine Irma, which was due from Turk's Island with salt, to venture the opinion that the vessel was the Irma. He could not see the name of the vessel, but he thought he recognized the outlines of the Irma.

It was conjectured also that the vessel might be the brigantine Ida Maud, but the dismasted hull appeared too large for that.

A life buoy attached to a small line was sent off from the stranded vessel this evening and was allowed to float down to one of the lifeboats. An attempt was then made to pass a heavy line, but the small hauling line broke, and darkness coming on another attempt could not be made.

As only five men were seen on the vessel, and the crew of the Irma numbered nine, it is feared by those who accept the theory that the unfortunate craft is the Irma, that four men have been lost. The dismasted hull has been lifted by the force of the sea upon the crown of the reef.

If the sea goes down to-night tugs will go to the vessel, otherwise nothing can be done before morning. It is feared the vessel cannot hold together much longer.

The Irma is of 222 tons, is owned in Liverpool, N. S., and is commanded by Capt. Taylor of this city.

WRECKS ON THE SOUND.

Four Barges Sunk Near Cornfield Light —Unknown Schooner Goes Down Off Bartlett Reef—Loss of Life.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Oct. 23.—The tug Thomas J. Scully, Capt. Henry W. Gegg, towing the barges Admiral, Camarie, Wyandotte, and Atlantic, while about four miles west of Cornfield Light early this morning, was caught in the heavy gale, and the hawser, unable to stand the strain, broke.

Soon afterward the Admiral collided with the second barge, and this collision ultimately resulted in the sinking of the four barges. Two men on the Admiral were lost, but the crew of the Scully, by means of the heaving line, rescued all on board the other barges—seven men, two women, and a baby.

Capt. Gegg staid about until long after daylight in the hopes of finding the drowned men, but was unsuccessful.

About 9 o'clock this morning an unknown schooner, while off shore about a mile and a half east of Bartlett's Reef Light, was wrecked in the southwest gale and those aboard were drowned. The accident was witnessed by several persons at Goshen, but up to to-night no wreckage had been washed ashore that would give any clue as to the identity of the schooner. The craft was a good-sized one.

Barge Don Quixote Sunk.

BRIDGEPORT, Oct. 23.—The barge Don Quixote, in tow of the tug Robert Stickney, bound for this port from New York, sunk at 4:40 this morning a mile south of Bridgeport light. The barge had sprung aleak while laboring in the heavy sea and could not be kept afloat long enough to make harbor. She was loaded with 400 tons of coal. Her crew was saved.

A Norwegian Bark Ashore.

STAVANGER, Norway, Oct. 23.—The Norwegian bark Colin Archer, Capt. Larsen, from New York, Sept. 27, for Stockholm, is ashore in a critical position at Aarre Jaederen.

The Colin is a small craft measuring only 678 tons gross. She is 154 feet long, 32½ feet beam and 17 feet depth. She was built at Arendal in 1880, and was owned by G. J. Jensen. Her hailing port was Fredrikstad.

STOLE TO SAVE HIS SIGHT.

Proceeds of an Omaha Theft Paid for an Operation in New York.

OMAHA, Oct. 23.—After a thirty days' extradition fight the police have landed in jail A. J. Smith, an employe of G. E. Schukert, a furrier, who decamped last June with $2,500 worth of rare furs. He is now almost blind, and has to be led everywhere. He admits the theft, and says he stole to raise money to pay a New York specialist, who promised to restore his sight by an expensive operation.

He says he shipped the skins to New York June 28 and placed them on exhibition in a store on Fifty-ninth Street, between Second and Third Avenues. He sold some and had the operation performed. Then he fled to Philadelphia and afterward to Seattle, where he was caught.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The St. Lawrence Valley storm has moved eastward over Newfoundland, its passage being attended by colder and freezing weather over New York and New England. A storm has moved rapidly southeastward over the Missouri Valley, and was central last evening near Omaha. In advance of this storm the temperature has risen rapidly in the Mississippi Valley. In the upper Missouri Valley and Northern Rocky Mountain regions the temperature has fallen 10 to 20 degrees with local rains. The indications are that the Missouri Valley storm will move eastward over the Mississippi Valley during the next twenty-four hours, attended by rain in the States of the Ohio and Upper Mississippi Valleys and the western lake region, and by colder weather with rain, turning into snow, in the States of the Middle Missouri Valley and Middle Rocky Mountain region. Storm signals are displayed on Lake Michigan and at Mackinaw.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1897. Weather Bureau.	1898. Times.	1898.
3 A. M.	48	42	50
6 A. M.	47	42	49
9 A. M.	48	50	52
12 M.	50	61	55
4 P. M.	53	53	58
6 P. M.	52	52	57
9 P. M.	50	52	55
12 P. M.	49	51	52

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level, that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	53½
Weather Bureau	50⅜
Corresponding date 1897	49⅜
Corresponding date for last 20 years	53

The maximum temperature was 61 degrees, at 12 M., and the minimum 42 degrees, at 4 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 74 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 76 per cent.

GOLD BRICK GAME STOPPED

Two Rich Englishmen Were All Ready to Pay $10,000 for a Seventy-Pound Bar.

A CHANCE WORD SAVED THEM

The Transaction All Arranged When a Lawyer and Then the Detectives Heard of It and Arrested the Salesman.

J. Algernon Wood and Reginald Balss, both of Belvidere, Kent, England, are two of the happiest young Englishmen now visiting this country, and their happiness is due to the work of Capt. McClusky of the Detective Bureau in saving for them $10,000, which they were on the point of turning over to a gold-brick salesman, who is now under lock and key at Police Headquarters.

The prisoner is Robert Roe, alias Norton, alias Martin, fifty-two years old, who refuses to say where he lives. Roe was remanded, in the Centre Street Police Court, where he was arraigned on Saturday, until this morning. The facts of the case, as told to Capt. McClusky by J.

he thought that it was all right, but thought it might be a good plan to see Capt. McClusky about it. When they unfolded their tale to Capt. McClusky he saw that they had just missed being the victims of a clever, though threadbare scheme, and told them so. The bar was not of gold, he told them, and the borings of base metal the man had changed for the genuine gold when he made up the little package of tissue paper. The Captain fixed up a cablegram to still further calm any suspicions which might arise in the mind of the man Martin, and sent Detective Sergeants Brown and Frazee to the Windsor to arrest Martin.

A MUTUAL RECOGNITION.

The detectives found him in the dining room. Brown recognized him as a criminal he had arrested more than two years ago for swindling. The recognition was mutual. Beside Martin was a satchel with the big bag of gold which the detectives had hard work in lifting, for it was heavy. Martin did not think that he was really under arrest until he was searched in the Central Office. When Detective Brown told him that he was wanted at Police Headquarters he thought that it was simply a case of being looked over by the detectives, for he had not been at the detective bureau since his release from prison a year ago. He was astonished when he learned the facts, but would say nothing. He was arrested on March 10, 1896, and was sentenced to one and a half years in prison, under the name of O. N. Watson. He is now held on the charge of attempted grand larceny.

Capt. McClusky said that the two young Englishmen took the part they played in the affair with the greatest good nature, as well they might, he said, as they got off lightly. Major Wood, the father of Mr. Wood, was an officer in the British Army and a man of wealth. It is thought that Martin saw a notice of Major Wood's death in some paper or official document giving an account of his death and the large estate he left behind.

OUR TRADE WITH BRITAIN.

Figures Showing Our Increased Business with England Furnished by the Consul General.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—The second volume of the "Commercial Relations of the United States" about to be issued by the Bureau of Foreign Commerce, State Department, begins with the annual report of Consular officers from the United Kingdom. The volume is filled with information of value to commercial and manufacturing interests. In the first report, that of the Consul General at London, W. M. Osborne, it is shown that the total imports into the United Kingdom for 1896 (the last obtainable figures) exceeded in value the imports of any of the past fifteen years, the increase over 1895 being no less than $125,506,730.

Of this large increase the imports from the United States alone showed an excess of nearly $100,000,000. The heaviest item of increase in the United States list was in oats, which showed the marvelous rate of increase of 1470 per cent., the increase in value being $5,000,000. The imports of slate from the United States increased 800 per cent., tires and axles 200 per cent., copper 185 per cent., butter 125 per cent., and apples 100 per cent. The cotton imports increased $25,000,000, those of oxen and bulls $10,000,000, corn $10,000,000, flour $7,000,000, and maize $7,500,000. The decreases were trifling as compared with these large figures, one of the largest being hay, which fell off 90 per cent., though that 90 per cent. represented only $500,000.

In the exports of British and Irish produce to the United States there was no conspicuous increase in the value of any article, but decreases were discernible in alkali, apparel, coal, cotton yarn, raw hides, metals, wool and worsteds. Of British colonial products exported to the United States the only increases calling for mention were in horses and hemp, trifling in both cases, while on the other hand there were large decreases in hides, flax, raw silk, goat skins, tallow, stearine, and wool of all kinds, in the last case the reduction being from $21,000,000 to $11,000,000.

SLAVONIAN MOB IN BRIDGEPORT.

Residences of the Rev. Father Pribyl and His Organist Stoned.

BRIDGEPORT, Oct. 23.—The malcontents and enemies of the Rev. Father Pribyl of St. John's Slavonian Roman Catholic Church in this city are causing more trouble.

This morning soon after midnight the residence of the organist, Mr. Ondek, was bombarded with stones and windows broken.

At 4 o'clock this morning the residence of Father Pribyl also was bombarded with heavy stones, and much damage occurred to the building, several plate glass windows being broken.

A NEW YORKER SHOT IN TEXAS.

His Slayer Was the Husband of an Offended Wife.

HOUSTON, Tex., Oct. 23.—M. Pareira, a drummer whose home is at Albany, N. Y., was shot and instantly killed to-day by George De Moss. Pareira is alleged to have offered a gross insult to Mrs. De Moss and she told her husband at once on her return home.

Mr. De Moss then hunted up Pareira, finding him in a store. He walked up to him, asked his name, and on being answered, blew the top of Pareira's head off. The body will be shipped to Albany, N. Y.

White Caps Threaten an Idaho Miner.

WALLACE, Idaho, Oct. 23.—Dan Connor, shift boss at the Big Standard Mine, was waited upon at night by four masked men armed with revolvers, who ordered him to leave the country within twenty-four hours. After some parleying he was granted three days, with the threat that if he was not gone in that time they would dispose of him and his family. Mr. Connor immediately arranged to leave the country. It is said that he was ordered to leave because he had discharged some men who were not doing their work in a satisfactory manner.

Live Bird Championship Contest.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 23.—The opening contest for the Sportsmen's Trophy, emblematic of the live-bird champion wing shot of America, will be held here Nov. 3, at the three days' shooting tournament. The trophy is of gold and silver, valued at $500, and there is a guaranteed purse of $500 additional.

Jealousy Caused Tragedy at Omaha.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 23.—John Melchert, a Chicago photographer, employed at the exposition grounds, shot and killed Lillian M. Morris, his affianced wife, and then committed suicide here to-day. Jealousy of the woman was the cause.

New York Soldiers in a Riot.

CAMP MEADE, MIDDLETOWN, Penn., Oct. 23.—A riot occurred in Harrisburg last night between privates from the Fourteenth Pennsylvania and Two Hundred and Third New York. The rioters were arrested and will have hearings in the morning.

Troops Sail from Ponce for New York.

PONCE, Oct. 23.—The United States transport Manitoba, with the Third Wisconsin Volunteer Regiment, sailed to-day for New York.

Circus Bills on Santiago Cathedral.

SANTIAGO, Oct. 23.—Last night flaming circus bills were posted on the walls of the cathedral. Gen. Wood issued orders for their immediate removal and for the arrest of the perpetrator of the outrage.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

1:20 A. M.—310 Church Street; Bernard Leavy; damage, $200.

10:30 A. M.—Blackwell's Island laundry; owned by the city; damage, $200.

12 M.—30 Stuyvesant Street; Emma R. Jenkins; damage slight.

3:50 P. M.—636 Third Avenue; Frank Sullivan; damage, $10.

3:55 P. M.—69 Norfolk Street; Fannie Glosen; damage slight.

6 P. M.—232 West Fourth Street; Ellen Woodruff; damage slight.

7:35 P. M.—Frame house, Travers Street, between Bainbridge and Crescent Avenues; unoccupied; damage, $2,000.

8:25 P. M.—261 Second Street; Max Steinberg; damage slight.

FOUR DAYS' REGISTRATION

Revised Tables Show a Total of 556,489 for the Entire City.

137,840 FOR THE FOURTH DAY

The Increase Was Considerably Over That of the Fourth Day of 1897, and Was Unexpectedly Heavy.

Below are the revised and corrected tables of the four days' registration of the city's five boroughs. The total amounts to 556,489 against 564,900 for 1897. The fourth day's registration showed a general and somewhat unexpected increase in Manhattan and Brooklyn. The total for the boroughs is 137,840 compared to 108,631 last year. The total registration of the city this year as will be seen, is but 8,411 less than in 1897.

RECAPITULATION.

	1897.	1898.
Manhattan and Bronx	62,895	77,444
Brooklyn	38,067	48,659
Queens	2,527	7,743
Richmond	5,142	3,994
Total fourth day	108,631	137,840
Total for first day	197,221	163,512
Total for second day	117,593	142,539
Total for third day	141,455	112,598
Total for four days	564,900	556,489

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

Ass. Dist.	1894. 4th Day.	1895. 4th Day.	1896. 4th Day.	1897. 4th Day.	1898. 4th Day.
1	1,207	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,269	1,210
2	1,759	1,321	1,397	1,678	1,689
3	1,328	1,333	1,404	1,816	2,186
4	1,259	1,381	1,213	1,624	1,864
5	1,415	1,269	1,283	1,705	1,876
6	1,431	1,521	1,598	2,016	2,079
7	1,787	1,352	1,496	1,809	2,133
8	1,735	905	824	979	1,[illegible]
9	1,641	1,329	1,461	1,864	2,223
10	1,531	1,361	1,316	1,714	1,908
11	1,246	1,176	1,292	1,712	1,903
12	1,393	1,179	1,456	1,373	1,491
13	1,519	1,128	1,167	1,571	1,799
14	1,417	1,274	1,352	1,691	1,948
15	1,507	1,078	1,109	1,437	1,765
16	1,548	1,346	1,136	1,474	1,795
17	1,220	1,126	1,195	1,465	1,645
18	1,211	1,370	1,353	1,502	1,745
19	1,604	1,430	1,541	1,961	2,263
20	1,147	1,207	1,449	1,771	1,978
21	1,254	1,527	1,692	2,210	3,214
22	1,191	1,300	1,408	1,723	1,984
23	1,685	1,517	1,868	2,020	3,020
24	1,280	1,127	1,268	1,559	1,784
25	1,479	1,349	1,420	1,792	1,991
26	1,600	1,335	1,382	1,366	1,475
27	1,756	1,102	1,122	1,342	1,668
28	1,412	1,122	1,130	1,336	1,823
29	1,793	1,421	1,254	1,645	2,250
30	1,211	1,417	1,474	1,931	2,339
31	....	1,416	1,447	2,153	3,259
32	....	1,489	1,691	2,070	2,658
33	....	1,222	1,334	1,848	2,013
34	....	2,210	2,397	2,978	3,439
35	....	2,359	2,665	3,057	5,452
Annex	....	504	627	869	1,095
Total	43,065	47,176	49,146	62,810	77,444
Totals— 1st day	102,812	80,315	139,225	111,507	94,601
2d day	98,878	82,456	70,718	67,250	77,370
3d day	63,338	62,060	71,530	83,217	67,672
G'd total	308,693	281,007	330,619	324,784	317,057
T'l vote	274,174	261,540	312,846	301,888	....

BROOKLYN.

Ward.	1894. 4th Day.	1895. 4th Day.	1896. 4th Day.	1897. 4th Day.	1898. 4th Day.
1	493	654	661	675	918
2	241	224	291	328	365
3	406	533	534	683	848
4	353	434	525	590	654
5	412	523	580	669	841
6	827	970	1,127	1,424	1,665
7	827	1,037	982	1,351	1,673
8	806	1,036	1,261	1,558	2,007
9	836	964	1,084	1,425	1,851
10	855	988	1,156	1,302	1,565
11	526	667	689	867	1,072
12	686	718	970	1,054	1,309
13	681	728	865	1,101	1,407
14	607	640	842	906	1,184
15	580	744	959	1,099	1,467
16	908	1,109	1,167	1,507	1,685
17	948	1,141	1,356	1,934	2,342
18	436	533	755	812	950
19	769	947	1,028	1,338	1,631
20	506	690	656	855	1,136
21	1,181	1,408	1,507	2,012	2,664
22	1,128	1,446	1,485	2,056	2,781
23	1,156	1,354	1,272	1,916	2,632
24	577	586	606	836	1,212
25	921	975	1,133	1,596	2,114
26	1,105	1,332	1,401	1,857	2,513
27	798	890	1,083	1,372	1,612
28	1,271	1,688	1,954	2,501	3,500
29	342	379	521	732	1,122
30	396	450	577	678	1,078
31	337	274	391	436	572
32	....	....	232	352	489
Total 4th day	21,845	26,092	29,565	37,822	48,659
Totals— 1st day	76,146	59,868	90,185	75,181	60,055
2d day	55,638	54,716	42,905	41,089	54,212
3d day	37,877	41,382	44,561	49,895	38,215
Grand total	191,506	182,058	207,216	203,987	201,141
Total vote	173,250	172,048	193,927	190,807	.....

QUEENS.

Wards.	1897.	1898.
First	....	2,358
Second	....	2,008
Third	....	1,396
Fourth	....	1,663
Fifth	....	318
Total, fourth day	5,142	7,743
Total, first day	6,391	5,828
Total, second day	6,025	7,401
Total, third day	5,668	4,570
Total, four days	23,226	25,542

RICHMOND.

Wards.	1897.	1898.
First	....	1,094
Second	....	754
Third	....	917
Fourth	....	575
Fifth	....	654
Total, fourth day	2,527	3,994
Total, first day	4,142	3,028
Total, second day	3,227	3,556
Total, third day	2,758	2,171
Total, four days	12,654	12,749

Registration Up the State.

BUFFALO, Oct. 23.—The registration in this city yesterday was 15,373. For the four days the total is 64,127, against 64,934 in 1897 and 66,461 in 1896.

HUDSON, Oct. 23.—The total registration in this city was 2,425, a gain of 60 over last year, and a loss of 91 from the registration of 1896.

ARRESTS AT THE POLLS.

Hearings in Police Court of Several Cases of Alleged False Registration.

Several men were arraigned before Magistrate Kudlich, in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday on charges of having falsely registered themselves as voters.

The first case was that of Michael Roche, who claimed a residence at the lodging house at 13 Bowery. Richard McCann, one of Superintendent McCullagh's Deputies, was the complainant against him. Roche was defended by Congressman Thomas J. Bradley, and Alfred E. Ommen, the Republican candidate for Senator against Senator Timothy D. Sullivan, appeared for the prosecution.

At first Mr. Bradley objected to Mr. Ommen appearing, on the ground that he had no authorization to do so from the District Attorney. "I don't see why you should object when I don't," said the Court.

McCann testified that Roche presented himself for registration shortly after 7 o'clock on Saturday night at the polling place at 40 Division Street. Roche was challenged and produced what he said was his naturalization certificate. Roche gave his age as twenty-six years. McCann found that the naturalization papers were taken out in 1884.

"Why, you must have been ten years old when you got your papers," he remarked. "Besides, the name is spelled R-o-a-c-h in the naturalization papers, while the way you spelled it to the poll clerks was R-o-c-h-e. How do you explain that?"

At this point there was a heated discussion, according to Deputy McCann, between himself and James T. Fitzgerald, the Tammany Captain of that election district. Superintendent McCullagh came in and warned Fitzgerald that if he interfered with his Deputies he would see that he would be punished for it.

Roche said that he was intoxicated, and that he gave his age as twenty-six, although his right age was over thirty-five. He said that his mother was alive and lived in this city. Magistrate Kudlich then

B. Altman & Co.

Have just received several large shipments of Fine Modern Oriental Rugs, consisting of extra quality Hamidea, Gulistan, Osmani and Sultanabad, in soft delicate colors for Parlor or Chamber, and rich dark colors for Library or Dining Room.

Sale To-day, Monday.

adjourned the case until to-morrow, and meantime committed the defendant in default of $1,000 bail pending examination.

The next case was that of James Higgins of 7 Bowery. He went to the same polling place on Saturday night intoxicated. He said that he wanted to register his name as a voter, but absolutely refused to answer any questions of McCullagh's men. Deputies McCann and Parker got into a discussion with Fitzgerald again, and Higgins said that he would not register. He started to leave the place when the Deputies ordered his arrest for refusing to answer their questions. Magistrate Kudlich discharged Higgins.

Nathan Cohen registered himself as a voter from the top floor of 7 Bayard Street. Policeman Ammon alleged that he learned that Cohen did not reside at the address he gave. A Mrs. Bridget Johnson lives in the rooms Cohen is alleged to have designated as his own. Ex-District Attorney Otto A. Rosalsky appeared for Cohen. Policeman Ammon said that Cohen formerly lived at 3 Bayard Street, but moved away some time ago. Mrs. Johnson told him that Cohen simply had his letters addressed to her house, where he frequently called and got them.

At the request of Mr. Rosalsky the hearing was adjourned until Thursday.

Andrew F. Quill went to the polling place at 51 Bowery on Saturday night and threatened the poll clerks and McCullagh's men. He said that he could fight them all with one hand tied behind his back. He was fined $10.

MR. GUGGENHEIMER'S DENIAL.

He Says He Did Not Favor Justices Daly and Cohen or Attend the Meeting in Their Behalf.

An odd political story was published yesterday to the effect that President Guggenheimer of the Council had put himself on record as in sympathy with the movement advocating the candidacy of Justices Daly and Cohen, and had accepted an invitation to attend the meeting in Carnegie Hall, at which these candidates for the Supreme Court were indorsed, and take a seat on the platform. The story had it that he refrained from attending, however, "for reasons best known to himself." Mr. Guggenheimer lost no time in issuing a denial of this report when it reached his ears yesterday. His statement is as follows:

"A publication in to-day's Tribune makes it proper for me to address a word to the public. The Tribune speaks at length and specifically of my support of Judge Daly as against David Leventritt; of my sympathy with the recent Carnegie Hall meeting and its purposes, and my acceptance of an invitation to be present and take part in such meeting.

"Let me say with all emphasis that such publication is wrong in each particular. I did not accept any invitation from anybody to be present at the Carnegie Hall meeting, as I did not sympathize with the purposes of such meeting. I give my unreserved support to the candidacy of Mr. Leventritt and the balance of the Democratic ticket. I hold them to be honest, upright, and competent to fill the posts for which they have been named. There is absolutely no vestige of fact in The Tribune's story."

The origin of the story may be explained by a coincidence on the night of the Carnegie Hall meeting. Those in charge of that gathering gave out Mr. Guggenheimer's name as among the boxholders, and a man occupying a platform seat was pointed out to a reporter as Mr. Guggenhimer. The reporter watched the man, and approached him after the meeting with the question: "Are you Mr. Guggenheimer?"

"No," was the answer. "I am Mr. Seligman. I have been told that I look like Mr. Guggenheimer."

MR. CARTER NAMES COMMITTEE

The Members Will Work for the Judicial Nominees on the Republican Ticket.

A committee has been appointed by James C. Carter, President of the Bar Association, under the resolutions passed at the mass meeting held in Carnegie Hall on Friday night in support of the movement to uphold the independence of the judiciary. The committee will meet at the Mutual Life Building, 32 Nassau Street, this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock to organize. These are the members:

Frederic R. Coudert.	Edward J. McGuire.
Abram S. Hewitt.	Lewis L. Delafield.
John D. Kernan.	Alfred Seligsberg.
Wm. B. Hornblower.	Richard L. Sweezey.
John G. Carlisle.	Charles E. Rushmore.
Charles S. Fairchild.	Wallace MacFarlane.
James Byrne.	Myer S. Isaacs.
J. Hampden Robb.	Jacob H. Schiff.
Alexander S. Webb.	Eugene A. Phildin.
Charles W. Dayton.	Dumont Clark.
William E. Curtis.	George F. Visitor.
John M. Bowers.	Edward B. Amend.
John E. Parsons.	John L. Cadwalader.
Charles P. Daly.	George L. Rives.
Franklin Bartlett.	Paul D. E. Cravath.
Samuel D. Babcock.	Everett P. Wheeler.
Henry B. B. Stapler.	Edward C. James.
Oliver P. Buel.	H. De Forest Baldwin.
Joseph H. Choate.	Elihu Root.
Seth Low.	Albert Stickney.
Hamilton Odell.	Henry E. Howland.
Francis L. Stetson.	John Frankenheimer.
J. Pierpont Morgan.	Edward W. Sheldon.
William L. Strong.	William D. Guthrie.
John A. McCall.	Lawrence E. Sexton.
Gibson Putzel.	George Sheldon.
Austen G. Fox.	Robert W. De Forest.
Herbert L. Turner.	F. W. Hills.
Horace C. Deming.	Joseph Larocque.
John C. Clark.	Robert Olyphant.
Anson G. McCook.	William F. King.
James Seligman.	George Clinton Greene.
George E. De Witt.	George Chase.
Jacob W. Mack.	Robert L. Harrison.
Samuel Sloan.	George H. Burford.
A. D. Juilliard.	J. Kennedy Tod.
R. G. Monroe.	John Vinton Dahlgren.
Woodbury Langdon.	Stephen Farrelly.
John Ciaflin.	Isidor Straus.
James Loeb.	Seth Milliken.
Herbert Noble.	James B. Ely.
Hugh R. Garden.	Benjamin F. Einstein.
William A. Keener.	Louis Fitzgerald.
William G. Wilson.	William C. Gulliver.
Charles Stewart Smith.	Louis Stern.
Isaac Wallach.	Edward King.
Charles B. Fornes.	George F. Fahnstock.
Bowles Colgate.	Charles Scribner.
Thomas L. Mulry.	William P. Dixon.
Louis F. Dommerich.	Nathan Bijur.
Henry M. Leipziger.	George G. Williams.
Charles R. Flint.	William E. Dodge.
Julien T. Davies.	Edward Price.
R. Fulton Cutting.	

ROUGH RIDERS, DEMOCRATS.

Ex-Gov. Thornton of New Mexico Gives Some Statistics.

Ex-Gov. W. T. Thornton of New Mexico was a caller at Democratic State Headquarters yesterday. Mr. Thornton told Chairman McCarren some interesting things about the companies of Rough Riders raised in New Mexico.

"I understand," he said, "that the Republicans in this State are trying to give the impression that the war was a Republican war, and that it was chiefly fought by Republicans.

"Now I happen to know that of the four companies of the First Volunteer Cavalry which were raised in our territory, about 250 men in all, only about forty were Republicans. The rest were Democrats, and they are the men who fought with Col. Roosevelt in Cuba."

Van Wyck Mass Meetings.

The German-American Reform Union is arranging two large mass meetings in the interest of Justice Van Wyck and the Democratic State ticket, to be held this week, one on Wednesday at Sulzer's Harlem River Park, and the other on Friday in the Old Homestead Hall, Ninetieth Street and Third Avenue. Besides these, smaller meetings will be held during the week in thirty-two of the thirty-five Assembly districts of New York County.

Reduced Rates to Philadelphia via Royal Blue Line for the Peace Jubilee.

For the Peace Jubilee at Philadelphia, October 26th and 27th, the Royal Blue Line will sell round-trip tickets from all stations to Philadelphia a rate of single fare for round trip. Tickets will be sold and good going Oct. 24th to 27th, and returning leave Philadelphia to October 31st, inclusive.

Stations in New York, Central R. R. of New Jersey, foot of Liberty Street, and South Ferry. —Adv.

VIEWS ON REGISTRATION

Opinions of Party Leaders as to the Significance of the Figures.

REPUBLICANS SEE VICTORY

The Democratic Managers Decline to Base Any Estimates Upon the Returns and Insist that They Are Meaningless.

The significance of the returns from the four days of registration which ended Saturday was the one thing talked about yesterday by the politicians of both parties. The Republican managers were quick to claim in the heavy registration up the State and the falling off in this city a portent of victory for their ticket in November. The Democratic managers insisted that the figures were without bearing on the result of the election, and declined to base any estimates upon them.

Senator Patrick H. McCarren, Chairman of the Democratic Campaign Committee, was asked to make a statement of the meaning of the registration as seen from the Democratic point of view. Mr. McCarren said that he had no estimate to put forth on that line. "Predictions based on registration," he said, "are valueless for all practical purposes. No man living can take the registration returns and tell anything about whether the increase or decrease, as the case may be, has come from Democratic voters or Republican voters. Such estimates are guesses pure and simple and they are worth what other guesses are worth, no more and no less. All I care to say is that every effort has been made to get out the full Democratic vote in the State this year and it will be heard from on election day."

SENATOR MURPHY'S WORDS.

Edward Murphy, Jr., United States Senator, was equally reluctant to discuss the registration returns in detail. "There is every indication that there will be a full Democratic vote polled," he said. "But," he added, "this is not the time for estimating but for action. The coming week will be a critical one in the campaign and it behooves every Democrat to be at work to see that the party's full strength is developed at the ballot box."

John Whalen, Corporation Counsel, said that he believed the full Democratic vote would be polled. "The Republicans," he said, "make a great deal out of the falling off in certain Democratic districts, assuming that the deficit must be on the Democratic side. That does not follow by any means. The decrease may have been from the Republican strength."

Thomas E. Benedict, Democratic nominee for Congress in the Eighteenth District, who has been on Chairman McCarren's staff at Democratic headquarters since the campaign opened, left yesterday afternoon to begin the canvass of his district. Before closing up his desk at headquarters in the Hoffman House he said:

"I have had charge of the Democratic registration throughout the State, and for the past nine weeks I have devoted myself to that work entirely. From personal knowledge I can say that the Democratic registration up the State has been very satisfactory. Up to Friday evening the Democrats in many cities of the interior were registered up to ten or fifteen of their full strength, while in the same districts the Republicans were from twenty-five to thirty short. We have not yet received reports of Saturday's registration.

"The Democratic Party has been unusually alert in the matter of registration this year. I make no prediction as to the result on election day. The voters' names have been placed on the rolls. Success at the polls depends on whether a party is united, earnest, and enthusiastic for its candidate, and that is the condition of the Democratic Party this year. There is no question affecting our success, but the question of the size of the majority."

HOPES OF REPUBLICANS.

At Republican headquarters, State and county, a decidedly roseate view was taken of the significance of the registration with regard to the result of the balloting next month. Chairman Odell had upon his desk a thick stack of telegrams conveying reports from the local leaders of every county in the State of the results of the four days of registration this year as compared with last. These reports were discussed at a conference held in the Chairman's room during the afternoon, at which Senator Platt, Chairman William Barnes, Jr., of the Executive Committee, and President Samuel L. Quigg of the County Committee were present. Afterward Mr. Odell made public this statement:

"The registration up the State, in my opinion, indicates that Republicans are awake, and intend to vote this Fall, and upon general principles the Republican plurality ought to be large. Republicans, however, should not be satisfied, but should continue the good work, and be thoroughly alive to every situation that may present itself. I am confident, with this determination upon their part, that the plurality below the bridge will be more than overcome.

"In New York City and Brooklyn it is generally supposed that large registration means an increased Republican vote, and the record of all past elections shows this to be true. It is thus demonstrated beyond any question, therefore, that the extravagant claims that have been made for weeks past by the Democrats are not well founded, and that Republicans can confidently hope to keen down Tammany Hall's vote to a normal figure. I base these conclusions upon the fact that the registration shows large gains in every Republican centre outside of New York and Kings, and that in New York City Republicans have more than held their own.

"If I have correctly sized up the situation, Republicans have every reason to feel gratified, and to feel assured that they will surely carry the State of New York at the coming election."

MR. QUIGG'S REMARKS.

Speaking of the registration in this city particularly, President Quigg of the Republican County Committee said:

"Absolutely the whole of the falling off of the local registration is found in that body of Assembly districts which in ordinary times goes Democratic. The Republican districts in ordinary times are the Nineteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-third, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-ninth, Thirty-first, Thirty-fourth, and Thirty-fifth. Each of these districts contains an immense Republican majority, except the Twenty-third, Thirty-fourth, and Thirty-fifth. The Republican majorities in these three districts are apt to be small. Taking all the districts in the city other than the ones just mentioned, the registration this year is 206,065, as against 214,093 for last year, which shows a falling off in Democratic districts of 8,028. This falling off is entirely to our advantage.

"Even in the Fifth, Eighth, and Tenth Districts, where we have often won against the Democrats, so often that the Eighth has come to be recognized under Mr. Murray's leadership as a Republican district—even there the reduced registration is to the advantage of the Republicans, because it means that the Democrats have not succeeded in their attempted colonization, although they have colonized enormously at that. But we shall make it so hot for them in the next two weeks, that when the illegal voter comes to vote he can make sure that he is walking straight to prison.

"Now, taking the body of districts which are ordinarily Republican, the ones I have mentioned, and we find that the registration exceeds that of last year, and the difference, 740 votes, makes exactly the 7,288 in which the total registration this year has fallen from the total registration last year.

"Now in these Republican districts the sentiment is intensely in the direction of Republicanism, and that operates strongly upon the kind of Democrats who live in those Republican districts. In these districts Roosevelt will receive an enormous Democratic vote. It may not be precisely the same vote as Low got last year, though naturally it will be made up the same kind of independent men. Tammany Hall has not accomplished in the down-town districts the measure of fraud which was intended to be perpetrated, and in the Republican districts up-town it has been overwhelmed. This is the sure lesson of the registration."

Mr. Quigg declared that one of the most gratifying results of the registration was that "the greatest colonizer in the town, 'Tim.' Sullivan, has been blocked in his business."

The Irish-American Union.

A meeting of the General Committee of the Irish-American Union was held at the Sturtevant House last evening. The chair was occupied by Patrick Egan, ex-Minister to Chile. Addresses were made by John T. McDonough, Gen. Michael Kerwin, William

Francis O'Neill

SHOES.

We are now offering several lines of Ladies' and Gentlemen's FINE WORK at VERY MODERATE PRICES.

MEN'S Patent Leather and Enamel Lace Shoes . . $7

MEN'S Calf Lace. $6

We beg to announce that we are NOW much better prepared to attend to CUSTOM ORDERS than later in the SEASON, when the rush is on.

1,170 and 1,172 Broadway,

CORNER 28TH STREET.

H. Fearns, William Keogh, M. H. Carew, Denis J. Hanlon, John Kelly, John Dooly, and others. Steps were taken to secure the success of a mass meeting to be held at Cooper Union on Saturday night, in support of the candidature of Col. Roosevelt, John T. McDonough, and their colleagues, and the re-election of Judge Daly to the Supreme Court.

DEAF-MUTES COMPLAIN.

They Declare They Have Been Snubbed by Republicans.

Representatives of the deaf and dumb citizens of New York protested at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday that the Republican managers were not treating them with due consideration.

A hearing, they asserted, had been refused them by Collector Bidwell, in charge of the local campaign, who had declined to entertain a proposition to hold a Roosevelt meeting especially for voters who cannot talk and hear. Chairman McCarren, on the other hand, they asserted, was making a canvass of the deaf and dumb voters in the interest of Van Wyck.

It is estimated that there are about 900 voters of this class who take an interest in politics in New York County and about 600 in Kings. In previous campaigns special meetings have been held for their benefit under Republican auspices.

A PECULIAR POSTER.

A Republican Campaign Card Which Amuses Democrats.

A Republican campaign advertisement displayed in elevated trains and other places, has caused some amusement among Democrats, because if the portion in small letters is overlooked the advertisement reads just opposite to the sentiment intended. The poster is as follows:

IF YOU WANT
and end put to
FRAUDS OF ALL KINDS,
VOTE FOR THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Col. Roosevelt's Next Tour.

Col. Theodore Roosevelt enjoyed a day of rest at his home in Oyster Bay yesterday, preliminary to his six-day speaking tour which begins this morning. At 7:35 A. M. he will leave the Jersey City Station of the Erie Railroad in a special train, accompanied by Chauncey M. Depew, ex-Minister Woodford, Judge W. M. K. Olcott, James R. Sheffield, Commodore P. Vedder, and William J. Youngs. The first stop will be at Elmira, where Col. Roosevelt will speak to-night.

A BIG BANK AT BOSTON.

Believed that the Application to Organize a $3,000,000 Concern Means a Consolidation of Banks.

BOSTON, Oct. 23.—The application of the following persons for authority to organize "the National Shawmut Bank of Boston, with a capital of $3,000,000," has been approved: James P. Stearns, 60 Congress Street, Boston, Mass.; Frank G. Webster, Henry L. Higginson, Fred S. Scherley, and Robert Winsor.

This announcement from Washington indicates that the suggestion of the committee appointed by the savings banks of the State that at least nine of the National banks of Boston ought to be liquidated is practically consummated.

Mr. James P. Stearns, the acting head of the present Shawmut Bank, will be the President of the new concern. The Directorate will consist of seventeen prominent men of this city, with diversified business interests. In addition to Mr. Stearns, the Directors will be Micajaha P. Clough of the firm of Charles A. Coffin & Co, shoe manufacturers, whose partner, Mr. Coffin, is the President of the General Electric Company; George M. Coburn of George M. Coburn & Co., shoe manufacturers; Edward D. Codman, President of the Fitchburg Railroad and son of Robert Codman, one of the largest Trustees in Boston; Eben S. Draper, brother of Ambassador Draper and a partner in the immense drapery business at Hopedale; William A. Gaston, President of the Boston Elevated Railway Company, a well-known lawyer, and son of ex-Gov. Gaston; Daniel B. Hallett, President of the Boston National Bank; ex-Congressman Edward D. Hayden, Vice President of the Boston and Albany Railroad; Henry L. Higginson & Co. of the banking firm of Lee, Higginson & Co.; Henry S. Howe of Lawrence & Co., the great mill agents of this city, also connected with the Bell Telephone Company; Horatio Newhall, President of the Columbian National Bank; William S. Spaulding of Nash, Spaulding & Co., the sugar dealers; Frank G. Webster of Kidder, Peabody & Co., one of the most widely known and highly respected business men in Boston; Jeremiah Williams of the wool firm of Jeremiah Williams & Co. and President of the North National Bank; Robert Winsor of Kidder, Peabody & Co., and Alfred S. Woodworth of the firm of Robinson & Woodworth, tea merchants, and President of the National Eagle Bank.

A WOMAN PURSUES A BURGLAR.

AKRON, Ohio, Oct. 23.—Mrs. W. D. Lefevre, wife of a railway conductor, living at 204 College Street, awoke at 3 o'clock this morning and heard some one in the house. Thinking her husband had returned, she called to him. Receiving no reply, she took her revolver and went out into the hall.

Here she found a strange man just crawling out of the window. She fired at him once, and, opening the door, pursued him out on the street.

Four times she fired, and chased the robber down the street, although clad in her night robe and barefooted. On the way she passed four men, but they made no effort to stop the running burglar. At last the robber vanished into the railway yards, and the plucky woman gave up the chase.

DYING FROM STARVATION.

Man Found Fainting in the Bowery Tells a Sad Tale.

John O'Brien, forty-five years old, was found in a doorway at 9 Bowery yesterday afternoon in a fainting condition. A Gouverneur Hospital ambulance was summoned, and O'Brien was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where he was attended by Dr. Taylor and assigned to a cot in Ward 6. Dr. Taylor said the man was dying from starvation when found.

O'Brien's tale is one of woe. He has no home, no friends, no money, and up to the time he arrived at the hospital, he says, he had not tasted food for three days.

"What I did eat before that," he said, "was merely a scrap here and there. I have not had one bit of real nourishment for over a month, and during the past three days I have eaten absolutely nothing. I have lived on the water from the public drinking fountains. This morning I started out to try and pass Sunday some way or other, but after walking for a mile or so I became so weak that I could go no further. I staggered into a doorway and sank down.

MAYOR QUINCY ON BATHS

He Visits This City and Tells of Boston's Free System.

OTHER SIMILAR ENTERPRISES

He Thinks New York Is Far Behind the Times—Grand Concerts, Summer Outings, and Other Pleasures of The Hub.

Josiah Quincy, the Mayor of Boston, was in this city yesterday to spend Sunday. He was a guest at the Hotel Manhattan, where he was met by a large number of friends. During the evening, while he was waiting for the midnight train to return home, he was seen by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES, and talked about the social relations of the municipality of Boston to the people.

According to Mr. Quincy Boston has been very kind in looking after the welfare of her inhabitants. During his three years of office free baths, free concerts, free excursions, and many other free pleasures and luxuries have been endowed. Compared with Boston our big and breezy city, he thinks, is far behind the times and has nothing free in it but the picturesque lunch.

Mayor Quincy was asked if he would converse on National affairs, but he replied that since he had been giving his time to municipal work that was the only subject he cared to speak on. In the last few years the municipality of Boston had tried many new ventures and had conducted them with great success.

"First of all we have been giving our attention to the development of public bathing, and to the erection of baths for Summer and Winter use. The progress we have made in this line has been very marked. During the recent Summer season the City of Boston had in operation thirteen floating bathhouses, six beach baths, two river baths, and two swimming pools. These are conducted by the city and are entirely free. More were opened this Summer than ever before, and all were better equipped for the comfort of the public. Over 1,800,000 free baths were given this Summer, which was, at least, double the number of 1897. We open most of the baths in June and keep them open until the middle of September.

"This season we introduced a new and important feature in the free baths. We gave free instruction to children. Six swimming instructors were employed, and between 3,000 and 4,000 children were taught to swim.

"Our only charge is for towels and for the use of a complete bathing suit. The rate is 1 cent for towels and 5 cents for suits. At one bathing place, situated in a part of the city where the poorest people live, we gave suits to men and women without cost, believing that even the low sum of 5 cents would keep many from the bath. This policy resulted successfuly and will be continued.

"The great progress which we have made in this branch of municipal work has been due to the fact that our public baths were placed under the administration of a special commission, known as the Bath Trustees. Before this season the baths were under the contro, of the Board of Health. The present Bath Commission consists of five men and two women.

"Two weeks ago we opened our first 'all-the-year-round bathing house.' This cost, with its equipments, $70,000, and it accommodates 1,500 bathers at a time. Our 'all-the-year bath' is free, with the exception of 1 cent for a towel or 1 cent for soap, but these are furnished free to school children. This bathhouse will lead to four or five more in different sections of Boston.

"In connection with the public bath, I may add that Boston is conducting a large public indoor gymnasium with great success, and that we are now building a second one.

"Another somewhat novel departure for a municipality is our plan of free grand concerts. We have established a department of music in charge of five unpaid Commissioners, who are all experienced musicians. Outdoor concerts were given this Summer with highly satisfactory results. We have been giving a series of orchestra concerts in the best music hall with a band of thirty-five pieces for 10 and 25 cents. The expense of this is not paid from the City Treasury; it has received sufficient favor from the public to be declared a permanent success.

"Then last Summer we established a camp on an island in the harbor for boys who would otherwise have been unable to obtain an outing. Nearly 1,000 boys were given a week in camp, and it cost us only $2 a boy. We expect to develop an important educational feature in connection with the camp next year.

"We have recently advocated the establishment of a series of free public lectures in school halls similar to those which have been given in New York City for a number of years. I am anxious that Boston should copy this excellent example which New York has set."

Mayor Quincy said that he would deliver an address on these matters before the public health meeting at Baltimore, Md., on Nov. 30.

ARCHBISHOP KEANE'S RETURN.

Prelate Not Called to Rome to Report on American Feeling.

A story was published yesterday that Archbishop Keane had started on his return journey to Rome after his periodical visit to the United States earlier than usual. It was said that he had been summoned to Rome to report on American feeling as to the annexation of the Philippines and the disposition of this country as to the Catholic Church in those islands affected by the recent war.

The fact is, it was learned, that Archbishop Keane, who sailed on the Werra on Saturday, was simply making his customary return to Rome, and the date of his sailing had no special significance whatever.

Strange Habit of a Juggler.

From The New Orleans Times-Democrat.

"Queer thing about jugglers," said an old-time vaudeville manager. "They make their living performing feats that require a nicety of vision and a steadiness of hand that is next to incredible, yet two-thirds of them are convivial fellows off the stage, and spend all their leisure having a howling good time. I never was able to understand how they pulled themselves together, and that reminds me, by the way, of a queer little story. I had one of the best jugglers in the business under an engagement once, and he had no sooner opened than he started on a highly ornamental spree. He did his work all right, but I got tired seeing him wandering around with his jag, and told him I would cancel his date at once if he took another drink. He promised to stop, and that night he treated the audience to a few things not on the programme. For instance, a bottle slipped out of his hand and nearly brained the orchestra leader. Then he dropped a pyramid of glasses and scattered pieces all over the parquet. He wound up by letting a cannon ball roll into the footlights and smashed $8 or $10 worth of fancy incandescents. When he came off I asked him as a special personal favor to get drunk again and stay drunk for the balance of the engagement. He said he was ready to do anything to oblige, and his subsequent performances were superb. Between times he would lie in a stupor on a trunk in his dressing room. Queer people, jugglers."

Mail Wagon Team Runs Away.

A team of horses attached to Mail Wagon No. 145, ran away from in front of the Post Office, on Mail Street, shortly before 1 o'clock this morning and dashed down Broadway at a terrific pace. When near the corner of Dey Street, on the east side of the street, one of the animals fell into the narrow ditch of the Broadway Cable Road, dragging the wheels of one side of the wagon in after it. The other horse was unhurt, but the one in the ditch had two legs broken.

Horse Bites a Boy's Nose.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Oct. 23.—While beating the horse of his employer, James Dunham, a fifteen-year-old boy, was bitten in the face yesterday afternoon. The horse was not known as a vicious animal, but Dunham will lose part of his nose as the result of his injury.

Disaster on Lake Ontario.

KINGSTON, Ontario, Oct. 23.—The Montreal Transportation Company's tug, James A. Walker, and two barges, the Hector and Kildenan, from Charlotte, N. Y., for Kingston, with coal, sank during a gale on Lake Ontario last night. One man named Laduke, was drowned. Loss, $100,000.

ROUGH RIDERS' BATTLEGROUND.

Gen. Wood to Place Crosses Where Capron and Fish Fell.

SANTIAGO, Oct. 23.—Gen. Wood, accompanied by a large staff, to-day visited the scenes of the fighting around Santiago, going over the ground at Las Guasimas, where the Rough Riders had their first fight. They found the field for more than half a mile literally covered with empty Mauser cartridges, showing the immense amount of firing done by the Spanish. Thousands of bullets were found imbedded in trees, many of the latter being so riddled that they are now decaying. Along the route, here and there, at the graves of our soldiers, the whole party dismounted to study the scenes of events of such historical interest.

Gen. Wood intends to place a cross at the spot where Capt. Allyn K. Capron of Troop L of the Rough Riders fell, and another a few yards away, where Sergt. Hamilton Fish, Jr., of the same troop was killed.

SINGERS' DAY IN BROOKLYN.

The Usual Exercises Were Held in Prospect Park.

Singers' Day was celebrated yesterday by the United Singers of Brooklyn in Prospect Park. The exercises, as usual, consisted of the decoration of the Mozart and Beethoven busts and singing by the society. Shannon's Twenty-third Regiment Band furnished the instrumental music. The programme was rendered in the presence of several thousand people.

A floral piece, representing the first three bars of "Robin Adair," was laid at the foot of the Mozart bust. The singers, 600 in number, then went to the music pavilion. The selections rendered by them were "Life's Springtime," "Home Greeting," "At the Lake," "The Lord's Day," and "Mother Love." The last piece rendered by the band was directed by Arthur Claassen, the society's director, and was Victor Herbert's "American Fantaisie." S. K. Saenger, President of the Singers, made a brief address, and the programme closed with the singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner." Laurels were then placed on the busts of Mozart and Beethoven.

BUSINESS AT SANTIAGO.

Post Office Facilities Inadequate—Mines in Need of Men.

SANTIAGO, Oct. 23.—There are many serious complaints regarding the postal arrangements in Santiago. Many letters have never reached their destinations. There are no regular mails, and sometimes as many as ten days elapse between mail steamers. Often the mails go by a tramp steamer, generally one bound for Baltimore. The local post force is insufficient, as it has to supply several other places, among them Manzanillo, Caimanera, Guantanamo, and Songo, and next week Holguin will be added to the list.

Col. Hood, with six companies of the Second Immune Regiment, will leave to-morrow for Gibara, en route for Holguin. Dr. Donaldson, the Collector of the Port, may accompany Col. Hood to make arrangements as to the customs there.

The freedom of the press is much abused in Santiago, the local papers complaining of all the officials, and bitterly assailing one another. All the papers publish in each issue the resolution of the United States Congress guaranteeing a stable form of Government for Cuba.

All business people apparently wish for annexation to the United States, the desire increasing daily, as it is feared that many factions will grow up under the influence of rival leaders.

The iron companies find it impossible to get workmen for the mines, as neither the Cubans nor the Jamaica negroes want hard work, especially away from the city. The Spanish-American Company is working 175 men at Daiquiri, but needs 600. At Juragua there are only 200 men, whereas 700 are required. The pay is from 75 cents a day upward. Men have been sent for to Spain.

Actress to Wed a German Baron.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 23.—Madeline Bouton, the pretty actress who was leading lady of the Frawley company, will leave for New York Tuesday to wed Baron Niptsch, a German of high degree. This determination was the result of some heated correspondence by wire. The Baron also sent a goodly sum of money so that the actress might travel in the style befitting a future baroness. This is how it happened that Miss Bouton has bought her ticket and will start East Tuesday. The wedding will take place soon and the honeymoon will be spent in Italy.

German Church at Hempstead, L. I.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Oct. 23.—The cornerstone of the German Evangelical Lutheran Church was laid to-day. There was a large attendance of Germans. The Rev. Eugene Zwinger, pastor of the new church, officiated, assisted by the Rev. D. W. Peterson of Middle Village. The sermon was delivered by the Rev. E. Roth of Brooklyn, and was in German. The new church is at the corner of Orchard and Franklin Streets.

A Bishop in a Night Robe.

From The Washington Post.

I heard another story at the convention that same day, and it was about a certain Bishop. Two years ago he was invited to a country house in—I daren't say where it was, because if I told you the name of the place you'd not be long guessing the identity of the Bishop. At any rate, it was a country house somewhere, and the Bishop came especially to solemnize the marriage of the daughter of the house. He arrived on the morning of the ceremony, but through somebody's horrible blunder the steamer trunk into which his wife had carefully packed his canonicals did not come by the same train. The next train from the city where the Episcopal palace is was to be the special train carrying the bridegroom and the bride away after the wedding. The Bishop was as nearly frantic as Bishops ever are. A messenger was sent posthaste to the rector of the parish church and returned empty-handed. The rector and his wife had gone away, called by the sudden death of a kinsman. The messenger returned empty-handed, I say, but just as the assembled guests were beginning to dwell on the cheerful imaginings any delay at a wedding always causes the Bishop entered the flower-hung drawing room. He wore his usual look of serene dignity, and his robe was white as driven snow. It wasn't quite as long as it might have been, and the yoke across the shoulders in the back was a trifle strained, but the sleeves were voluminous and the vestments which go to make up the ceremonial attire of a Bishop were there. The ceremony went off beautifully, but the bride was observed to shake now and then with ill-suppressed sobs, or at least with something ill-suppressed, and a bridesmaid, who had been frantically busy in an upper room with needle and thread and the contents of a bag of silk pieces, giggled hysterically. The Bishop, dear, good man, never asked where the robe he wore came from. The maid-servant of the bride brought it to him. He may have suspected, but he said nothing. The guests did not even suspect. Only the bride and the bridesmaid knew that from the trousseau there was missing one white gown of a pattern not worn in the daytime by anybody except—well, except a Bishop.

Rectors and Dogs.

From The Washington Post.

It was at the Episcopal Convention the other day that I heard about the extraordinary postal card the wife of the rector of St. Alban's recently received. I think it is St. Alban's. At any rate, the church is out on the Tennallytown Road somewhere, and the postal card was written by a lady of the neighborhood. She is a woman who is very fond of dogs. The bringing up of a dog is to her what the care of the rubber plant is to the average woman. I do not know quite how many dogs she has, but each of them bears the name of some clergyman of the Episcopal Church. Many of her friends possess dogs from her kennels. The postal card ran somewhat like this:

"Dear Mrs. So-and-So: Can you give me any news of Dr. Defrees? I sent him to Miss Green of Cleveland Park on approval, but he was dissatisfied and ran away. He has two white feet, and is brown, with white spots. He has been lost in the woods three days."

And until the rector's wife learned that this particular Dr. Defrees was merely a dog she was—well, to put it mildly, she was perturbed.

Electric Light Tower Blown Down.

DANBURY, Conn., Oct. 23.—The huge iron electric light tower on White Street was blown over by the prevailing storm shortly before noon, but, as it fell away from adjoining property, the wreck of the tower was the principal damage. The structure was 125 feet high, and cost $500. The trimmer had descended but a few moments before the accident.

Nickel Silver 1847

MERIDEN COMPANY PLATED WARES

Trade Mark

Our articles of Nickel Silver with the above imprint are of the heaviest plate on hard metal, silver soldered at every joint, comprising a complete line of Table Wares in Dinner and Tea Services, especially constructed to withstand the hardest usage, and in design and finish equal to the Best Sterling Silver.

THE MERIDEN COMPANY,
SILVERSMITHS,

Madison Square, 208 Fifth Avenue.
Factories: Meriden, Conn. Canada Factory: Hamilton, Ontario.

COL. DOWNS ON THE 71ST.

He Describes to an Audience the Regiment's Experience Under Fire at San Juan Hill.

A large audience gathered last evening at the Church of Our Savior in East One Hundren and Ninth Street, of which the Rev. Field Hermance is pastor, to listen to an address by Col. W. L. Downs of the Seventy-first Regiment, who related his experiences in Cuba. Bishop Andrews presided and introduced Col. Downs, who said:

"Whatever I may say this evening will not be uttered in a spirit of criticism. I will relate the facts and you can draw your own conclusions. I have been placed in a position of apologizing for the Seventy-first Regiment, but let me say right here that a braver, better regiment never left New York or any other city. They never complained and I never complained, although there was plenty of reason for so doing had we desired. We went through the campaign, we endured the hardships, and were ready to take our medicine, and we took it in good, large, healthy doses.

Col. Downs then told the story of the landing of the troops in Cuba, and the battle of San Juan Hill. In speaking of the advance toward the hill, Col. Downs said:

"We were ordered to enter a trail to the left of the main body across which the shot and shell were sweeping. I don't know how others felt, but when I entered that trail I made up my mind that I had seen New York and my family for the last time, and it was then that the thought came to me, Was the cause worth the sacrifice? However, we had received orders and moved forward. It was here that we lost most of our men. For nine hours during that day a man could not tell but what the next moment would be his last, and any man that says he can go into battle with indifference tells an untruth. The fear is perfectly natural, but it is the man that can overcome that fear that has the courage which is commendable."

Speaking of the condition of the men, he continued:

"We had 411 men ill with the fever at one time, and about 200 just recovering, as best they could. We could get no supplies and did not have proper food. We expected an ovation on our return to New York City, but did not anticipate such a wealth of sympathy and the honors that were shown us."

THIEF CAUGHT AFTER A CHASE.

He Had Robbed a Woman by Cutting Open Her Handbag.

Mrs. Catherine Heinz of 624 East Twelfth Street was riding north on a car of the Union Railway Company yesterday afternoon. Sitting close to her was an innocent-looking young man. As the car passed the corner of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street a passenger who sat opposite saw the young fellow take a knife from his pocket, cut open a handbag which Mrs. Heinz had in her lap, and abstract a pocketbook. He started to catch the thief, who ran from the car and headed toward Crotona Park.

Detective Kane of the Tremont Police Station saw the man running and gave chase. After pursuing him for about a quarter of a mile Kane captured the fugitive. He gave his name as James Twohey, eighteen years old, of 136 West Thirty-fifth Street.

WOMEN'S MEETINGS AT OMAHA.

Jewish Council to be Followed by Sessions of the National Body.

OMAHA, Oct. 23.—The National Council of Jewish Women held its opening session in the First Congregational Church this evening. To-morrow the Jewish women will hold a business meeting, and in the afternoon the National Council of Women of the United States will hold its opening session in the same place.

The meeting will continue during the remainder of the week. There will be readings of papers, followed by general discussion, the idea being to give an opportunity for each society represented in the council to present its own work. Women engaged in all lines of work will be brought together.

A number of prominent members of the council have arrived in the city. Among them are Miss Susan B. Anthony of Rochester, N. Y.; May Wright Sewall of Indianapolis; the Rev. Anna H. Shaw of Philadelphia, and Lucy E. Armstrong of the same city.

GOT INTO THE WRONG HOUSE.

Man Said to be Lawyer C. C. Tyler Found in Dazed Condition and Arrested.

A man who said his name was Charles C. Tyler was arrested in the boarding house kept by Mrs. Helen Wilson at 61 West Thirty-sixth Street. Early in the evening Tyler was found standing at the head of the stairs on the fourth floor by the servant. She asked him who he was and whom he wanted to see. Tyler could give no satisfactory reply, and Policeman McNulty of the West Thirtieth Street Station was called and arrested the man. At the station he appeared to be dazed, and could not give a coherent answer to a single question put to him. He was locked up.

About 11 o'clock a man who said he was Alfred Brown, a lawyer having offices at 62 William Street and living at 36 West Seventeenth Street, called at the station house to see Tyler. He said that the latter lived next door to him, at 34 West Seventeenth Street, and was also a lawyer having offices at 4 Hanover Street. He declined to bail Tyler out on the ground that the prisoner was not in a condition to go home.

Want Judgments Set Aside.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 23.—A number of the creditors of David Strauss, the dry goods dealer whose store is in the hands of the Sheriff, will appear before Judge Kirkpatrick, in the United States District Court in Trenton, to-morrow, and ask to have set aside the judgments under which the seizure was made, on the ground of fraud. These judgments amount to over $20,000. To satisfy them, the stock was to have been sold several days ago, but the complainant creditors had the sale restrained, and now ask that the restrainer be made permanent, so that all creditors may share alike in the division of the assets.

A Trolley Car Takes Fire.

A Second Avenue trolley car, south-bound, caught fire from the electrical current at Nineteenth Street early last evening. The car was crowded with passengers, who were thrown into a panic at sight of the blaze. The car was stopped, and all escaped uninjured, however, with the exception of a few who were scratched from broken glass.

Public Mission Meetings.

Public mission meetings are held every evening at 8 o'clock at the Industrial Christian Alliance, Bleecker and Sullivan Streets. The speakers for this week are: This evening, the Rev. John E. Bushnell; to-morrow, Ralph Bryant; Wednesday, the Rev. Percy Stickney Grant; Thursday, George H. Perkins; Friday Arthur W. Milbury; Saturday, Col. John G. Hallimond. Bible class for men Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Two New Sub-Post Offices.

Two new sub-Post Offices will be opened on Nov. 1. They will be used for the selling of stamps, postal cards, and for registering and mailing letters. Sub-Post Office No. 110 will be situated at One Hundred and Eighth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, while No. 111 will be at Sixty-fourth Street and Park Avenue

GARROTED ON THE BOWERY.

Man Stabbed in Two Places and Robbed of His Gold Watch.

Peter Gray, a brakeman on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, living at Elizabethport, N. J., while walking along the Bowery near Pell Street late last night, was stopped by two unknown men, stabbed in the left side and behind the left ear, and robbed of a gold watch valued at $38 and $18 in money.

Gray was accosted by the two men, one of whom asked him for a match. At the same time the other threw his arm around his neck and held him, while his accomplice started to go through his pockets. Gray resisted and in the struggle he received the stab wounds. The men then ran away.

James Murphy of 216 East Sixteenth Street went to Gray's assistance and helped him to the Hudson Street Hospital, where his wounds were dressed by Dr. Schnatzler, who said Gray had had a miraculous escape from death from the wound in the left side, which penetrated the abdomen.

The police were notified after Gray went to the hospital. Gray told Detective Nevins of the Elizabeth Street Police Station, who was detailed on the case, that after his encounter with the men he met three policemen on the Bowery, to whom he told his story, but none of them seemed to take any interest in the case, and merely directed him to the hospital.

GIRL PICKPOCKET ARRESTED.

She Rifled the Pockets of Children in Central Park.

Evelyn O'Connor, eleven years old, living at 1,193 Third Avenue, was arrested by Detective Cray of the Arsenal in Central Park near the menagerie yesterday afternoon for picking the pockets of boys and girls who were watching the animals. The detective watched her for some time, and saw her rifle several pockets before he arrested her. He said she worked twenty minutes to get a piece of doorknob from the pocket of one boy. She had stolen four pennies, a pair of kid gloves, and a handkerchief, besides the piece of doorknob.

At the station house she said her father was a plasterer. Some time ago she was placed by her parents in the Catholic Protectory. Last Friday she ran away from there and went to her home. Yesterday afternoon she went into the park and could not resist the temptation to steal. She was turned over to the Gerry society.

This Year's Clarets.

From The London Telegraph.

A correspondent writes from St. Yzans, Médoc: "We are having a splendid spell of old 'old woman's Summer' here—bright skies, brilliant sunshine, and light, warm breezes. The vintage is over, and the vast expanses of green vine foliage are now unspotted by black and purple grape clusters. The yield has been small in quantity but excellent in quality. This unusual circumstance—for quality and quantity generally go together—is attributable to the long drought, lasting from the late Spring to the commencement of the gathering, when a few light showers fortunately fell just in time to impart a needed plumpness to the diminutive grapes. Nevertheless, in almost all the vineyards of renown, both in the Upper and Lower Médoc, the produce is considerably below the average. Loudenne, owing to its admirable management, has quite three-fourths of its customary quantity; but the crads crus of this district, as well as of the Haut Médoc, scarcely exceed three-fifths of the normal yield.

"The St. Emilion vineyards, in the Dordogne, have been more fortunate. Some of their crack growths, indeed, were sold and resold at good prices before the grapes were harvested, such transactions being of rare occurrence. On the other hand, immunity from Spring frosts, wind tempests, and hailstorms has favored an exceptional development of healthy wood in the vine stocks, fraught with high promise for the grape production of 1899.

"Favorable reports reach us, in respect to quality, from the Burgundy and Rhône districts, where wines, in respect to strength and color, appear to be all that the 'vignerons' can desire. Only quantity is deficient. It may confidently be anticipated that the French vintage of 1898 will contribute to a revival in England of the popularity attained by clarets of all classes, from the ordinary table wines to the curious and costly after-dinner beverages which found their best market in the United Kingdom before the disastrous cycle of bad seasons, enduring from 1877 to 1886, had set in.

"Since 1877 clarets have manifested a regular and steadfast improvement in quality, and two or three of the vintages have equalled, if not surpassed, the memorable produce of 1875, which was to Médoc wines what 1874 was to champagnes. The year 1898 will take a high rank among the best years of the three decades now brought to a most satisfactory close."

Where Missing Laundry Goes To.

From The New Orleans Times Democrat

"Dishonest household servants cause the laundries no end of trouble," remarked an employe of a down-town concern. "It's a common thing for them to annex a few shirts or collars, and now and then a stray handkerchief from the supply of their employer, and when the shortage is discovered it is generally charged to the laundry. Lots of times we know perfectly well that the things claimed were never sent in but pay for them rather than have a row and lose a good customer. A lady of this city lost several fine lace handkerchiefs about a year ago and insisted that they were sent to the shop but never returned. She was perfectly sincere, and the bill was paid. Last week the handkerchiefs turned up. They were sent in with a bundle of things from another part of the town, and when we came to trace them we found they had passed through four differentihands. The origina thief was a mulatto maid servant who had disappeared. On another occasion a gentleman lost several collars and was very angry. He said he was continually losing articles that way and brought his negro porter along to prove that they had been sent in. The manager was about to hand over the value of the linen when he happened to notice that the darky was wearing a very handsome collar and told him to take it off. He protested vigorously, but it was secured and proved to be one of the lot. The rest were found in his trunk.

Troops Sail from Ponce, Some Sick.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Two dispatches were received at the War Department from Gen. Brooke. One, dated at Ponce, says:

"Relief sailed from Ponce yesterday with 246 patients."

The other, from San Juan, says:

"Manitoba sailed from Ponce this morning with Third Wisconsin, 36 officers and 764 men, 60 discharged soldiers, and 30 passengers."

Rank Discourtesy.

From The Detroit Tribune.

Now that Chicago has finished the celebration it will be very discourteous on the part of Spain to refuse to accept the peace terms laid down by the American Commissioners.

He is a Public Benefactor Who provides the people with a pure stimulant

OLD DEARBORN RYE

Bottled in bond, supplies this long-felt want. Sold by all leading dealers. Prescribed by all leading physicians. Write for circular and prices.

W. P. Squibb & Co. Lawrenceburgh, Dearborn County, Ind., Distillers

HONORS FOR CAPT. D. WILSON.

Presented with a Cup by National Guard Comrades, and Promoted.

Capt. David Wilson of the Second Battery, N. G. N. Y., yesterday completed the thirtieth year of his service in the organization, and was presented with a silver loving cup by the members of the battery. For nine years Capt. Wilson has been in command of the Second Battery, in which he enlisted Oct. 23, 1868.

The presentation took place at his residence, 671 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, where about 150 friends gathered in the afternoon and were received by Mrs. Wilson and her daughter. Second Lieut. Jacobus presented the cup in behalf of the battery. Brig. Gen. George Moore Smith then presented the Captain with a commission brevetting him Major of the National Guard of the State of New York for long and meritorious service. This was a complete surprise to all present, and a general handshaking followed.

The loving cup, which is of polished silver about two feet high, with three buckhorn handles, bore the emblem of the National Guard and the inscription: "Presented to Capt. David Wilson by the members of the Second Battery, N. G. N. Y., on the thirtieth anniversary of his enlistment in the organization, as a token of their love and respect. New York, Oct. 23, 1898."

A PASTOR ON POLYGAMY.

The Rev. Mr. Campbell Says Mormonism Is Growing Alarmingly.

The Rev. William R. Campbell, a Presbyterian clergyman and editor in Salt Lake City, preached yesterday morning at the Bedford Avenue Baptist Church, Brooklyn, on "The Methods of Mormon Deception." He said that the American people did not understand the importance of the Mormon question. The Mormons, he said, had agents in every part of the Union, trying by subtle means to lead Christians astray. These agents seldom made their real business known at first. They found out discontented Christians and gradually led them to believe that the Mormon Church was the only one which followed the New Testament.

"Talk about their giving up Mormonism!" he said. "They will never give it up. If anybody tells you polygamy is not practiced in Utah, don't you believe a word of it. There is systematic perjury. The Judges, Prosecuting Attorneys, and jurors are all Mormons. The new head of the Mormon Church is a polygamist."

He declared that the Mormon Church was increasing at the rate of 65,000 a year, and would in twenty-five years hold the balance of power in America.

The Brooklyn Y. M. C. A.

The forty-fifth anniversary of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association was celebrated yesterday afternoon at Association Hall, 502 Fulton Street. The Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler delivered the address. The report of General Secretary Edwin F. See, which was illustrated by stereopticon views, showed the receipts for the past year to have been $65,475.84, and the expenditures $67,525.13.

McGill Graduates to Dine.

The third annual dinner of the New York Graduates' Society of McGill University will be held to-morrow evening at the Hotel Majestic. The chair will be taken by the President of the society, the Rev. Dr. Edward H. Krans. The Rev. Dr. Parker Morgan, the Rev. Dr. Body, Dr. George Shrady, and the Rev. Bradin Hamilton, Percy Bennett, Consul for Great Britain, and others will speak.

Norwich Man Found Dead.

NORWICH, N. Y., Oct. 23.—The body of John Randall, who disappeared from his home early last week, was found to-day in a deserted house on the outskirts of this village, with a pistol-shot wound in the head.

Power That We Waste.

From The New Orleans Times-Democrat.

"It is strange how much dynamic force we throw into all our movements," remarked a physician of this city. "We think we are moving gently and deliberately, but we are really wasting enough power to run an engine. Sit down on a chair that is an inch lower than you expected and you come near going through the seat. It's the same when one encounters any unanticipated obstacle. The other day one of my patients attempted to light a cigar and in carrying the match to the weed he struck his knuckles against a door jam and broke his index finger. Not long ago I was called to attend a lady who had miscalculated the height of the bottom step in descending a flight of stairs. She thought it was similar to the others, but it was only half as high, and the result was that she landed on the pavement with a jar that sprained her knee. She was laid up for a couple of weeks. On one occasion I was myself knocked almost senseless by bumping my head against a rafter in the basement of this building. I could have sworn that I was moving along very cautiously, because it was quite dark, but I nearly fractured my skull, and still have the sore as a souvenir. The moral is to go slow."

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises...6:20	Sun sets...	5:08	Moon sets..	12:58

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook....2:51	Gov. Isl'd...	3:25	H. Gate....	5:07
P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook....3:14	Gov. Isl'd...	3:42	H. Gate....	5:31

Outgoing Steamships.

TUESDAY, OCT. 25.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Astl, Santos	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Camaterse, Barbados, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
El Paso, New Orleans..	.....	3:00 P. M.
Seminole, Charleston:...	.....	3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 26.

Cherokee, Charleston....	.....	3:00 P. M.
Fontabelle, Bermuda, &c.	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Kensington, Antwerp....	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Paris, Southampton.....	7:00 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
San Marcos, Galveston..	.....	3:00 P. M.
Seneca, Havana.....	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Teutonic, Liverpool.....	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
U. S. Transport, —....	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, OCT. 27.

Amsterdam, Amsterdam..	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Arkadia, Puerto Rico....	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
El Paso, New Orleans..	.....	3:00 P. M.
Koenigin Luise, Bremen.	.....	12:00 M.
Santiago, Nassau and South Cuba	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, OCT. 28.

Alliance, Colon	12:00 M. *1:00 P. M.	2:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick.	.....	3:00 P. M.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, OCT. 29.

Altai, Jamaica, &c.....	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Concho, Galveston.....	.....	3:00 P. M.
Ems, Naples, &c.....	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
La Normandie, Havre...	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Louisiana, New Orleans.	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lucania, Queenstown and Liverpool	11:00 A. M. *12:30 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Maasdam, Rotterdam....	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Norge, Norway	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Orizaba, Havana and Mexico	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Pennland, Southampton and Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Pennsylvania, Antwerp..	.....	3:30 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. 25 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Oct. 24 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. 28 at 7 A. M., 11 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., (or an arrival at New York of steamship Etruria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Oct. 31 at 6:30 P. M.

§Registered mail close at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY. (MONDAY,) OCT. 24.

Antilia, Nassau, Oct. 19.
Bovic, Liverpool, Oct. 14.
California, Gibraltar, Oct. 11.
Cyprian Prince, St. Lucia, Oct. 15.
Furnessia, Glasgow, Oct. 13.
Louisiana, New Orleans, Oct. 19.
Santiago, Nassau, Oct. 20.

TUESDAY, OCT. 25.

Altai, Port Limon, Oct. 18.
Biela, St. Lucia, Oct. 17.
City of Augusta, Savannah, Oct. 22.
Iroquois, Jacksonville, Oct. 22.
Maasdam, Rotterdam, Oct. 13.
Noordland, Antwerp, Oct. 15.
Panama, Bordeaux, Oct. 11.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 26.

Pennland, Southampton, Oct. 15.
Port Melbourne, London, Oct. 13.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow, Oct. 14.

THURSDAY, OCT. 27.

Craigearn, Gibraltar, Oct. 13.
Picqua, Gibraltar, Oct. 13.
Polaria, Hamburg, Oct. 13.
Saale, Bremen, Oct. 18.
St. Leonards, Antwerp, Oct. 14.
Weimar, Bremen, Oct. 15.

FRIDAY, OCT. 28.

Auguste Victoria, Hamburg, Oct. 20.
Britannic, Liverpool, Oct. 19.
Gallieo, St. Lucia, Oct. 21.

SATURDAY, OCT. 29.

Brooklyn City, Swansea, Oct. 15.
Colorado, Hull, Oct. 15.
Etruria, Liverpool, Oct. 22.
Hispania, Hamburg, Oct. 16.
La Touraine, Havre, Oct. 22.
Polaria, Havre, Oct. 15.

Arrived—Sunday, Oct. 23.

SS Khalif, (Br.,) Robson, Cheribon, &c., Aug. 18, with mdse. to order—vessel to Punch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 P. M. 22d.

SS Princess Anne, Hulphers, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Belgenland, (Belg.,) Thompson, Southampton Oct. 11, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:38 P. M.

SS Andria, (Nor.,) Rasmussen, Calbarien 5 ds., with tobacco to Espinosa, Jones, Dashiell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2 P. M.

SS La Normandie, (Fr.,) Fajolle, Havre Oct. 15, with mdse. and passengers to the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. South of Fire Island at 9:45 P. M.

SS Irrawaddy, (Br.,) Legg, Trinidad, &c., Oct. 15, with mdse. and passengers to Trinidad Shipping & Trading Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:30 P. M.

SS Excelsior, (Ger.,) Muller, Hamburg Oct. 8, in ballast to Gustav Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 4 P. M.

SS Seminole Bearse, Jacksonville Oct. 20 and Charleston 21st, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Uller, (Nor.,) Kars, Sanchez Oct. 18, with fruit to Edgar C. Gedney. Arrived at the Bar at 8:20 P. M.

SS Wineland, (Dan.,) Petersen, Stettin, &c., Sept. 30, with mdse. to Furness, Withy & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6 P. M.

SS Neustria, (Fr.,) Sagols, Marseilles, &c., Sept. 28, with mdse. and passengers to A. W. Elwell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:15 A. M.

SS Laughton, (Br.,) Hodgson, Progreso Oct. 15, with hemp to order—vessel to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 11 P. M. 22d.

SS Critic, (Br.,) Griffin, Leith Oct. 16 and Dundee 18th, with mdse. to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 A. M.

SS San Marcos, Itzen, Galveston Oct. 15, with mdse. and passengers to

The Wanamaker Store

A Question Of Ideas

NO one man invented the modern retail store or conceived the controlling idea of it. It is an evolution. But it gives commerce a field of grandeur hitherto unknown. Its mission has interests far beyond the mere gains of proprietors.

But Grand Retailing is much misunderstood. People say it is destructive—ruins small dealers. The statement is untrue, for it is constructive—absorbs small dealers, who are better off in keeping store for others than they could possibly be as small employers.

The net profits of great stores are a mere commission upon sales. Aggregation is economy, savings are a profit. Thus prices come down, distribution is increased and more mechanics, transportation hands, railway trains, horses and wagons, managers, salespeople, and bookkeepers are employed. Increased employment is socially constructive.

The business of the Wanamaker Store grows rapidly—it runs on ideas.

Princess May Gloves
A Trade Triumph

We have finer gloves, but for women's gloves at *One Dollar* a pair the Princess May is the queen. Soon as the reign of Princess May became assured, a score of claimants for her throne appeared. The royalty of Princess May gloves is found in the uniform excellence of the kidskin—grain smooth and regular, firm, yet elastic, fit and finish perfect. From Grenoble, French—an ancestry of character behind their maker. Debased quality would be disloyalty—treason.

The claimants! German kidskin, Belgian kidskin, Bohemian lambskin. Do you know them at sight? Fair to look upon. Some too soft, some too solid, all too poor to wear. Service tests, and your eyes may not detect deficiency.

Why does our glove business double? One reason, you may buy Princess May gloves at a dollar a pair with your eyes shut and know you are getting the best ever sold at the price.

Tenth street.

10,000 Yds. Stylish Dress Goods At About Half Price

THIS is an offer that you should read through and read carefully. It establishes a record low price for one of the most enduringly popular fabrics in the market.

The goods are Drap d'etes, which is a generic title that includes much of merit and often much of unworthiness. These are the high qualities,—heavy and firm,—made from a fine-spun wool, with a finish like the bloom of a grape. Its satiny lustre is permanent, and the fabric is of the best class of serviceable and handsome fabrics.

Made in France. It is not one of the imitations of itself.

Goods are forty-three inches wide, and we have them in twenty-six colors.

Two shades of Gray.
Three shades of Light Blue.
Three shades of Dark Blue.
One shade of Castor.
Three shades of Dark Brown.
Two shades of Dahlia.
Three shades of Dark Red.
One shade of Reseda.
Four shades of Green.
Two shades of Light Red.
And in Black.

We do not think that you have ever paid less than a dollar a yard for this quality of Drap d'ete. Take these at

Fifty-five Cents a Yard.

Colors are in Rotunda; Black on the Fourth Ave.-Tenth St. corner.

Men's To-Order Suits, $25

A Loss and a Saving

We acknowledge that the motive behind this offer is to get new friends for our made-to-measure clothing. It is a bid for popularity, and it is a strong bid. Circumstances have entailed upon certain cloth deal... a loss. We share that loss, to make it less, and now advertise it, to make it greater. The whole redounds to your advantage.

We show you twenty-five patterns in fancy cheviots and neat worsteds for which *our own* prices when made into suits to your measure, were $28, $30 and $35. The goods are more than excellent,—they are distinctive and handsome. We will make you a single-breasted sack suit from your choice of these materials for

Twenty-five Dollars.

The entire purpose of the offer being to attract the public at large to a knowledge of the kind of tailoring work we do, it goes without saying that the tailoring on these suits will be the very best that we can produce.

Table Linens of Known Quality

In certain lines of all-flax goods we place the largest orders that the makers book for retail distribution. This leadership in linens has been attained through the efforts of experts who have given years of study to the question, and the uniform fine quality of our stocks has become well known to our public. A searcher for the world's best spends alternate quarter years among the looms of the old world, and here are some of his latest findings:

TABLE LINEN

50c. yd.—Snow-white damask from one of Ireland's leading makers; 67 in. wide.

75c. yd.—Fine heavy bleached Irish damask; pretty patterns; 67 in. wide.

$1 yd.—Excellent quality full bleached double damask; 70 in. wide.

$1.50 yd.—Handsome bleached Flemish double damask; several rich patterns; two yards wide.

NAPKINS

$1.50 doz.—Snow white 21-in. Napkins from Ireland.

$2 doz.—Large bleached Damask Napkins; variety of good patterns; 21 in. square.

$2.75 doz.—Handsome bleached Scotch dinner Napkins; 24 in. square.

$3.50 doz.—Fine double damask Napkins; soft mellow finish; 24 in. square.

Fourth avenue.

Dress Garnitures

Bought about 500 handsome beaded and spangled lace blouse fronts at a figure that means a rare bargain for you. Good assortment in solid black and black and steel-mixed. Pick out the one you want at 90c., which sum is less than half its value.

Broadway.

Pretty Cashmere Wrappers

Not only attractive so far as concerns materials, but they're warm and comfortable and nicely-fitting garments. There are many styles in the gathering. The telling of only a few follows:

At $3.50—In solid colors of red, navy blue or black; full front, with three bands of satin ribbon running bias; fitted back with Watteau plait; collar, belt and sleeves also ribbon trimmed.

At $5—In solid colors of red, blue or black; full front, with six wide plaits across bust; fitted back, with plaits from neck to waist; plaited collar; sleeves and belt finished with silk stitching.

At $10—A very handsome wrapper; in solid colored cashmere; full front; fitted back, with yoke and plaits; wide revers in front trimmed with ribbon and insertion; double jabot of lace in front; sleeves and collar elaborately trimmed; ribbon around waist.

Other styles at between prices.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

White Goods Reminders

A profusion of fine, fresh, airy stuffs of snowy whiteness, so greatly in demand for wedding trousseaus. Ask for any good sort at our counters. Assortment and prices will be found perfectly satisfactory.

36-in. Victoria Lawns, 10c. to 50c. yd.
32-in. India Linens, 12½c. to 50c. yd.
32-in. Persian Lawns, 25c. to 50c. yd.
32-in. Swiss Mulls, 12½c. to 50c. yd.
68-in. French Organdies, 25c. to $1 yd.
45-in. Silk Mulls, 35c. to $1 yd.
45-in. Silk Liberty Mull, 80c. yd.

Broadway.

A Sale of Feather Boas

It's another half-price sale, and our only regret is that we have but 200 boas to offer. It will be your regret, too, if you're not prompt. We bought these very cheaply, and so you may choose a $6 boa for $3, or one that should be $20 for only $10. Some also at between-prices, but always half. They are mostly of fine ostrich feathers, in black and colors, though there are a few marabous, too.

Main aisle, Broadway.

High-Class Shoes for Women

Worthy footwear at extremely low prices, in plenty here, and these we mention to-day, although of superior quality,—the fine, sightly, durable kinds,—are far from expensive.

At $5—Of fine black kidskin; straight kid tips; slightly tapering heels; moderately stout but flexible soles; mannish and stylish.

At $3—Of excellent kidskin; rounded toe with patent leather tip; welted and stitched soles; attractive in appearance and in price.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

Women's Fine Silk Umbrellas

This about some particularly handsome umbrellas of pure silk and with elegantly silver mounted and Dresden handles. They're not expensive,—not nearly so high as you'd expect for such qualities. Brief notes of three sorts:

At $2.50—All silk; some in black, navy blue and green; handles of pearl, ivory and Dresden; also natural wood, silver trimmed.

At $3—Of pure black silk; fine Dresden handles; close-rolling, and case to match.

At $3.75—A splendid quality of silk, in black, navy blue and green; some mounted with deep sterling silver caps; handsome long Dresden cylinders and silver-trimmed ivory hooks.

Women's Handkerchiefs

Five hundred dozen fine linen elaborately embroidered handkerchiefs are ready this morning at prices that will doubtless create a lively selling in this always busy handkerchief store. Four lots—15c., 25c., 35c. and 50c. See them, and no further argument will be needed.

Broadway.

Hair Mattresses To Order

50,000 pounds of first quality South American curled hair awaiting orders for the making-up of our superior mattresses. We doubt that it will be kept waiting long. We're making to order now a full 40-pound mattress, in one or two parts as desired, covered with standard blue-and-white ticking, for $15, and that sum rarely buys such excellence in a mattress.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

THE CONDITIONS IN CUBA

City Officials at Havana Demand Payment of Salaries Overdue Them from Their Government.

TROUBLE MAY YET ARISE

Rainstorms Throughout the Island Have Done Great Damage—Cooler Weather Diminishes Yellow Fever Cases in Hospitals.

HAVANA, Oct. 23.—Another demonstration of the displeasure of the city officials at the non-payment of arrears of salary took place yesterday, when about 200 entered the City Hall, a clamorous mob, and demanded payment.

The regular guard being unable to disperse the crowd, and fearing to take drastic measures, the Civil Governor, Senor Fernando de Castro, was advised of the situation. He appeared on the scene, addressed the crowd, and ordered immediate dispersal under threat of a loss of present positions in the municipal service. His energetic stand had the desired effect, but unless back salaries are paid there will be more serious trouble.

The rainstorm of yesterday morning and the early afternoon subsided toward evening, and to-day the weather is cool and crisp. The northerly winds bring great relief, and it is felt that the end of the fever season in Havana has been reached. Reports from various quarters tell of heavy rainstorms for the last ten or twelve days all over the island. Bridges have been washed away, cattle have been drowned, and there has been great damage to crops, to say nothing of the loss from retarded traffic on the railway lines.

The Spanish authorities estimate that the total cost of the evacuation will be about $16,000,000. Twenty-four vessels will be employed to embark troops, of which six are hospital ships. The French mail steamers Cheribon and Notre Dame du Salut, which have just arrived, have been chartered by the Spanish Transatlantic Company as transports. A dispatch from Baez, Province of Santa Clara, says the Spaniards evacuated that place on Oct. 17.

The Board of Harbor Works, of which the Civil Governor of Havana is President, has presented a petition to Captain General Blanco calling for payment of the $75,000 due, under contract, for placing the Havana floating dock at its present site.

Col. Hecker and his staff will go on Tuesday to the Province of Pinar del Rio to select camp sites. This afternoon Gen. Wade and Lieut. Col. Clous visited Col. Lee and Col. Liverman to talk over the proposed sites for camps and questions of transportation and sanitation.

A committee of the leading citizens of Matanzas visited the United States Evacuation Commissioners this afternoon to complain as to the distribution of relief supplies there, which, according to their representations, do not reach those who need them. Gen. Wade promised a thorough investigation.

During the last week or ten days there has been a great improvement in the health of the Spanish soldiers. It is pointed out that the hospital entries for that period were 60 per cent. less than they were at one time.

The Spanish Evacuation Commission has notified Mr. J. B. Hamel, the successful bidder at the recent sale at the artillery depot, that if he does not remove the articles purchased these will be delivered to the next highest bidder, and his deposit of $4,000 will be forfeited.

Charles Smith, (colored,) who volunteered to nurse the late Major Beebe during his illness, and who contracted the yellow fever and has been in the Quinta del Rey Hospital, is much better to-day.

An anti-Catholic meeting was held here this afternoon under the chairmanship of the Rev. Justin D. Fulton. The attendance was small, not more than 500 all told, with many children, and only twenty-five or thirty who understand English.

THE CUBAN ASSEMBLY.

SANTIAGO, Oct. 23.—The steamer Reina de los Angeles returned here to-day, after carrying the Garcia and Cespedes factions to Santa Cruz del Sur to attend the Cuban Assembly. Her Captain reports that during the voyage neither faction spoke to the other. On arriving at the destination they were received by a colored band and escorted on horseback to the residence of Señor Bartolome Maso, President of the so-called Provisional Cuban Government, which was gayly decorated with Cuban flags. Here there was much embracing, Gen. Callxto Garcia being apparently the popular hero.

Only about half the delegates to the Assembly, convened for the selection of officials of the permanent Cuban Government, had arrived. When the Reina de los Angeles left it was expected that the opening of the Assembly, fixed for Oct. 20, would be delayed a few days, in order to give the remaining delegates an opportunity to arrive.

Connecticut's Great Grievance.

Hartford Correspondence Springfield Republican.

To a man up a tree it looks as if the insult to Connecticut offered by the Government in naming a monitor for the State when people here felt nothing less than a battleship would answer the purpose had been slightly overestimated. The real sufferers in the case are the Senators and Representatives, who have been made to feel that they cannot retain the love of their fellow-citizens unless they do something. There is a fair reason for wishing that the name Connecticut shall go to some battleship. The State is small, but it was one of the original thirteen, and it has helped make a good deal of history. Remonstrance against having the way to realizing this desire blocked by having the name tacked on a monitor is natural and reasonable, but some of the remonstrants have been as savage and gloomy as if the fate of nations hung on the decision.

SPANISH CABINET DIVIDED.

Gen. Correa Threatens to Follow Senor Gamazo in Resigning.

MADRID, Oct. 23.—Lieut. Gen. Correa, Minister of War, threatens to resign unless the Government upholds the action of Gen. Chinchilla, Captain General of Madrid, who last week imprisoned Señor Figuerea, editor of El Nacional, for publishing an article not previously submitted to the censor, the imprisonment being resented in certain quarters as an infringement of Figuerea's alleged immunity from arrest as a member of the Chamber of Deputies.

Señor Gamazo last Friday tendered his resignation as Minister of Public Instruction and Public Works as a protest against the arrest of Señor Figuerea. His resignation, taken with the threat of Gen. Correa, indicates a radical division of sentiment in the Sagasta Ministry on the subject. The Madrid newspapers, according to a cable dispatch of Friday, have addressed a complaint to the Supreme Court of Madrid against Gen. Chinchilla's action. The Captain General, on the appearance of the uncensored article, ordered the suppression of El Nacional, but the suspension order was eventually annulled.

"Spread-Eagling" at Camp Meade.

CAMP MEADE, MIDDLETOWN, Penn., Oct. 23.—Gen. Graham has ordered an investigation into the "spread-eagling" of three West Virginia privates. The depositions of Lieut. Col. Moore, who ordered the men punished for refusing to work, and other officers of the regiment have been taken by Major Brown, Inspector General of the Second Division. Charges have been preferred against the privates, and they will be tried by general court-martial.

Death of a New York Soldier.

LANCASTER, Penn., Oct. 23.—John Carlson, private, Company K, Two Hundred and Third New York, died at the General Hospital to-day of typhoid fever. He was a Swede, twenty-three years of age. He was sent here from Camp Meade.

The Wanamaker Store

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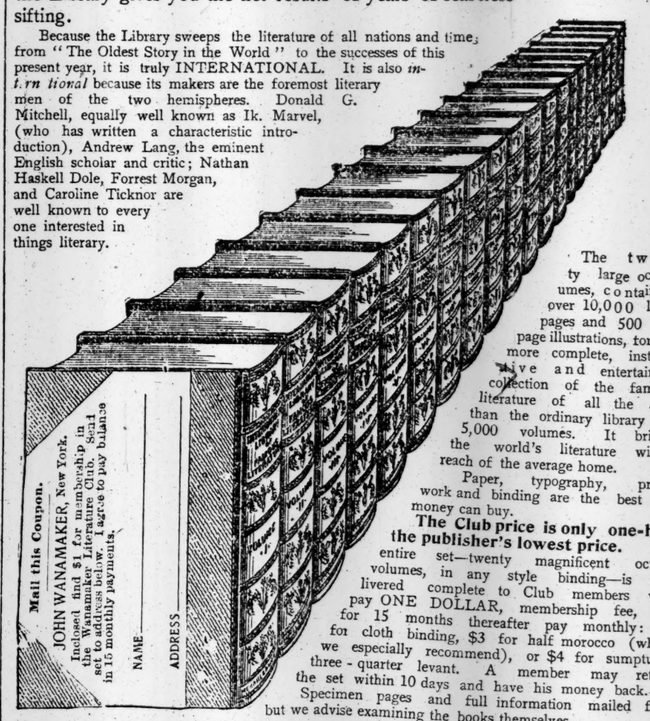
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Paper, typography, press-work and binding are the best that money can buy.

The Club price is only one-half the publisher's lowest price. The entire set—twenty magnificent octavo volumes, in any style binding—is delivered complete to Club members who pay ONE DOLLAR, membership fee, and for 15 months thereafter pay monthly: $2 for cloth binding, $3 for half morocco (which we especially recommend), or $4 for sumptuous three-quarter levant. A member may return the set within 10 days and have his money back. Specimen pages and full information mailed free, but we advise examining the books themselves.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th Sts.

NAVY'S HUNT FOR CERVERA

Admiral Sampson Gives Details of the Operations of the Vessels Under His Command.

WORK OF COMMODORE SCHLEY

How the Spanish Ships Were Blockaded at Santiago—Correspondence with Gen. Shafter Relative to Entering the Harbor.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—The Navy Department has made public that portion of Admiral Sampson's report covering the conduct of the fleet under his command in its operations in the West Indies for about two months prior to the destruction of Admiral Cervera's ships, on July 3. It is made up largely of official dispatches and the movements of the fleet, with explanations and comments by the Admiral. The report is dated Aug. 3, on the flagship New York, and begins with a statement of the determination reached by the Navy Department to send a squadron to the Windward Passage for the purpose of observation, because of information received of the sailing April 29 of Admiral Cervera's squadron from the Cape Verde Islands.

On the voyage eastward from the naval base at Key West, which began May 4, Admiral Sampson reports there was experienced endless trouble and delay because of the inefficiency of the two monitors accompanying the ships, and which had to be taken in tow. Their coal supply was so small that it was at once evident that they must either frequently coal or be towed. The Admiral says:

"Had the sea been rough, or had the enemy appeared at this juncture, the squadron would have been in a much better position for an engagement had the monitors been elsewhere. Subsequently, when engaging the batteries on San Juan, it was evident that their shooting was very bad. Owing to the quick rolling of these vessels, even in a very moderate sea, they were unable to fire with any degree of accuracy."

Among the telegrams received by the Admiral from the department at Washington when off Cape Haytien was the following:

Washington, D. C., May 6.

Do not so risk or cripple your vessels against fortifications as to prevent from soon afterward successfully fighting Spanish fleet composed of Pelayo, Carlos V., Oquendo, Vizcaya, Maria Teresa, Cristobal Colon, four deep-sea torpedo boats, if they should appear on this side.

LONG.

On May 8 there was a consultation on board the flagship and the Admiral says that he decided to stand on to the eastward as far as San Juan, Puerto Rico, on the chance of finding the Spanish squadron in that port, where, if they were not successful in destroying it, it could be at least blockaded and held. The squadron arrived off San Juan on the morning of the 12th, and the bombardment of the place ensued. Regarding his action at this place the Admiral says:

"It was clear to my own mind that the squadron would not have any great difficulty in forcing the surrender of the place, but the fact that we should be held several days in completing arrangements for holding it; that part of our force would have to be left to await the arrival of troops to garrison; that the movements of the Spanish squadron, our main objective, were still unknown; that the Flying Squadron was still north, and not in a position to render any aid; that Havana, Cervera's natural objective, was thus open to entry by such a force as his, while we were a thousand miles distant, made our immediate movement toward Havana imperative.

"I thus reluctantly gave up the project against San Juan, and stood westward for Havana."

Several telegrams are here presented, based on reports that Cervera's squadron had returned to Cadiz, and they had in view the Admiral's return to and capture of San Juan, arguing that he had leisure to do so and to occupy the place, in the event of Admiral Cervera's failure to cross the Atlantic.

Shortly after news was received that the Spanish fleet had appeared off Curaçao, West Indies, and the squadron, under orders from the department, proceeded to Key West, to which place the Flying Squadron under Commodore (now Admiral) Schley had already been ordered. Arrangements were then hurriedly made, and the Flying Squadron, augmented by other vessels, under Commodore Schley, was sent off Cienfuegos, where it was believed the enemy would go, in which case an effort was to be made to engage and capture him. Sampson was given the choice either of the command of the blockading squadron off Havana or at Cienfuegos, Schley in either case to remain with his own squadron.

LOCATING CERVERA'S FLEET.

From messages received by the Admiral from the department about May 20, it appears that reports had reached the United States that the Spanish fleet was at Santiago; so the department advised Sampson to immediately send word to Schley to proceed to that place, leaving one small vessel off Cienfuegos.

On May 21 instructions were written by Sampson for Commodore Schley, and sent to him via the Marblehead, regarding the possibility of the Spanish fleet being at Santiago. They are, in part, as follows:

United States Flagship New York, First Rate.
Key West, Fla., May 21, 1898.

Sir: Spanish squadron probably at Santiago de Cuba—four ships and three torpedo boat destroyers. If you are satisfied that they are not at Cienfuegos, proceed with all dispatch, but cautiously, to Santiago de Cuba, and if the enemy is there, blockade him in port. You will probably find it necessary to establish communication with some of the inhabitants—fishermen or others—to learn definitely that the ships are in port, it being impossible to see into it from the outside.

The Admiral said he felt much concerned as to the delivery of these orders, and sent a duplicate by the Hawk, with an additional memorandum, in which Admiral suggested that if the information did not reach Commodore Schley before daylight of May 23 to mark the real direction he should take as nearly as possible. He adds: "Follow the Spanish squadron whichever direction it takes."

The Admiral, then off Havana, gives copies of orders of battle, which were to be followed in the event that Cervera left Santiago on the approach of Schley's fleet from Cienfuegos and attempted to cruise around the coast to Havana, in which case the Havana squadron would attempt to intercept him by going east about 200 miles beyond the junction of Santaren and Nicholes Channels. Strict orders were given for screening all light, and to see that none were accidentally shown. The squadron was to cruise generally to the eastward in the day, and westward during the night. In one of his dispatches to Admiral Sampson complains that his movements are greatly hampered by the monitors, constituting the principal force under his command.

On May 23, as shown by the report, Commodore Schley expressed the belief that the Spaniards were at Cienfuegos. On the 27th the Admiral sent word to Schley, directing him to proceed with all possible speed to Santiago because of information received that the Spaniards were there. At the same time orders were sent to have the collier Sterling dispatched to Santiago, with an expression of opinion that the Commodore should use it to obstruct the channel at its narrowest part leading into the harbor. The details of the plan were left to the Commodore's judgment, as he (Sampson) had "the utmost confidence in his ability to carry this plan to a successful conclusion, and earnestly wish him good luck."

Sampson apparently felt certain of the presence of the Spanish at Santiago, and urged that the harbor must be blockaded at all hazards. Schley in the meantime had proceeded to Santiago, although, it appears, not the same day Admiral Sampson expected. At one time Commodore Schley contemplated going to Key West with the squadron for coal, but this was abandoned, the repairs to his collier having been temporarily made and the necessity for a trip to Key West being avoided. Santiago was then blockaded.

The Admiral congratulated the Commodore on his success and directed him to maintain a close blockade at all hazards, especially at night. Then follows telegrams from Schley showing that he had recognized the enemy in the port, and from Secretary Long to Schley pointing out that the most absolutely urgent thing was to know positively whether the Spanish division was in the harbor. If they were, an immediate army and navy movement was to be made. In one dispatch the Secretary said it would be discreditable to the navy if the presence of the Spanish fleet were not ascertained immediately. The Commodore's dispatch evidently had not been received at the department when the Secretary's telegrams were sent.

SAMPSON GOES TO SANTIAGO.

Meantime Admiral Sampson had made arrangements to proceed to Santiago with a number of his vessels. He arrived there June 1.

Then follows a historical résumé of the doings of the fleet while off Santiago, of the bombardment of the forts, of the taking of the lower bay at Guantanamo by the Marblehead and the Yankee, copies of memorandums regarding the method of blockades, telegrams bearing on the proposed army movement to Santiago, &c., practically all of which is told in official telegrams. On June 8 the Admiral urged upon the department, as he had previously done, to expedite the arrival of the troops for Santiago, the difficulty of blockading the Spanish ships daily increasing. On June 10 a dispatch was received showing that the army expedition was temporarily stopped because of the reported observation of additional Spanish vessels in American waters.

In a memorandum dated June 15 the Admiral says:

The Commander in Chief desires again to call the attention of commanding officers to the positions occupied by the blockading fleet, especially during the daytime, and it is now directed that all ships keep within a distance of the entrance to Santiago of four miles, and this distance must not be exceeded.

If the vessel is coaling or is otherwise restricted in her movements, she must, nevertheless, keep within this distance.

If at any time the flagship makes signal which is not visible to any vessel, such vessel must at once approach the flagship or repeating vessel to a point where she can read the signal.

Disregard of the directions which have already been given on this head has led to endless confusion. Many times during the day the fleet is so scattered that it would be perfectly possible for the enemy to come out of the harbor and meet with very little opposition.

The Commander in Chief hopes that strict attention will be given this order.

The Admiral reproduces the order of battle incidental to the landing of Shafter's army corps June 22, when ships were sent to shell the beach and cover the landing of the men. In this order the following occurs: "The attention of commanding officers of all vessels engaged in blockading Santiago de Cuba is earnestly called to the necessity of the utmost vigilance from this time forward, both as to maintaining stations and readiness for action, and as to keeping a close watch upon the harbor mouth. If the Spanish Admiral ever intends to attempt to escape, that attempt will be made soon."

The Admiral here remarks that much trouble was experienced in landing on account of the wandering proclivities of some of the transports which had to be looked up. The progress of disembarkation was rendered somewhat difficult by a heavy sea, the heaviest during the three weeks the fleet had been stationed there, owing to a stiff blow off the coast of Jamaica.

It appears that according to a dispatch to Secretary Long, dated June 26, the channel at Santiago not having been obstructed by the sinking of the Merimac, Admiral Sampson was preparing a torpedo attack to hasten the destruction of the Spanish vessels, although he regretted resorting to this method because of its difficulties and small chance of success. He would not do this, he says, were the present force to be kept there, as it then insured a capture which he believed would terminate the war. The above telegram was sent, the Admiral explains, with reference to the proposed detachment of some of our heavy ships for service abroad (the proposed expedition to the Spanish coast). A dispatch from Secretary Long shows that this expedition was to consist of the Iowa, Oregon, New Yosemite, Yankee, and Dixie, and that they were to go to the Azores for orders en route to Tangier, Morocco. The colliers were to join the fleet at the Azores.

SAMPSON HEARS FROM SHAFTER.

On June 30 the Admiral received a communication from Major Gen. Shafter announcing that he expected to attack Santiago the following morning and asking that he (Sampson) bombard the forts at Aguadores in support of a regiment of infantry and make such demonstrations as he thought proper at the harbor's mouth so as to keep as many of the enemy there as possible. This request was complied with and on July 1 Gen. Shafter asked that the Admiral keep up his fight on the Santiago water front. On July 2 the following was received from Gen. Shafter:

Terrible fight yesterday, but my line is now strongly intrenched about three-fourths of a mile from town. I urge that you make effort immediately to force the entrance to avoid future losses among my men, which are already very heavy. You can now operate with less loss of life than I can. Please telephone answer.

A reply was telephoned Gen. Shafter from Admiral Sampson through Lieut. Stanton, which said the Admiral had bombarded the forts at the entrance of Santiago, and also Punta Gorda battery inside, silencing their fire, and asked whether he (Shafter) wanted further firing on the Admiral's part. The explanation was made that it was impossible to force an entrance until the channel was cleared of mines—a considerable task after the forts were taken possession of by the troops. To this Gen. Shafter replied:

It is impossible for me to say when I can take batteries at entrance to harbor. If they are as difficult to take as those which we have been pitted against it, it will be some time and cost a great loss of life. I am at a loss to see why the navy cannot work under a destructive fire as well as the army. My loss yesterday was over 500 men. Fly all means keep up fire on everything in sight of you until demolished. I expect, however, in time, and with sufficient men, to capture the forts along the bay.

Admiral Sampson then says:

"I wrote Gen. Shafter the following letter, and began making preparations to countermine, and, with the object of arranging an attack upon the batteries at the entrance, a visit was arranged to Gen. Shafter, so that the plans might be thoroughly discussed and combined action take place. I had in view the employment of the marines for an assault, either on the Morro or Socapa battery, while at the same time assaulting the defenses at the entrance with the fleet:

United States Flagship New York,
First Rate, off Santiago de Cuba,
July 2, 1898.

My Dear General: I have your note of this morning—just received at 11:30.

An officer of my staff has already reported to you the firing which we did this morning, but I must say in addition to what he told you, that the forts which we silenced were not the forts which would give you any inconvenience in capturing the city, as they cannot fire except to seaward. They cannot even prevent our entrance into the Harbor of Santiago. Our trouble from the first has been that the channel to the harbor is well strewn with observation mines, which would certainly result in the sinking of one or more of our ships if we attempted to enter the harbor, and by the sinking of a ship the object of the attempt to enter the harbor would be defeated by the preventing of further progress on our part.

It was my hope that an attack on your part of these shore batteries, from the rear, would leave us at liberty to drag the channel for torpedoes. If it is your earnest desire that we should force our entrance, I will at once prepare to undertake it. I think, however, that our position and yours would be made more difficult if, as is possible, we fail in our attempt.

We have in our outfit at Guantanamo forty countermining mines, which I will bring here with as little delay as possible, and if we can succeed in freeing the entrance of mines by their use I will enter the harbor.

This work, which is unfamiliar to us, will require considerable time.

It is not so much the loss of men as it is the loss of ships which has until now deterred me from making a direct attack upon the ships within the port. Very truly,

W. T. SAMPSON,
Rear Admiral, U. S. N., Commander in Chief, U. S. Naval force, North Atlantic Station.
Major Gen. W. R. Shafter, U. S. V.

"July 3—The sortie of Admiral Cervera's squadron and its destruction has been made the subject of a separate paper, and need not be repeated here.

"This event closes the purely naval campaign, crowning with complete success the anxious work of almost exactly two months."

It is apparent, from the following dispatch from Acting Secretary Allen to the commanding officer of the fleet, which appears in the report, that the department felt some apprehensions regarding the movements and designs of the Austrian gunboat Maria Teresa, which appeared in the West Indies during the war.

Washington, June 13.

Austrian gunboat Maria Teresa in the West Indies is thought to regulate to visit various blockade to see if effective. Upon the arrival of our troops send without delay as many as you consider necessary of the convoy to Commodore No. 10, off Cienfuegos, Cuba, and as there is some similarity between Austrian and Spanish flags, caution your ships against possible mistakes.

The apprehension by the department at one time of the possibility of the escape of the Spaniards from Santiago, via Manzanillo, Cuba, is shown in the following dispatch to Sampson:

Washington.

When the Spanish give up hope at Santiago they may attempt to escape via Manzanillo, Cuba. As understood here, they receive supplies now via Manzanillo, Cuba.

LONG.

"For Rheumatism, Gout, Kidney Diseases, etc.," I always prescribe

Londonderry

Lithia Water with the very best results."

C. H. CHAPMAN, A.M., M.D., New Haven.

"Londonderry" is sold everywhere, and is prescribed by leading physicians all over the land.

HUSBANDS SHOOT WIVES

Colored Porter and Railroad Engineer Then End Their Own Lives.

JEALOUSY AND INTEMPERANCE

The Tragedies Took Place in Jersey City Within a Short Time of Each Other — Engineer's Wife Still Alive.

The usual quiet of Sunday in Jersey City was disturbed by two early morning tragedies, in each of which a man shot his wife and killed himself. One man was prompted by jealousy, the other had been drinking, and is believed to have been on the verge of delirium.

Henry Jones, forty-eight years old, colored, a Pullman palace car porter on the Pennsylvania Railroad, lived at 143½ Van Horn Street, on the second floor, with his wife, Esther, forty-three years old, and their son Clarence, twenty-three years old. The son was a witness of a part of the tragedy. His statement is that his father, who had been on a run to Chicago, returned home at 5 P. M. on Saturday.

Mrs. Jones was away from home. Jones asked where she was and the son said she had gone out but would return in a short time. Jones waited until 6 o'clock. Then he went out. Clarence went out shortly after and boarded a trolley car to go to Newark. He saw his father standing at Grand Street and Communipaw Avenue as he passed and waved his hand to him.

When he returned at midnight his parents were at home. His father was in bed. His mother told him that they had quarreled. She made a bed on the floor of the front room. At 7:30 o'clock yesterday morning Clarence was aroused by the sound of a pistol shot in the kitchen. He ran out and saw his mother lying on the floor. His father stood over her with a revolver in his hand. His father fired at him. The bullet went over his head. Then Jones fired another shot at his wife and the son ran down stairs for help. When he returned with a neighbor he found that his father had killed himself. Mrs. Jones, who had been shot twice in the head, was also dead. The son says he knows of no reason for the murder and suicide except that his father was jealous.

The second tragedy occurred three hours later, at 377 Montgomery Street. Garrett French lived on the third floor with Johanna, his wife, and four children. He was thirty-five years old; his wife was thirty-seven. The children are Willie, eleven years old; Garrett, nine; Birdie, seven, and Oliver, five. Willie and Garrett witnessed the shooting.

Willie said that his father, who was an engineer on the Pennsylvania Railroad, had been suspended on Oct. 15 for being drunk. "After that," said the boy, "he drank very hard. He had a revolver that he bought a long time ago, but had pawned it. He went to the pawnshop Saturday night and redeemed the pistol. My little sister Birdie was with him. He told her not to tell mamma. He came home at 7 o'clock and mamma asked him what kept him so late. He told her it was none of her business. Then he took me into another room and told me he was going to kill mamma. He also said that if he died I should go and live with my Uncle Jim, and I was to take his watch and remember him forever.

"He said I must not tell mamma what he said, but I did. She was frightened and said her life was not safe. When papa went to bed he put the revolver under his pillow. Mamma did not go to bed, but slept in a chair. Yesterday morning mamma lifted the mattress from the bed and I saw the pistol wrapped in a handkerchief. I took it and gave it to mamma. She and papa had been quarreling in the morning and he wanted the pistol. She would not give it to him, but ran down stairs. In about two minutes I heard shots and I ran out into the hall and looked down stairs. Mamma was lying on the floor with her head resting on the bottom step. Papa stood near her. Then he fired a shot at his own head and another at his breast, and then he fell beside mamma."

Garrett, the other boy, had been out to the street. He was coming up stairs. When he first saw his parents they were at the foot of the stairs, struggling for the pistol. His father got possession of the weapon and fired three shots at Mrs. French. All took effect in her head. Then French turned the revolver on himself and fired one bullet into his head and the other into his left breast. Then he fell. The boy ran back to the street and called Policeman Connolly, who was on the corner. French and his wife were still alive when he reached the house.

The injured man and woman were taken to the City Hospital. French died an hour later. Mrs. French was still alive last night, but cannot recover. The children were sent to the home of their grandmother, Mrs. Sarah French, 658 Ocean Avenue.

Railroad men say that French was very jealous of his wife, but, so far as they know, without reason. He was employed as engineer on a drill engine used to draw cars from the trainshed to the yard at the round house. Frequently he would leave his engine during the night when he was not busy, and go home to watch his wife. He also at one time employed a private detective to watch her. Three weeks ago Mrs. French caused the arrest of her husband for assaulting her, but the charge was dismissed on his promise to keep sober and treat his wife properly.

Louis XIV.

From The Cornhill.

In the qualities of an imperious will, a masterful intellect, and an ambition which vexed the peace and threatened the freedom of the world, Louis XIV. comes nearer Napoleon than not merely any other character in French history, but any other character in modern European history. "To concentrate Europe in France, France in Paris, and Paris in himself," was the ideal of Louis XIV., exactly as it was of Napoleon. The two best remembered epigrams of Louis—"L'état c'est moi," and "There are no longer any Pyrenees," perfectly express the temper of his intellect and the daring of his schemes. And he came almost as near achieving success as Napoleon did. The great Bourbon had forty years of nearly unbroken triumph. He had at least one faculty of genius, that of choosing fit instruments. Louvois organized his finances, Vauban built his fortifications, Turenne and Villars and Berwick led his armies.

Louis's ambition was not less perilous to the world because through it ran a leaven of religious intolerance. His revocation of the Edict of Nantes drove 400,000 of the best citizens of France into exile, while another 100,000 perished of hardship, or of imprisonment, or on the scaffold. When his grandson ascended the throne of Spain and the Indies, it seemed as if the French King's dream of a world monarchy was about to be realized. The "Spain" of that date, it must be remembered, included the Netherlands, Sicily, Naples, Milan, half Italy, in a word, and more than half America. Here, then, was the menace of an empire which in scale exceeded that of Caesar, and in temper was inspired by the policy which drove the Huguenots into exile, and would have kept the Stuarts, as French pensioners, on the throne of England.

Novel Method for Reform.

St. Louis Dispatch to Chicago Record.

The scheme for purifying the city socially, as suggested by David J. Smyth, may not be adopted, but it is a unique one and entirely different from those of other social reformers. Smyth resides in the Fourth Ward and is locally famous as a reformer of the virulent type. He proposes that Jan. 1 of every year, beginning with the approaching New Year's Day, the worst man in each ward be hanged. In order that there may be no mistakes made, he proposes that the citizens of each ward decide by vote just who their worst citizen is. The man receiving the highest number of votes shall then be hanged at noon Jan. 1 by a hangman appointed by the Mayor.

Campaigning in Missouri.

From The Kansas City Star.

A facetious candidate for Recorder in Atchison County has this on his cards: "I am not a Pharisee nor a Sadducee, but a plain, straight, up-and-down Scribe. You have heard of the Recording Angel. My desire is to become one—a recorder of your deeds. Keep this in mind and vote for yours truly."

GOODE'S NEWS AGENCY,

108 WEST 32ND STREET,

New York, October 19th 1898

Publisher,

New York Times, City.

Dear Sir:

The success of the bold step of The New York Times in reducing its price to one cent per copy has been amply demonstrated as far as the Goode News Co. is concerned. Our order is now three times what is was before the reduction.

This is an unprecedented record and we desire to congratulate you upon it. The results attending the reduction of the price of the New York Times have exceeded our most hopeful expectations.

Very truly yours,

Joseph Goode

Every News Company in New York now handles at least three times its former order of The New York Times, and the orders of many are five times their former volume.

ECHOES FROM THE LINKS.

Many Events for Men and Women Golfers to be Decided This Week —College Games at Ardsley.

The present will be an active week on the golf links, and there will be plenty of interesting contests for both men and women. The college golfers will form one of the chief attractions in their four-day championship tournament at Ardsley, which begins Wednesday morning, and in which, as already announced, some of the leading golfers from Harvard, Yale, Princeton, and Columbia will participate.

Golfers who are not college students will be seen in considerable numbers at the Richmond County Country Club, Staten Island, during the last three days of the week, when the first open tournament ever given by this club will be held. The club has been perfecting its 18-hole course, and some good play is expected.

The qualifying round on Thursday morning will be 18 holes, with a prize for the lowest scores. The best sixteen players will be eligible to compete for the chief trophy, the Richmond County Country Club Cup, presented by George Cromwell. The next eight players will qualify for the Consolation Cup given by J. H. Alexandre. On Saturday, in addition to the final round for the chief cup, there will be a team match, six players to represent each club, the prize being a silver cup, and a gold medal for the lowest score. Entries close to-morrow with Albert E. Paterson, Secretary of the Golf Committee, at the clubhouse, Dongan Hills, S. I.

This will also be club week at the Morris County Club, Morristown, N. J., the event for to-day is the semi-final round in the women's match for the silver cup given by Joseph Bushnell. To-morrow the women will have an eighteen-hole handicap contest for a cup given by Mrs. Richardson. The third women's competition over the championship course for the prize given by a member of the Greens Committee will be played on Wednesday, and on Thursday there will be a foursome match for a cup given by Mrs. Young.

On Friday all the expert women players will be out to try for the club championship, one of the notable events of the year in the club. All will play from scratch. Miss Helen Shelton is the present champion, but she will have to defeat many other expert golfers if she is to retain her honors for another year, including Mrs. William Shippen, Miss Cornelia G. Willis, Mrs. S. H. Tilton, second, Miss Merle G. Bryce, Miss Alice Day, Mrs. Henry P. Phipps, Miss Kip, Mrs. A. O. Dean, and Miss Alice Strong.

The ladies, after possessing the links for five days, will rest from their labors on Saturday and give the men a chance. The latter will hold their semi-annual championship on that day, at 36 holes, medal play. Henry P. Taler is the present champion, and he and James A. Tyng will be rivals for the honor.

The Agawam Hunt Club of Providence, R. I., will hold its open tournament for three days this week, beginning Thursday.

The members of the Englewood Golf Club who are playing for the club championship will play the semi-final round next Saturday, and on the same day the Wee Burn Golf Club of Noroton, Conn., will hold Class A and Class B handicaps for prizes given by the Captain of the club.

The Westchester Country Club will decide the members' golf championships this week. On Friday the ladies will play their match, 18 holes, and on Saturday the men will hold their contest, 36 holes. Gold medals will be presented to the respective winners.

An early announcement of an open Thanksgiving Day tournament is made by the Knollwood Country Club, which offers a 36-hole medal play handicap for all members of the United States Golf Association, the first prize being a silver cup given by Mrs. Jules Reynal.

The silver cup given by Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. Cammann for competition by the ladies of the Fairfield County Golf Club at Greenwich, Conn., has just been won by Mrs. Frank M. Freeman, who beat Miss Hoyt in the final round by 6 up and 5 to play. Eight women first qualified at medal play, and the result of the match play rounds was:

First Round—Miss Hoyt beat Mrs. Hilliard 7 up and 6 to play; Mrs. Monteith beat Miss Mason 1 up; Miss Adams beat Miss Baker 1 up, 19 holes; Mrs. Freeman beat Miss Sheldon 3 up and 2 to play.

Second Round—Miss Hoyt beat Miss Adams 1 up, 19 holes; Mrs. Freeman beat Mrs. Monteith 5 up, with 3 to go.

Final Round—Mrs. Freeman beat Miss Hoyt 6 up and 5 to play.

Morris Heights Field Club's Run.

The Morris Heights Field Club will hold its first open cross-country run of the season on Sunday, Nov. 6. The start will be from the Jerome Hotel, One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street and Jerome Avenue, and a distance of six miles will be covered. Gold, silver, and bronze die medals will be given to the first, second, and third men to finish, and a gold medal to the first novice in who does not finish in first position. A prize will also be given for the fastest time over the course. Already about sixty entries have been received, and an interesting run is expected. Entries close Oct. 31 with Secretary W. A. De Podesta, 474 East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street.

A Kansas Tragedy.

From The Kansas City Star.

A Troy woman took a notion to refuse to talk about three weeks ago. She's in the asylum now.

GOSSIP OF THE HORSEMEN

The Fall Meeting of the Queens County Jockey Club Will Open To-day.

LONG DISTANCE RACES WANTED

Ben Holladay and Hamburg Have Both Shown that the Blood of Their Sire, Hanover, Is Good at a Distance.

The racing season of 1898 on the Metropolitan circuit is almost over now, for only fourteen days' racing at Aqueduct remain, and during that short time the majority of the horses that race will be those owned by men who have not had much opportunity to win money for Winter oats on the big tracks. When the Morris Park Handicap had been won in such gallant style on Saturday by Ben Holladay, the patrons of the metropolitan turf saw probably the last high-class race of the season, for while the Queens County Jockey Club is generous in the opportunities it affords horsemen, yet there are no fixed events on the programme except the handicaps, and these will not call out the best of the horses in training.

Racing at Aqueduct, however, is popular, for every portion of a race may be seen from the grand stand, and the events are usually well contested by large fields. This latter condition appeals to the sport-loving public, for it is disappointing to find when one gets to the track that a field, originally containing ten or twelve entries, had been reduced at post-time to three or four.

The management of the Queens County Jockey Club is not close in its expenditure of money where the comfort of its patrons is concerned, and many improvements have been made at the track. Whatever money comes into the coffers of the association at this meeting may be termed "velvet," for the early meetings were successful, and enough money was taken in to pay expenses for the year. The association is generous to the horsemen, too, in the matter of purses, and the horsemen wish President Reilly and his associates every success.

***

The programme for to-day at Aqueduct is as follows:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. Five and a half furlongs.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Zanone	113	Midlight II.	103
The Manxman	112	Buffoon	103
South Africa	109	Charlie Rose	102
Tabouret	106	Tyrian	99
Hanwell	106	Saratoga	98
Blarneystone	105	Prince Auckland	94

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling. Three-quarters of a mile.

Glonoine	112	Merlin	102
Gala Day	106	Gun Metal	101
Oxnard	104	Ruby Lips	94

THIRD RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

High Water	112	Ypsilanti	109
J. B. Doerr, Jr.	112	Kilarma	109
Alouet	109	Subject	109
Sol	112	Sparrow Wing	109
Tennith	112	St. Christopher	109
Dr. Vaughan	112	Tyran	109

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a sixteenth.

Doggett	107	Gala Day	104
Estaca	107	Blueaway	103
Free Lance	106	Sensational	102
Charentus	105	Squan	101
Nosey	104	Bona Dea	99
Marsian	104	Vanetta	96

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling. Five furlongs.

Federal	102	Tyrshena	97
Tophet	101	Engrave	91
Lamilz	97	Water Girl	89
Effervescent	97	Clap Trap	89
Morning	93	Grievance	89

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile and forty yards.

Premier	111	Hanlon	99
Gov. Budd	108	James Monroe	99
Marshall	105	Red Spider	99
Master James	102	Dalgretti	99
Charagrace	100	Bastion	99
Surrogate	99	Lady Disdain	94

***

If in the future the horsemen who call themselves "poor owners" and who seek annually for an extension of dates, ask the Westchester Racing Association for extra dates they may meet with a refusal that would rival an iceberg for frostiness. The horsemen pleaded last year for extra days, and they did the same this season. Their wishes were complied with each time, but the return the association got was just what was predicted in this column when the request was made known. Instead of giving the association their help by being liberal in making entries, the horsemen left the Secretary to send out light programmes, which were carved out of all recognition later by wholesale scratching. The horsemen who were loudest in their appeals for extra days were the same men who day after day marred the programme by scratching their horses, unless when after the lists were published their horses seemed to have the purses practically at their mercy.

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The season just ended at Morris Park was probably the most successful in the history of the Westchester Racing Association, for every race day brought out a large attendance. The sport was of a very high class, and scarcely a day passed without some race that thrilled the spectators with enthusiasm for the magnificent sport. One of the lessons of the season was brought out more forcibly at the Morris Park meeting than at any meeting of the season, and that was the necessity of more races at a distance of upward of a mile and a quarter. Short-distance races are all right, and they please the public, and at the same time give the gambling element on the turf a chance for "quick action," but they fail to arouse that interest in the breasts of the public that such races as the Realization, the Morris Park Special, the Municipal Handicap, the Morris Park Handicap, the Brighton Cup, the Coney Island Cup, and such races do. There was not one day during the season when a long-distance race was on for decision that there was not an easily perceptible increase in the attendance, and no matter how hollow was the victory of the winner of the event, the spectators never failed to show their appreciation in loud applause. The finishes in most of the long-distance races were tame, for there are really not many horses in training at present that have been taught to go over a distance of ground, but even that fact did not dampen the enthusiasm of the spectators. Hamburg showed his ability to go a route, and so did several others, but Ben Holladay, beyond all others, proved himself a champion at long-distance racing. Whether the track was good or bad, dry, heavy, or sloppy, this great son of Hanover won his races with surprising ease, and it mattered not to him what weight he was carrying, he always traveled as if he had a bag of feathers on his back instead of a lot of weight, in some instances lead lead weight. The English turf authorities have taken steps toward securing more long-distance races, and it would be a wise move on the part of The Jockey Club to follow the example set. There would be no lack of horses able to go a route if proper inducement material to breed long-distance horses from, and the blood of Hanover, the sire of both Hamburg and Ben Holladay, would figure in their calculations.

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The season's two-year-olds have been in general an inconsistent lot, and it will be a wise trainer or horseman, indeed, who can tell which of the lot, except, perhaps, three or four, will prove to be fair three-year-olds. Of all that were shown, Jean Bereaud in his earlier form looked to be of the highest class. His races later in the season, however, proved that he had either lost the marvelous burst of speed which brought him so much fame, or that he was out of condition and entirely unfit for racing. Manuel has been a fairly consistent performer, but he seems to like a distance of ground better than a sprint, for he is always coming at the end of a race, while he is slow to move at the start. That he has some sterling qualities is evident, for one of the best judges of two-year-olds in the country, Wyndham Walden, advised the Morrises to buy him, and when that astute trainer counsels the purchase of a two-year-old for $15,000, the colt must be a good one. Martimas looks like a fair colt, but unless he loses the habit of swerving he will be a bad horse in a race. Kentucky Colonel, Mr. Clay, Himtine, Black Venus, Ethelbert, Autumn, and a few others will also be carefully looked after during the Winter, when the crack three-year-old of next season may after all come from outside of the lot.

NEWS OF THE BOAT CLUBS.

Sunday Spins of Harlem River Men—Plans of the First Bohemians for Winter Practice.

The bright, pleasant weather of yesterday attracted a number of oarsmen to the boat-houses along the Harlem River, and some of the more enthusiastic ones donned their rowing suits and sweaters and took short spins up the river.

Several members of the First Bohemian Boat Club were on the water both morning and afternoon, and it was announced at the clubhouse that the junior and senior eight-oared crews will begin a course of light gymnastic work at the Bohemian National Hall in November. In this way they intend to keep in training all Winter. The past season was the first since the club began its racing career that it did not have a junior eight on the water. The club has won the Koch cup for junior eights twice, and will have complete possession of the trophy if it wins it a third time.

James Mulhearn, the janitor of the Lone Star Boat Club, who is an expert boat builder, is constructing a double gig for the club at its boat house.

The members of the Hudson Boat Club are making elaborate preparations for the celebration of the twentieth anniversary of the club, which occurs on Nov. 23.

The Metropolitan Athletic Club, originally organized by the members of the Wyanoke and Lone Star Boat Clubs, will formally open its new rooms at 112 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Wednesday evening. Special inducements are being made to members of the Harlem River clubs. There will be eight-oared rowing machines, two hand ball courts, baths, &c.

The long distance medal of the Wyanoke Boat Club has been awarded to Max Hirsch, who has rowed 706 miles during the past season.

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Taken with meals it assists digestion and helps to rapidly increase the formation of red blood corpuscles. Johann Hoff's Malt Extract is

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LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

A SOLDIER WELL TREATED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with interest and a mixture of feeling the article in your issue of Oct. 13 headed "Hard Luck of Soldiers," which details the army experience of the two sons of Mr. and Mrs. Irish of Montclair. I was interested because I was a member of the same regiment as both and the same company as one of the Irish boys, (Company K.) I felt sorry that these comrades of mine were seriously ill, indignant that they were poorly and improperly treated, and surprised that their experience was so diametrically opposed to my own. I did not join the regiment until it had been in Jacksonville some time, going out on the second call when the number of men to a company was increased from 80 to 106. I cannot therefore say anything in regard to the treatment the regiment received previous to the time when the recruits reached Jacksonville, July 10.

Your interview states that Mr. Irish was informed that "the soldiers were fed on salt pork, hardtack, and black coffee three times a day." From the time I reached Camp Cuba Libre on the date above mentioned until I returned home I do not remember of being once served with "salt pork," as that term is ordinarily used in commercial circles. Of course we had bacon, the famous "sow belly" of the army. It was about five or six times as wide as an ordinary strip of bacon, and usually consisted of "a big streak of fat and a little streak of lean," but I never got hold of a slice that was unfit to eat, and though it was impossible to use all the clear fat, the lean was always palatable.

Mr. Irish seems not to have been informed that the members of Company K contributed 60 cents each per month, a total of $63.60 to buy extra rations and pay a permanent cook. The latter received $20 per month and the balance, increased by whatever could be realized from the sale of most of the "sow belly," hardtack, baking powder, &c., that was issued to us by the Government, went to buy extra food. This money was collected and expended by the Quartermaster Sergeant of the company, James E. Torrey of Montclair, who no doubt can furnish an exact list of what the company received in the way of extra food and in what quantities.

I was curious to know just exactly what we had to eat every meal for a week, and on Aug. 21, a date arbitrarily selected by myself, I began making notes after every meal of exactly what it consisted of.

From Aug. 21 to Aug. 27, inclusively, I find we were fed as follows: Oatmeal three times, rice three times, hominy once; with these we received milk and sugar, the milk being made by diluting condensed milk with water. Ham once, boiled potatoes six times, fried potatoes once, mashed potatoes twice, beefsteak four times, roast beef six times, succotash once, baked beans four times, bacon four times, and twice out of the four it was "beefsteak and bacon," so that bacon alone was only served twice during the week mentioned. Stewed tomatoes once, vegetable soup once, butter three times, roast mutton once, mutton stew once, beef stew once, frankfurters once, boiled onions once, bean soup, fried fish, fish soup, and beef hash each once. Bread and coffee were served with every meal, and while the coffee might be styled black, a certain amount of condensed milk was generally used in it, and personally I had no difficulty in drinking all I could get of it.

Twice do I recall that meat was issued unfit for use. Once it was beef, which our cook threw away, although the inspecting officer assured him that the odor which he objected to was merely a "refrigerator smell," and not one caused by the meat being tainted. The second time it was a piece of corned beef, which none of us could eat after it was cooked. Referring to the treatment given at the hospitals, I can say that my experience in this department was also satisfactory. Before proceeding with the details in this direction I wish to say that when the regiment left Jacksonville Col. Hine detailed First Lieut. Bayard T. Garrabrant of Company K to remain in Jacksonville to look after the sixty-odd (not thirteen, as your Interview says,) members of the regiment who were left behind in St. Luke's, the Second Division, and the Pablo Beach Convalescent Hospitals. If any man was sent away from any of the hospitals in a condition which he felt was not such as he should be in before starting home, an appeal to Lieut. Garrabrant (whose presence must have been known to every New Jersey man who was left behind, as I am informed that he had a complete list of every man left behind, and visited them all personally, and I know he came to the Pablo Beach Hospital, where I and a number of other New Jersey men were and talked to each one of us at least twice a week while we were there) would have secured the proper attention, as he had full power and ample funds to assist every man in his regiment who needed attention.

Sept. 15 was the date I first reported sick. For five days I was in the temporary regimental hospital, receiving such attention as could be had from our regimental surgeons and the men detailed to act as nurses. The only nourishment allowed me while there was fresh milk, which I received regularly, however. There was much to complain of, more than to praise in the regimental hospital, and I was not sorry to be moved on Sept. 20, with five others, to the regularly established hospital of the division known as the Pablo Beach Convalescent Hospital, situated a short distance from our camp. Here I remained from Sept. 20 to Oct. 6, and the treatment I received here was of the very best. Nourishment regularly every three hours, and as varied as a fever case would allow; temperature and pulse taken and written down twice daily; two visits a day from the doctor; medicine regularly as prescribed; hands and face bathed daily; other baths as necessary; alcohol rubs twice a day; in fact, every attention that could be expected.

As for being turned away, why, they tried to keep us as long as possible, curbing our impatience in order that we might start away until we had accumulated sufficient strength to take us safely home without danger of relapse. And then, when we were ready, a thirty-day furlough, an order on the railroad for transportation home easily exchanged without question at the ticket office for a regular ticket, a similar order for a Pullman berth and seat, and $3 cash for traveling rations, (all the law allows, nothing more than the sick soldier deserves,) all of which I received without worry or trouble. I simply went to the proper authorities and asked for what I wanted and received it in a polite and businesslike way.

Mr. Irish has mentioned his politics. If this affects the case, "I am a Democrat," the kind that reads and swears by THE TIMES.

J. C. WILLIAMS.
Corporal Company K, Second New Jersey Volunteer Infantry.
West Orange, N. J., Oct. 14, 1898.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your paper of to-day a distinguished contributor, referring to "the omission of the Democratic State Convention to mention the subject [of silver] or to indorse the Chicago platform," says: "The silver question is involved only in the Congressional elections. As to those, each sound money Democrat must vote according to the conditions existing in his own Congressional district."

I beg to reply that the silver question is involved in the election of members of the State Legislature as surely as in the direct election of Congressmen. That Legislature will elect a United States Senator. On the silver question for many years past the attitude of the United States Senate has been by far the most important factor for evil in the whole range of National politics, excepting only and always the Chicago platform. But whatever may be the degree of importance to be attached to the election of a successor to Senator Murphy, a silver-ite of record, the fact remains that the successful party in the coming election will name his successor, and that successor will have even a more potential voice—if Murphy himself, it will only be a vote—on the silver question than any one member of the House is likely to have. Your correspondent is, therefore, in error; and the error is a serious one, as affecting his contention. For if, as regards this question, the election of Congressman is so important that he, a Democrat, would suggest breaking with the party and voting for the Republican nominee if necessary to secure the election of a sound money member of the House, and if the same by the logic of the situation applies not less forcefully to the election of members of the State Legislature, what becomes of his specific claim that "the silver question has absolutely no relation to State politics"?

I submit that it is not only the part of political common sense, but of manifest civic duty, to consider well and discuss thoroughly in this campaign the effect of the election upon the make-up of the United States Senate, both as regards 16 to 1 silver and every other abomination of the Chicago platform. Further than this, of that monstrous political instrument I will only say that the intelligent voter will doubtless judge for himself whether the silence at Syracuse was silent repentance or silent cunning. The silence of Augustus Van Wyck was attended with the exercise of his full power as a suffragist in favor of the platform.

S. F. M.
New York, Oct. 19, 1898.

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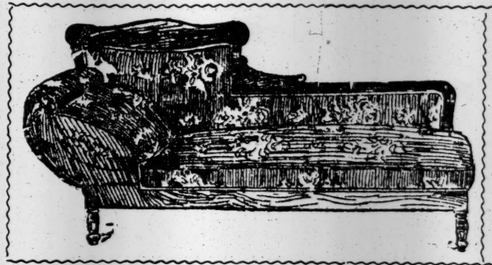

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WHY HE SELECTS VAN WYCK.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You printed some excellent reasons the other day of Mr. Hornblower, from the independent's point of view, why Judge Van Wyck should be elected. From the point of view of a Democrat perhaps you can find space for a few more. I propose to vote for Judge Van Wyck, first and foremost because he is a Democrat—a Democrat, as he himself has said, of the Seymour and Tilden school. I propose to vote against Col. Roosevelt because he is a Republican—an "organization Republican," as he has described himself, and as Platt is the "organization," consequently a Platt Republican. I believe, and I think it will be shown that the majority of the people are of the same mind, that a party which has given us such a State administration as we have had for the past two years must be held responsible for it. As long as we have party government in this country this rule is bound to be observed. Col. Roosevelt cannot substitute his personality for his party. It strikes me as the coolest kind of impudence for Col. Roosevelt to laconically state that "if" his party has been guilty of squandering $9,000,000 of the people's money, (a matter proved by the Republican Governor's own commission,) he will see that the Republican rascals are turned out, and other Republicans, agreeable to Platt of course, whom he has promised to consult, are put in their places.

As a Democrat, I shall vote for Judge Van Wyck, because the worst State administration the Democratic Party has ever given us was statesmanlike and honest compared with Gov. Black's. I believe too, the natural policy of the Democratic Party tends toward economy and conservatism, and that of the Republican toward extravagance and corruption. If one thinks this an extreme view, and there are, of course, rascals in both parties, compare the State of Pennsylvania with any other State in the Union equally given over to Democratic rule. While I consider it an insult to my intelligence to be asked to vote for Col. Roosevelt, because his defeat may influence the decision of the Peace Commission at Paris, or aid the cause of the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1, I, as a Democrat, utterly abhor the Republican principles of imperialism and militarism which Col. Roosevelt persists in thrusting forward in this campaign, absolutely irrelevant as they are to the real issues at stake. These are my reasons as a Democrat for voting for Judge Van Wyck.

Judging the men by themselves, entirely aside from party reasons, I think a man of Judge Van Wyck's calm, judicial temperament far safer in the Gubernatorial chair than one of Col. Roosevelt's erratic style. The manner in which Col. Roosevelt is conducting his present campaign is an example of this. Col. Roosevelt unquestionably fought bravely for his country, but there were thousands of others who did the same. What a spectacle these men would present if they were all to go before the community imploring some political favor at its hands for services rendered the country? Yet this is precisely the attitude Col. Roosevelt takes when, with his band of Rough Riders at his back, he goes through the State begging the people to remember the "heroes of San Juan." It cannot be that the people of New York State are so lacking in good taste and good sense as not to see this. Finally, as a Democrat in voting for Judge Van Wyck, I desire by so doing to resent the idea that the Republican Party has the monopoly (party of monopoly as it undoubtedly is) of all the virtue and patriotism in the country. In view of recent events, both State and National, such a claim appears to me as the most monstrous hypocrisy.

New York, Oct. 21, 1898. E. H. S.

ROOSEVELT AND HILL'S CHARGES

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Will Roosevelt Reply to Hill?" Well, I rather guess not! He cannot meet—successfully meet—Hill's charges, though he may try to shift the real issue, and then his shouters will triumphantly point to that as an adequate "reply." What has been the history of the Republican Party, outside of New England, in the matter of State Government ever since it came into power? Has it not been a record of stealing and extravagance throughout? The reconstruction Governments in the South were typical Republican administrations; the carpetbagger had no one to fear, so he worked his sweet will on the helpless people, and more particularly upon their property, preferably the cash part thereof, for several years, or until his doings became a stench in the nostrils of the people of the North.

Just reflect a moment, Mr. Editor, and see if you do not conclude that, wherever in the North the leaders of the Republican Party have felt strong enough, they have followed the trail "blazed" by the carpetbagger in the dark days following the civil war. Has not the State Government of Pennsylvania come to be about as rotten as anything in the South in reconstruction days? Did not the carpetbagger "fix things" so he could declare election results and no one be able to call him in question? You either voted his way, or your vote was counted that way, or you did not vote at all; that was his plan. What is the typical Republican plan in the North to-day? Pennsylvania is commonly called the banner Republican State, and the Constitution of that State contains a provision relating to the ballot whereby each ballot is marked with a number which is entered in a book against the name of the man casting that ballot, which book and ballot are preserved in case that is, until some one wants to know how X voted, when the custodian is very apt to step out a while, leaving them lying around loose. Has not the Republican machine in this State always edged along in the direction of just such control of the ballot as obtained in the carpetbagger's régime and now obtains in Pennsylvania?

As another example of how the Republicans manage things for the benefit of the managers, the following from the experience of Missouri may not be without interest: The State loaned its credit to certain railways, taking ample security, (some $38,000,000 worth, including some 1,800,000 acres of land.) This was before the civil war and under Democratic administrations. A Republican administration disposed of those securities for some $6,100,000, and the buyers of them are millionaires as a consequence, and are not without prominence in National Conventions of the G. O. P. Incidentally, Republican administrations in that State increased the State debt by some $25,000,000 in the short time that party was in power. And Gov. F. was a well-meaning man—for a Republican—just as Teddy is.

"But bosses like Croker are inimical to American institutions," said a law friend of mine not long since; "they are destructive of our plan of government." "All bosses are inimical. The only difference I see between Democratic bosses and Republican bosses is that the first thrusts a pistol under your nose and says 'Stand and deliver!' while the latter has a law passed to make you do the same thing," was my reply.

INDEPENDENT DEMOCRAT.
New York, Oct. 22, 1898.

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MR. CARNEGIE'S POLICY.

With his characteristic candor and directness, Mr. ANDREW CARNEGIE answers the question which we suggested, in his interview in THE TIMES he had left unanswered. He thinks, without qualification, that when peace is declared the United States should "withdraw her forces from the Philippines and let Spain try to regain them if she can. This," he adds, "we know to be hopeless. It is impossible for Spain to reconquer the Philippines—she will never try to do so; if she does she will fail."

This is certainly a simple and definite plan. Whether it is practicable does not seem to us a question that can be answered offhand. In the first place, much depends on the disposition of the Administration, though, obviously, that does not affect the merits of the plan and was not considered by Mr. CARNEGIE in proposing it. If, however, the President has determined that the stipulations of the protocol concerning the City of Manila, with its harbor—which is essential to the control of the islands either by Spain or by the natives—will not permit us to eject the Spanish and then quit, leaving things to go as they may, then the plan would, of course, be impracticable.

If, on the other hand, the President is neither committed by any declaration or by a final decision of his own, and regards the whole question as open, then another order of considerations requires attention. What will be the course of events if, having disabled Spain, we withdraw? Mr. CARNEGIE thinks that the Filipinos, "who have organized a large army and beaten their oppressors, may be safely trusted to eventually establish stable government." On that point it does not appear to us that the information accessible warrants a decided judgment. But we infer from Mr. CARNEGIE'S remarks—though he does not distinctly say so—that, even if anarchy and general civil war should follow, it would be no fault of ours and would impose no duty upon us. With this conclusion we cannot agree, and it is clear that the various Governments having interests in Manila which were, previous to our invasion, fairly safe under Spanish rule, would not take that view. If we should take it and act on it, they might not do anything about it, but the reputation of our Government would not be enhanced.

It may turn out that it will be possible to secure a fair degree of order in the parts of the islands open to foreign commerce of any value without assuming entire control or responsibility. This might be done through a temporary and conditional arrangement in the nature of a protectorate. We sincerely trust that some such way may be opened for our Government, but we do not believe that we can simply wash our hands of all responsibility and, as Mr. BONAPARTE put it the other day, "scuttle."

THE REAL CANAL QUESTION.

Judge VAN WYCK could have chosen no theme more likely to arouse the interest and stir the indignation of the people of Buffalo than the Republican canal scandal. Next to New York, no city in the State is more deeply concerned that the canal system should be maintained, improved, and profitably operated than the City of Buffalo. The Democratic candidate for Governor was sure of an attentive and intelligent hearing from a Buffalo audience when he began to speak of the canal frauds.

He stated well and tersely the reasons for undertaking the canal improvement and the results of the attempt of the Republican administration to carry out the work:

"As the canal facilities became less in proportion to other means of transportation of the country, a relative decline in the commerce and business of this State was threatened, occupying the best thought of some of our best minds. They soon saw and agitated the necessity of enlarging the canal facilities, and in 1895 the Republican Legislature, upon estimates made by Republican officials, in response to this demand on the part of the business and agricultural population of the State, advised the people that $9,000,000 would complete such canal improvements as would restore its relative usefulness as a means for the transportation of grain and other products. Without distinction of party, by a vote of the people, the expenditure was authorized. * * * In almost absolute disregard of the objects and purposes of this great work the sum has all been expended, and in a great part wasted, misapplied, stolen. The waterways, so important to every industrial interest of this State, are now in an unfinished and deplorable condition. The people were told that the sum named would complete the work, yet of the 451 miles of canals only 65 have been finished, 244 are incomplete, and 141 have not been touched, and the entire nine millions has been substantially thrown away, unless the proposed improvement shall be completed at a cost of more than double the sum originally appropriated."

The pursuit and punishment of the incompetent and dishonest men who have spent the people's money without accomplishing the work they were charged to do must be undertaken by the Democratic Governor. That is important and imperative. But the real canal question is the saving of the State's system of artificial waterways, now in imminent peril of ruin and abandonment.

The burnt child dreads the fire. The people of New York, who have seen nine millions of their money "substantially thrown away" by the Republican administration are in no mood to vote any more money to be expended by such unfaithful servants. A Republican administration coming into power for two years on the 1st of January would appeal in vain to the people to vote the $12,000,000 needed to carry out this improvement. But in two years the traffic of the canals would have shrunk to a degree that would make it a matter of grave doubt whether even with deepened canals the business could be regained. It must be remembered that the people of New York are not easily persuaded to vote aye on propositions involving the expenditure of large sums of money. There were 327,645 negative votes cast in 1895 on the proposition to authorize the nine-million improvement.

The canal system is worth $200,000,000 to the State. It will almost certainly go to ruin and be abandoned if a Republican Governor and Legislature are elected. That is the real canal question.

MR. CROKER AS A POLITICIAN.

The very large registration of the fourth day, bringing the total for the city to a figure within a few thousand of the registration of last year, was unexpected. It surprised everybody. What does it mean?

Two weeks ago it was apparent that Judge VAN WYCK was in the lead. The current was setting toward the Democrats. Nothing has happened since that time to diminish the volume or change the direction of the current except Mr. RICHARD CROKER'S ill-judged, arbitrary, and much-resented interference with the judiciary nominations in this judicial district. To protest against that act, an act of political despotism that everybody can see constitutes a public peril, a great meeting has been held. Public opinion is awakened. Several thousand lawyers, jealous of the honor and freedom of the bench, have become political canvassers in behalf of an untrammeled judiciary. Influences that no man can measure are at work. It is quite impossible to say to what extent this uprising will injure the Democratic State ticket. Undoubtedly it will deprive it of a great many votes.

To check the oncoming current of votes in the midst of a campaign and turn the current the other way is pretty bad politics. It would be hard to imagine any worse politics.

Nobody can say as yet whether Mr. CROKER'S course in respect to the judiciary nominations has defeated the State ticket of his party. We do not think it has. We certainly hope it has not. But if Judge VAN WYCK is elected in spite of the reckless and selfish procedures of the Tammany chief it will be owing to his own strength, and not to the influence or good will of Mr. CROKER. He will be under no obligations.

NOT WAR.

We have no hesitation in saying that it would be a shameful thing for the Governments of both countries if Great Britain and France should go to war over the Fashoda affair.

Our readers are aware that we have a clear enough notion of the flimsiness of the claim of France, so far as it is based on the expedition of the unfortunate adventurer who owes his safety and apparently his daily food to the aid of the commander of the Anglo-Egyptian Army. Nor have we any doubt whatever that the progress of British occupation and influence in Africa would be far better for all concerned—even for the people of France—than would be the application to any part of that continent of the narrow, backward, uncivilized, and relatively retarding system of France. And there can be very little question as to what would be the outcome, probably the swift outcome, of a conflict between the forces of the two nations, unless Russia is prepared to back France and open that general struggle which the Czar professes to dread and abhor.

But because Great Britain, on the issue immediately pending, and according to the acknowledged principles governing such cases, is in the right; because her final and general success would be for the welfare of the world; because in all probability she would be the victor in any war undertaken on this issue, it does not follow that she would be justified in making war. On the contrary, these are strong reasons why she should in every possible way avoid war. Taking the most extreme case, and supposing that France shall be foolish enough to insist that the territory traversed by the Marchand expedition and inhabited by the tribes with which he is reported to have made treaties is French territory, it would still be practicable for Great Britain quietly and steadily to take actual possession and to prevent any effective French occupation, and leave the responsibility of attacking Great Britain elsewhere to France. But short of such a decision as this, it may well be practicable for Great Britain to come to an arrangement with France which shall not interfere with substantial British interests, and which will not humiliate the French Government in the eyes of its own people. An outlet to one of the navigable affluents of the Nile has been proposed in England as a concession which might have this effect. It is impossible at this distance to judge of the value of any specific measure of this sort. But it is permitted to American observers, with the utmost friendliness to England, to say that it is almost incredible that her Government cannot find a way out of this situation other than by war with its incalculable ills. For our part we shall refuse to believe that the wisdom of Lord SALISBURY'S Ministry, backed by the humane purpose of the Queen, will not devise that way.

IS THIS FAIR?

Col. ROOSEVELT pays no heed to the protests that have been made against his assumption that a vote against him is a vote to dishonor the American flag and to abandon the fruits of the victories won under it. On the contrary, he makes the assumption with increasing boldness and—it is a harsh word, but is there any other that fits?—increasing unscrupulousness. As late as Saturday he used the following words:

"At this time, with the Peace Commission in Paris, we feel that the Administration of our President should be upheld when it is striving to secure for us a permanent and a lasting peace with the people whom we fought against and for whom our brave men lost their lives and shed their blood last Summer.

"We ask you to support us because we stand for honesty in the affairs of the Nation, and because we stand at this crisis for uprightness and the honor of the American flag and for securing to the flag the success of the victories that were won under it last Summer."

We ask Col. ROOSEVELT, as a citizen and a gentleman, to pause a moment, rid himself, if he can, of the excitement of his personal struggle for political advancement, and candidly to say if such language as this is fair? Considering the character of some of the men he knows are opposing him and their known motives, as well as his own stake in this election, does he think that such language is quite decent?

What he implies, and what he wishes his hearers to believe and to be guided by in the election, is that to vote for Judge VAN WYCK or for Mr. THEODORE BACON is to seek to embarrass the Peace Commission at Paris; it is to try to hinder the Administration from securing a lasting peace; it is to render vain the lives lost and the blood shed last Summer; it is to vote for dishonesty in the affairs of the Nation, for the dishonor of the flag, for the surrender of the cause for which battles were fought and victories won. Can he not see, will he shut his eyes to the fact, that this is a monstrous assumption, and that when it is openly made to get votes for himself it puts him in a most unworthy, an essentially contemptible, attitude?

There is no ground, there is not the faintest shadow of excuse, for such characterization of the motives of his opponents. Not a word in the platform or the speeches or the journals of the Democratic Party in this State or in any other State or in the speeches of the New York independents can be found on which to base these discreditable charges. The issue which he seeks to create does not exist and cannot be made to exist. If there were no other reason for saying that no party is opposing the policy of the Administration now being framed or applied in Paris, this one certainly is completely sufficient—it is not known what that policy is, it is not even known that the Administration has any policy. The President has just returned from a journey half way across the continent, in which he has made some twoscore speeches, every one of which has been published verbatim. Col. ROOSEVELT could not from any one or all of them tell what the Administration intends to do at Paris or what will be the terms of the treaty it will ultimately have to lay before the Senate. A vote for Col. ROOSEVELT is, therefore, no more an indorsement of Mr. MCKINLEY'S policy than it is an approval of his taste in rhyme.

Undoubtedly Col. ROOSEVELT himself has large, though not very clear, ideas on our foreign policy. They are not necessarily the only ones a patriot can entertain. They have nothing to do with the office of Governor. At best they are an impertinence. They are not known to be those of the Administration. To attribute them to the President and call every man who won't accept them constructively an enemy of the President and unfaithful to the flag is quite unworthy of the standard of manliness which Col. ROOSEVELT professes.

THE GORDON MEMORIAL.

The proposal of Lord KITCHENER to establish a lasting memorial to GORDON at Khartoum will doubtless meet with an enthusiastic response on the part of Englishmen. Although even the most insignificant huckster of Whitechapel is not unmindful of the commercial advantages of the Sirdar's victorious march up the Nile, yet he, with the clubman of St. James's Street, prefers to express his enthusiasm in the spirit of a people whose vengeance has been complete and terrible. And the London journals voicing this sentiment told the story of the fall of Omdurman below headlines whose significance was "Gordon is avenged!" It is natural, therefore, that the Sirdar's proposal to have Englishmen maintain a college for the Soudanese at Khartoum in the name of the dead hero should meet with hearty approbation. GORDON'S name and fame are thus magnified, and rendered henceforth inseparable from the scene of his glory and his vain sacrifice. So much for the sentimental side of the proposal.

But Lord KITCHENER is an eminently practical man, and while honoring the memory of GORDON he would perform at the same time a great work for civilization, and his recent message to the Lord Mayor of London shows how very much in earnest he is concerning the practical side of his proposal. We have already published some of the details of his scheme—the request for only £5,000, which would be ample to support four British teachers who should teach the sons of the sheiks certain practical branches; these pupils in turn to impart the knowledge gained to the tribesmen, who are quick to see the advantage of acquiring education of a useful sort. It all seems very simple, but invites the criticism of dealing in generalities. Old-fashioned schoolmasters are likely to condemn the undertaking on this ground, but churchmen will doubtless inquire, Where is the religious training to come in? The answer to this query is painfully abrupt: Nowhere.

Lord KITCHENER'S idea that missionaries are utterly inadequate to contribute in any appreciable degree to the work of civilizing the Soudan will doubtless arouse a storm of discussion. He is emphatic, however, for he has said: "A Church school would find no Christians; the college must be undenominational."

As students of history know, the religion of the Koran, being absolute and incapable of evolution, could only carry its true believers to a certain round in the ladder of civilization; as a code of morals it is said to be not without its advantages. The religious life and the practical life of the True Believer have hitherto been identical. Evidently Lord KITCHENER believes that they are capable of being separated. The problem that he seeks to solve is one of the most important that confront the civilized nations of to-day.

In the meantime, people should not be too positive that the epitaph to be engraved upon the Gordon Memorial will be "Failure." They should remember that the Sirdar is thoroughly acquainted with the Soudanese and with their religion, and that he has so far shown himself to be an eminently practical, resourceful, and far-seeing man.

As the Turkish regular troops are being withdrawn from the Island of Crete, the problem of government reposes once more upon the plan proposed by the European Concert and ratified by the Porte. It was the execution of a detail of this plan that caused the recent Mohammedan uprising; one article had, however, been passed over for the time—the appointment of a Christian Governor. The candidature of Prince GEORGE of Greece was opposed not only by the Sultan, but by Germany. The Kaiser, however, has now withdrawn from the Concert, and Russia should have no difficulty in placing the Czar's young relative in the executive chair. Of course "the Mohammedan population has," as a Berlin journal remarks, "sustained a severe shock to its sense of justice." But that was to be expected. It will be made to comprehend that its only salvation lies in peaceful pursuits. One cannot hope for a better fate for Crete than that which befell Samos in 1832, when France, Great Britain, and Russia guaranteed its autonomy under the so-called sovereignty of Turkey. The little island has quietly augmented its success; it pays the Sultan 25,000 piastres yearly; it has no public debt; its expenditures never exceed its revenues; and, from all accounts, education has kept pace with its internal pecuniary prosperity. Yet in 1830 Samos menaced the peace of Europe quite as much as Crete did in 1897.

The "bitter cry" of a "high official" in the State Department for young men who can speak Spanish recalls the fact that we have a class of Spanish scholars in the graduates of West Point. When the Military Academy was founded, a knowledge of Spanish was really necessary to an army officer, and so it continued to be for many years. Long after it ceased to be so the Professorship of Spanish was continued, for reasons which nobody clearly understood. But the knowledge of Spanish thus conferred has "come in handy" in the course of the war with Spain. It may be expected to continue to be convenient in addition to the other advantages which officers of the army who are also graduates of the Military Academy possess for the administration of affairs in Cuba and Puerto Rico.

The articles which Mr. GEORGE KENNAN is contributing to The Outlook on the Santiago campaign are of very unusual interest and value. They are temperate in tone, logically developed, painstaking as to the citation of authorities, and very clear. The essential proposition that he examines is how far the difficulties, suffering, and loss during the Santiago campaign were avoidable, were, that is, due to conditions that might have been foreseen and for which provision might reasonably have been made. Whether the failure to foresee and meet these conditions was the fault of Gen. SHAFTER in not requiring of the War Department what was needed or of the department in not complying with his requirements is a question that Mr. KENNAN does not discuss, though he shows plainly enough that it is by no means impracticable to solve it. The points on which Mr. KENNAN gives the most interesting testimony are: the utter want of proper means for landing either men or supplies, so that a considerable part of the latter, for which the army was sorely suffering, went back to the United States on the transports; the lack of system in packing the supplies, making it impossible to get at them; the serious lack of transport animals, so that supplies even when landed could not be taken where they were needed. The information as to these points is specific, often official, and the names of witnesses are given. The responsibility can unquestionably be fixed; that it ever will be by the President's commission is highly improbable.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—In connection with the selection of Archbishop CHAPELLE to act as Apostolic Delegate in Cuba, it is recalled by those learned in matters ecclesiastical that New Orleans, by sending one of her prelates to Havana, repays a debt contracted something over a hundred years ago. While what are now the Gulf States belonged to Spain, the whole region was treated as a part of the Diocese of Havana, and of course it had no Bishop of its own. In 1793 a separate "diocese of Louisiana and the Floridas" was formed and LOUIS PENALVER Y CARDENAS, a native of Havana, and then seventy-four years old, became its first Bishop. He did not take possession of his see until 1795, and in 1802—a year before the United States bought Louisiana of France, he was transferred to Guatemala. PENALVER was a man of parts, and when New Orleans, five years ago, celebrated the centenary of its diocesan establishment, much care was taken to honor his name, and to recount his services to the City of New Orleans. Of course he was a Spaniard of the Spaniards, and there is no reason to suppose that he had any other object than to establish in this country the system of Church government with which he was familiar. The excuse for linking his name with that of Archbishop CHAPELLE is not particularly good, since the latter goes to Cuba not to maintain but to change the existing order of things—or, if not exactly to change, at least to preach by example the wisdom of gracefully yielding to the inevitable.

—There seems to be a general disposition just now, among the medical men and scientists of both England and the United States, to question the right of ROBERT KOCH to the world-wide renown which he undoubtedly possesses. While still a young man Dr. KOCH'S investigation into the causes of tuberculosis and his identification of its bacillus won for him a well-deserved reputation, but his first triumph was his last one, and, though he still remains famous in the estimation of those to whom his career is only vaguely known, his professional brethren, in Germany as well as elsewhere, are saying very harsh things about him. They recall that his "tuberculin" has kept none of the promises made in its behalf by the Emperor WILLIAM and other hasty sensationalists. They declare that the cholera bacillus which he pretended to discover in Egypt in 1884 was a creature of the imagination, and it is well known that his well-advertised visit to Africa at the time of the great cattle plague accomplished nothing. The English doctors are especially angry with Dr. KOCH because he recently claimed to have discovered a relation between malaria and mosquitoes—a relation which one Englishman suggested and another proved long before the Teuton thought of taking the matter up. The latest accusation of carelessness and inaccuracy made against him is founded on his announcement that the terrible "blackwater fever" of the African coast is merely a form of quinine poisoning. This, the best authorities say, is not only a rash deduction from misunderstood phenomena observed in a few cases, but it has done a vast amount of harm by prejudicing African colonists against a drug upon which their lives often depend. In discussing this light of German science a writer in The Saturday Review says: "His reports on his recent researches on various tropical diseases are marred by the careless blunders, reckless haste, and dishonest plagiarism which have previously ruined his scientific reputation."

—By making a row about the temporary retention in office by Gen. BROOKE of the so-called Autonomists whom he found exercising high civil functions, the Puerto Ricans are not manifesting the good sense with which they have been credited. In Cuba, of course, the Autonomists are deservedly regarded with as much hatred as was given to the Spanish oppressors, and also with contempt as subservient tools of those oppressors and as hired traitors to their own people. One can easily understand and excuse almost any irritation felt by Cubans at favors granted to these double-dyed enemies of the independence for which so many sacrifices had been made. In Puerto Rico the circumstances were and are entirely different. There the hopelessness of rebellion was always recognized, and it was wise to accept even the slightest amelioration of Spanish rule that could be secured. As "autonomy," indeed, the system of government recently inaugurated was a farce, but it did give the natives a voice in, if not any control over, their own affairs, and the course which in Cuba was patriotism would have been mere obstinate folly in the smaller island. If, then, as Gen. BROOKE says, and as may very well be, the Autonomist officials are men of intelligence and good character, he acted judiciously in availing himself of their experience and allowing them to keep their places. At worst, their present tenure of office is a short one, and the natural desire to win both American and Puerto Rican approval will put them on their good behavior.

—Possibly enough the alarming—no, the serious—tone of the latest dispatches from London and Paris had something to do with the "wild enthusiasm" manifested by the inhabitants of Halifax when they saw the Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes waving together above a pyramid of soldiers. None the less was the incident full of significance. And the element of realized self-interest was not nearly as predominant in the emotion demonstrated as cynics and other evil persons may try to make out. It would take—it did take—more than the possibility of a war with France to prompt this agreeable exhibition of friendship for the United States. Whatever anxieties British statesmen may feel over the ultimate consequences of such a war, the British public is far from feeling an instant need of allies as an alternative to defeat by the traditional foe. Affairs like that at Halifax, and like the reception which the St. Louis received at Southampton the other day, are the result of something else than fear or the desire for help. And that Americans like them is beyond question. we have bickered often and hotly with the Canadians, and we have said about them, and they about us, many things for which both would be sorry if the many things were not already forgotten by both, but now a new sentiment has sprung up, and how very much better it is than its predecessor was! How far or to what that sentiment will lead is a bit uncertain. The uncertainty, however, is worrying only our dear friends on the Continent.

—It is more than strange, considering the recent prominence of military matters, that ALDRIDGE and PAYN are so often, and TILLINGHAST so rarely, mentioned by those who denounce the present Republican administration in this State. Really, Gen. TILLINGHAST would be more useful as a "horrible example" than either the Superintendent of Public Works or the Superintendent of Insurance. New York is so very big and rich that the waste of a million dollars or a lobbyist in office affects her comparatively little. The demoralization, the practical destruction, of the National Guard is another matter. That touches the vitals of the State. And yet we hear only occasional references to it!

CARNEGIE ON THE PHILIPPINES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read your editorial this morning with great satisfaction.

It means much when such an organ of public opinion as THE TIMES does not hesitate to say: "We have no hesitation in saying that it would be much, very much better for us to devote ourselves to the splendid career open for us in our own land, if that be possible."

"But is it possible" is your inquiry, which you say I leave unanswered. Permit me to remark that how we are to get out of the Philippines is not in question; we are not yet in. The protocol with Spain reserves the question of the future of the Philippines. This morning's papers announce that, "seeing Spain could not reconquer the Philippines, she is willing to cede them to the United States for a consideration." Admiral Dewey attacked the Spanish fleet in the Harbor of Manila and destroyed it. The people of the Philippines had revolted against Spain before that, and were successfully fighting for independence. Spain, however, had not yet relinquished its sovereignty, therefore possession of Manila was taking a step against the enemy—we were fighting Spain, not the people of the Philippines, who were doing the same. We were allies; Spain was equally their enemy and ours.

The obvious step for the United States to take when peace is declared is to withdraw her forces from the Philippines and let Spain try to regain them if she can. This we know to be hopeless. It is impossible for Spain to reconquer the Philippines—she will never try to do so; if she does she will fail.

Nations do not hold possession of places captured by war. "Where the flag has been planted it must stay" has no warrant in history. The allies were in Paris and dictated terms of peace. Did they think of holding Paris, or France? Did the Germans when in Paris, or did the French under Napoleon when in Berlin? When the allies captured Sebastopol, did they come under any moral responsibility for the future condition of the people of that part of Russia? Not the slightest; neither is there any resting upon us in the Far East.

Human society evolves peace and order through greater or less disturbance. It was the cry against the Spanish Republics that they could not govern themselves; even Mexico not so long ago was thought incapable of self-government. These are all acquiring the art of self-government through the stern but salutary school of experience. So it will be with the Philippines. The people who have organized a large army and beaten their oppressors may be safely trusted eventually to establish stable government.

There are many nations in the world which have not yet succeeded in establishing the reign of law and order as perfectly as could be wished, but do we not recognize that to interfere with these would retard instead of accelerate the process? Through how many disturbed and bloody decades did our own race in Britain struggle forward to the art of self-government? The experience this task gave lies at the root of its present triumphs. The President of the United States should instruct the Peace Commissioners to retain one of the most suitable small islands for a coaling station, and notify Spain that, having accomplished the object of the war in freeing Cuba, we shall withdraw our forces from the Philippines. We may safely trust Aguinaldo and his people to establish a government and bring the Philippines into the list of nations more or less wisely governed, fully equal to Haiti, whom we have the good sense to let alone and allow to develop in her own way, and much better than Turkey. The Philippines concern the United States less than the condition of our neighbor Haiti, and just as little as the condition of Turkey. The United States has upset no system of government in the Philippines; it found revolution there, and it will leave the revolutionary forces successful and in possession.

I trust I have answered your question.

You think that I "should no doubt turn up my nose at the doctrine that trade follows the flag." Certainly I consider that obviously false. Trade scents the lowest price current, and does not care a copper about the flag. Canada trades with the United States three times more than with Britain; she even buys her union jacks in New York. The Republic which had not a foot of ground under its flag beyond its own impregnable, unequaled, compact domain, exported more of her products last year than any Nation in the world. Her exports exceeded in value even those of Britain, whose flag floats over a hundred distant possessions.

But the question of trade is the least important, the vital point being, are the volunteer soldiers of the Republic to be ordered to shoot down the patriotic soldiers who were fighting against the oppressor for their country's independence long before Admiral Dewey appeared, and who would be found fighting, if necessary, long after Admiral Dewey disappears, in the sacred cause of independence, and will they cheerfully obey? Bayonets in our volunteer army think.

Our young men volunteered to fight the oppressor; I shall be surprised if they relish the work of shooting down the oppressed. Not for such infamous work did they volunteer. Let us watch what they say and do, if a President of the United States ever dares so to order.

Sooner or later President McKinley must disband the volunteer army, because peace will soon be declared. It will be interesting to know what response will be made should he ask American citizens to volunteer to hold in subjection the people of the Philippines or any other people struggling for independence. There is not an enemy of the American Republic in the world that will not rejoice to see the Republic thus stultifying itself. I do not, I can not, believe that she is ever to be brought to such ineffable shame. She would be saved were the press in general as sane as THE TIMES upon this portentous issue.

ANDREW CARNEGIE.

New York, Oct. 22, 1898.

Justice Daly's Nomination.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to express my hearty approval of your just and fearless editorial to-day on the subject of Justice Daly's nomination. There can be no dodging of this issue; it is the question whether or not the people of New York want an independent courageous judiciary or a judiciary that will feel itself sorely dependent for continuance in office upon the party manager of the hour.

If we want the latter state of things—a vote against Judge Daly will be a vote for that system; if we want a bench subject only to the law which the people create, a vote for Judge Daly will be a vote to continue the present dignity, honor, and freedom of the bench.

Judge Daly is and always has been a Democrat—a Democrat both in the old-fashioned party sense and in the general sense of the word. He will be re-elected by Democrats and self-respecting men of all parties as a protest against the threatened desecration of his high office.

JOHN J. ROONEY.

New York, Oct. 23, 1898.

David B. Hill's Address.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When David B. Hill came to Brooklyn in the Fall of 1893 he unblushingly advocated the election of his friend Maynard. Result, overwhelming defeat of Maynard. Last evening he again appeared before a Brooklyn audience, and with the same effrontery advises his hearers to vote for Danforth—Maynard, Danforth, Danforth, Maynard, the courts have made these names interchangeable. Will history repeat itself? Will the voters of the great State of New York turn down Danforth as they did Maynard? We shall see. On the other hand, if Mr. Croker's men are elected, and if by any chance the Governor's chair should be left vacant, Danforth—I do not need to characterize him—will be acting Governor of New York, representing a population aggregating one-twelfth of the people of these United States. Again, should Croker's second, Van Wyck, be elected, will not all Bryanites point with pride to the success of their compromise at Syracuse? In any and all events, may God save the Commonwealth of our State, and our beloved country. H. W. MEAD.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 21, 1898.

Posers in Politics.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of to-day, under the heading, "Topics of the Times," you pertinently call attention to the reluctance shown by Col. Bryan to testify before the investigating committee. You, Mr. Editor, call it mystery. An observer may be permitted to inquire whether the gentleman considers himself heir to the Presidency? If so, he'll have to wait for a decision on that point; if not, he ought to have volunteered all the information he possessed, and shrink from posing, to be pointed at as the latest American Pretender. If Col. Bryan aspires to be No. 2 in the missing link, hadn't he better not make his individuality so transparent? Glitter of this kind often glares. So much so that the average intelligent American citizen is, if true to himself, sensitive, thus demonstrating the ridiculousness of individual professional posers in politics.

FRANCIS COLEMAN.

New York, Oct. 22, 1898.

Harold Frederic's Death.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Harold Frederic's death is the saddest loss to the writer, as well as to most of THE TIMES'S readers I am confident, since your chief, Mr. George Jones, passed to the great majority. And but forty-two years, little more than half a life as years count; yet how he doubly filled them! Every Sunday we could count on a complete epitome of the world's news from its chief capital—London. Little did I think last Sunday when enjoying Harold Frederic's dispatch in THE NEW YORK TIMES that the next time the name would come before me it would be, "Harold Frederic Dead." As I have thought and uttered many times, (cutting and saving very many of his letters,) "his was the ablest from the Old to the New." And cut down at forty-two!

THOMAS W. BRACHER.

New York, Oct. 21, 1898.

"His Conscience at Rest."

From The Danville (Ky.) Advocate.

LEBANON, Ky., Sept. 6.—Ex-Gov. Proctor Knott and a distinguished professional gentleman of Danville were discussing the claims of Sampson and Schley to the credit of smashing Cervera at Santiago. The professional gentleman took the ground that all the honor of that memorable conflict belonged to Admiral Sampson, and was inclined to ignore entirely Commodore Schley's part in the affair. The Governor listened until his companion had finished, and then, with that characteristic twinkle in his eye, said:

"My dear Sir, it is exceedingly gratifying to me to hear you take the position you have in this matter. It is like a balm to my conscience and settles a point that has worried me many a day.

"'I was walking through the woods with a boy friend of mine when we saw a rabbit run into a sinkhole. We stood around the hole a while; then I told the boy to keep watch while I went to get some fire to smoke the rabbit out. When I returned the boy had the rabbit. I promptly took it away from him, claiming that it belonged to me, because I had told him to catch him if he came out.

"That was over fifty years ago, and you are the first man who has ever agreed with me that the rabbit was mine. I feel now that I was right in taking it, and my conscience is at rest."

The Pennsylvania Plum Tree.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican (Ind.)

Mr. Quay's grip on the plum tree seems to be weakening as John Wanamaker and Dr. Swallow hammer away on "Thou shalt not steal."

NUGGETS.

Ten Years Later.

St. Peter—Hold on! You can't get in there.

"Why not?"

"The Peace Commission is at work in that room."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A Drug in the Market.

If Hobson should run short of wind bags Colorado would be mightily pleased to purify her political atmosphere by shipping him a few, freight prepaid.—Denver Post.

A Quiet "Tip."

It is wisdom in Kansas to stand in with the Sheriff. He destroys the beer when joints are raided. If you stand in you may be assigned a case or a keg to take out and destroy and return the "empties."—Kansas City Star.

Then He Knew.

Said the youth: "Er—ah—I—is there any reason why you and I should not wed?"

"What has reason to do with the case?" asked the young woman.

Then he knew that love alone ruled her actions.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

THERE'S WOE IN SQUAWVILLE.

From The Denver Post.

It is with humiliation an' with sorrow that I state
That ol' Squawville has been bunkoed in a manner up to date,
She has had it played upon her in a low-down sort o' way
By a bold, designin', miserable, hand-out chawin' jay!
All the pains o' degradation are a rackin' of our souls,
An' we feel jes like ki-o-tees that's a sneakin' 'round their holes,
An' I guess the only reason that we didn't hang the cuss
Was because of the amazement that was paralyzin' us.

We was all in Clancy's boozery discussin' politics,
An' its many quite unholy an' disreputable tricks,
When the cussed stranger entered an' chipped in with the remark
That 'twas thrice-accursed whisky caused the tricks that were so dark.
Said the men that sold the pizen ort to rot shet up in jail
Fur a sendin' boozy victims down the purgatory trail,
An' the laws that authorized 'em fur to manufacture sots
Would disgrace the legal statutes of the heathen Hottentots!

Then he said he'd bin a readin' how us Western cusses think
It's a humorous percedin' fur to fo'ce a man to drink—
How we'd pull our ol' six-timers on a tenderfoot when he
Would decline to flood his innards with the juice of misery.
He had feet that wasn't noted fur the toughness of their soles,
An' a borderman might threaten fur to shoot him full o' holes,
But he never could be driven by sich' desperado bluff
Fur to lubricate his thorax with the hell-invented stuff.

This attack upon the licker which we hold to be divine
Run our powers of forbearance cl'ar across the limit line,
An' we ranged a dozen glasses 'long the bar in front o' him,
An' we filled 'em with the nectar o' delight cl'ar to the brim.
Then we drawed an' told the stranger fur to drink 'em every one
Or he'd hear the snappy barkin' of a retributive gun,
An' he wa'n't deliberative in his efforts to obey—
Tossed 'em down an' smacked his lips in an appreciative way.

Then he wiped the drippin' dampness from its lodgment on his chin
An' remarked that if the barkeep 'd jes' set 'em up agin
He'd be happy to amuse us by remainin' on the floor
An' showin' us how gracious he could handle an encore.
Then we tumbled in a minute; he war' jes' a bum, by jinks,
That had worked the flower o' Squawville fur a bellyful o' drinks,
An' before we could revive from the paralysis the scamp
Sort o' oozed out of our presence an' hot-footed out o' camp.

MANILA TRADE DISTURBED

Conflict of Spanish and American Authority in Philippine Waters Causes Trouble.

INSURGENT TROOPS MENACING

Their Leaders Meet Discontent with Promises of the Capture of the Philippine Capital — Natives Demanding Independence.

MANILA, Oct. 23.—The commission of Spaniards sent here recently by Gen. Rios, Spain's chief representative in the Philippines and Governor General of the southern portions of the archipelago, arranged a temporary commercial convention. Accordingly, inter-island traffic was resumed, but it is now again interrupted, this time by orders from Gen. Rios.

The steamer San Nicholas, which left Manila yesterday flying the American flag, was compelled to return by a Spanish gunboat, whose commander offered as a plea for his action that the crew consisted of Filipinos, who might smuggle contraband articles. The San Nicholas, after reporting her experience, sailed again, followed by the United States gunboat McCulloch.

The insurgent schooner Mauricia entered Manila Harbor flying the insurgent flag, which was promptly hauled down by the Americans.

Yesterday the British Consul at Manila convened a meeting of merchants to discuss the commercial dead-lock. British capital to the amount of £40,000,000 has been lying here idle for six months. In the existing conditions business relations with the provinces in many cases have been entirely suspended. The meeting resolved to make an urgent appeal to the British Government to endeavor to hasten a settlement of pending issues.

The attitude of the insurgent troops has become very menacing. Their supplies are growing scarce and they are becoming desperate. Their leaders assure the troops, who have had no pay for months, that they will soon capture Manila.

The Filipino newspapers insist upon absolute independence and denounce annexation to the United States or an American protectorate with equal energy. The American authorities, naval and military, are taking precautionary measures, although no immediate trouble is anticipated.

DR. STORRS ON EXPANSION.

He Rejoices that the Church Can Work in the Territory Taken from Spain.

A side of the expansion question was treated by the Rev. R. S. Storrs yesterday morning in his sermon at the Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn. His subject was "The New Missionary Outlook," and in his sermon he showed that the acquisition of the different islands captured in the late war and the expulsion of the Spanish made it possible at last for Protestant missionaries to enter this hitherto neglected field. He urged upon his hearers the necessity of awakening the Protestant churches to the immensity of the opportunity which the war had opened to them and the urgent need of meeting this opportunity.

The day was the one for the annual foreign missions collection, and Dr. Storrs's subject was chosen for that occasion. He began by speaking of foreign missionary work in general, and then spoke of the new field opened by the war. He had never anticipated such a great opening, and considered it nothing short of the handiwork of Providence. France is to be silenced in possession of this country, and Cuba was to form a government under the direction and guidance of the United States. As for the Philippines, the tenor of his sermon indicated that he regarded their acquisition by this country as almost certain.

He spoke of the population and area of the various islands to show their importance and extent as a missionary field. Heretofore these islands had been under the rule of a tyrannical Government, which made it very difficult for Protestant missionaries to enter and preach the Gospel to the people. In the Caroline Islands the Spanish Government had expelled American missionaries. Now the way was about to be cleared, and the Gospel could be preached without fear of interference from the colonial Government.

The churches of America should awake to the immensity of the opportunity before them and the necessity for rising to the occasion. The chance had been placed before them by Omnipotence, and they must not let it pass by. The Christian laity should respond as never before to the call for the funds necessary to carry the work of Christ into the conquered territory, and the command of the Saviour to His followers, "Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature," must be be obeyed.

A Deaf-Mute Missionary.

From The Washington Post.

A very interesting gentleman, indeed, is the Rev. Austin W. Mann of Cleveland, Onio, the famous deaf mute minister, who was seen last evening at the Arlington. Mission work has been the chief labor of his life, and his unselfish efforts in behalf of his unfortunate brothers entitle him to the highest praise. He is general missionary to deaf-mutes in the Middle Western dioceses.

Mr. Mann is probably the easiest person living with whom to carry on a written conversation, for he possesses the rare gift of being able to write upside down and read inverted writing also. In this way a tablet of paper used between him and a reporter never has to be turned about. He writes, too, with great rapidity, and in a clear, bold hand, with spelling, punctuation, and grammar above criticism.

"I am," wrote Mr. Mann, "the first deaf mute ordained west of the Alleghanies. There are now six of us. After graduation at the Indiana School of Deaf Mutes I taught at the Michigan school from 1867 to 1875; then I entered upon this mission work. I have been twice to Europe to attend conventions of missionaries like myself, and have preached in the sign language in London and other places. The deaf mutes of the United States have only about a dozen pastors who understand their language. Thus the opportunities of many for worship are very limited, and they often travel great distances to receive the Word of God. For fifty years the Episcopal Church, with her Prayer Book, has endeavored to meet the spiritual needs of this scattered people. The work began in New York City with a Bible class of adult deaf mutes, and since then has spread to all portions of the land.

"There are now in the United States ninety-three schools for deaf mutes, with 10,000 pupils. In the whole country the deaf mutes number 70,000. As a whole, I think they are about as happy as other people, although those who lose their hearing late in life feel it keenly. I preach by manual signs, the sign language being natural to the eyes. Lip reading and articulation are strenuously advocated by some, but it is found to be very difficult to teach speech without the ear, speech being natural to the ear, but not to the eye. If all mankind were deaf, signs would be the universal language."

It Sometimes Pays to Stutter.

From The New Orleans Times-Democrat.

A business man of this city who has a slight impediment in his speech declares he would as soon think of parting with his nose as of getting rid of the impediment. "It has been worth thousands of dollars to me," he says, (omitting the gaps in his remarks,) "and prevents me from doing all manner of foolish and hasty things. Most folks try to think before they speak; I have to. The consequence is I often change my mind before I get out what I started to say, and the second thought is usually the best. As an illustration, a fellow asked me to lend him ten last week, and I attempted to reply, 'Certainly.' Now the consonant 'c' is particularly difficult for me to enunciate, whereas I have no trouble with 'y.' If I had said 'Yes,' he would have secured the cash, but while wrestling with that infernal 'c' I remembered that I had done up a friend of mine for a small amount, so I switched to 'You must know me,' and am ten ahead. If I was asked to name the two things best calculated to insure the success of a young man in life I would reply unhesitatingly, 'A stammer and an impediment in his speech.'"

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

A DEFEAT FOR DR. LUEGER'S ANTI-SEMITIC PARTY IN VIENNA.—While the political parties of Austria-Hungary have agreed to a passing truce concerning the Ausgleich dispute, owing to the Emperor's bereavement, the municipal parties have been in hot dispute over the concessions granted to an English gas company prior to Burgomaster Lueger's administration. This company, which is called the Imperial Continental Gas Association, contracted, several years ago, to supply the Austrian capital and suburbs with gas. By notification given prior to Oct. 31, 1896, the town could obtain possession of the entire plant of the company for $6,750,000, Oct. 31, 1896. But before the first date was reached the company offered the gratuitous possession of the plant to the municipality at the end of twenty years, and an immediate participation in the profits amounting to not less than $400,000 a year. In the meantime, however, the anti-Semitic faction had secured a majority, and the campaign cry was to turn the English out at all costs. In a speech delivered Oct. 27, 1896, Dr. Lueger said, addressing the opposition, who were in favor of purchasing the works: "I have broken your power in three years, and just as I have smashed the Jews, so I shall have finished with the English in another three years. On the stroke of midnight, Oct. 31, 1899, the last Englishman shall have disappeared from Vienna." So the municipality decided to build their own works, and the sum of $9,000,000 was voted for the purpose. But it seems that the English company had made contracts with suburban towns which were later incorporated within the city to supply them with gas. The Government of Vienna attempted to repudiate these contracts, but was defeated in the courts. In the meantime the city has spent $12,500,000 on their works, and it is now estimated that the total cost will be $15,000,000 to light the city proper alone. The city, however, could not displace the 60,000 meters of the company until the company's contract expired. At this juncture the Englishmen gave the finishing touch to the defeat of Lueger's scheme by offering to reduce the price of gas. After violent discussion among the city fathers the time of the English company's contract in the suburbs has been extended; the town agrees to take the English meters in the city proper at valuation, and at the expiration of the new contract in 1911, the town will be compelled to take over the company's entire plant at a valuation. As a result of Lueger's legislation, the town instead of receiving without trouble and inconvenience the plant for only $6,750,000 has thrown away $12,500,000 on a worthless plant and must still pay $6,750,000 in 1911.

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A SEA MONSTER OFF THE SCOTTISH COAST.—The papers of Aberdeen and Edinburgh contain long accounts, augmented and fortified by sworn statements, of a monster "sea serpent" having been seen in the vicinity of the coast sixteen miles south of Aberdeen, and directly off Stonehaven. Although told by many witnesses the tales correspond in all essential points to a remarkable degree. About ten days ago the fishing boat Lily was returning to Stonehaven, when the attention of the skipper was directed to something floating on the surface of the sea, about a hundred yards off the coast, in very deep water. Thinking that the object might be a body, the skipper ordered one of his crew to take it on board when passing, for it was right in their course. But what was their consternation when they approached closer to see the thing rouse itself partly out of the water and swim seaward (wrote these their bows. Every member of the crew asserts that he saw the monster quite plainly. It had a back, they allege, something like the upturned bottom of a ship, on which were two fins, which resembled the sails of a catboat. Behind one fin was a protuberance, which they liken to the hump of a camel. The skin was of a bluish color, and the head appeared much flatter than that of a whale. The monster passed out into sea for about a mile and then turned and crossed the stern of the boat. At intervals it raised its head several feet out of the water. The skipper, whose name is Alexander Taylor, took careful observation and calculated accurately, he says, that the part of the body exposed was fully twice the length of his boat, which was a thirty-footer. The skipper's crew of eight men, at the request of a scientific man of Stonehaven, have made affidavits before a magistrate of their town, as to what they saw. What tends to confirm the story is the fact that the crew of another vessel which came into port later in the day, report that as they were leaving the harbor early in the morning they heard an unusual splashing and blowing. Owing to the dense fog which prevailed at that early hour, they were unable to discover the cause of the disturbance.

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PORTUGAL MAY SELL HER AFRICAN POSSESSIONS.—The Berlin press is much disturbed over a dispatch from Lisbon which intimates that Portugal may find it to her advantage to sell her possessions in Africa. It is pointed out that they involve immense outlays of money and have contributed in no small degree to the enormous increase of the national debt of Portugal. The National Zeitung says that such a transaction is not improbable, but that Germany must prevent England from being the purchaser and following up the advantage of the Delagoa Bay settlement and the Anglo-German Treaty. Still the Berlin press trusts that the Chauvinistic sentiment may prevail in Portugal, at least until after the Fashoda affair has been disposed of; and Portugal is reminded that the bagatelle that Great Britain would care to pay for the territory could in no way be made to meet the liability incurred in maintaining the colony. The Bourse Gazette of London commenting on the Lisbon dispatch, believes that such a sale by Portugal, while not establishing her credit, would at least give enough return to improve the condition of the remaining colonies, where simple and cheap improvements might make them very profitable. In closing it says: "In view of the above considerations Portugal would be giving nothing up by selling its African colonies, and the colonists themselves would lose nothing by the transaction, and it is within the range of possibility that the example thus set by Portugal will lead many other States to follow it."

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THE DEATH OF GEN. COUTO DE MAGALHAES.—Gen. José Vicira Couto de Magalhaes died in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, Oct. 14. He was sixty-one years of age, and was a hero of the Paraguayan war and took a prominent part in the revolt against Marshal Floriano in 1894. He began his career in the army, but in 1859 he entered the profession of law; from 1860 to 1861 he was Secretary of the Province of Minas Geraes, and later served successively as the President of Goyaz, Para, and Matto Grosso. It was while filling the office at the latter place that he organized the army which drove out the Paraguayan forces. For this service he was made honorary Brigadier General. In 1894, during the reign of terror under the tyrannical government of Marshal Peixoto, Gen. Couto de Magalhaes was arrested, and orders were issued by the Marshal for his execution. His life was spared only through the intercession of his cousin, the widow of Gen. Carneiro, who, it will be recalled, was killed in February, 1894, at the siege of Lapa in Parana. Gen. Couto de Magalhaes wrote much on the Indians of Brazil, and his "O Selvagem" is considered an authority on the subject.

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FAST OCEAN STEAMERS FOR RUSSIAN ASIA.—Orders have been received at Newcastle, England, to build immediately two fast steamers of 4,000 tons actual carrying capacity for the Russo-Chinese Railway Company. These orders, it is reported in St. Petersburg, have been repeated so that one steamer will be built at Greenock, one in Holland, and two in Germany, making six in all. The steamers are all to be completed by September, 1899, and will run between the ports of Ta-lien-wan, Port Arthur, Shanghai, and Nagasaki, in connection with the Manchurian Railway. The service is ultimately intended to be a fortnightly one to correspond to the arrival and departure of the through train from St. Petersburg, via Moscow and the Great Siberian Railway to Port Arthur; this will be, it is expected, not later than 1903, when the journey between London and Shanghai will be reduced to about twenty days. In the meantime the new steamers will be used for the carrying trade between the above-mentioned Far Eastern ports, supplanting the small steamers now plying there under the German flag. The Manchurian line is being pushed with all possible speed. Seventy-seven locomotives are now on their way from the United States, bound for Port Arthur, Ta-lien-wan, and Niu-Chwang. The Trans-Siberian Railway is expected to reach Stretensk, on the Amur River, by next July, when the journey can be quickly and easily continued by water to the northern terminus of the Chinese Eastern Railway. Every effort is being made to make the through route from the British to the Pacific complete by the opening years of the twentieth century.

COLUMBIA'S DEBT LARGE

President Low Suggests 3 Per Cent. University Bonds to Lighten the Yearly Interest.

STATEMENT BY JOHN B. PINE

No Cause for Apprehension in the Financial Situation—Recent Sale of Havemeyer Property Gave the University Ready Cash.

Columbia University has a large burden of debt to shoulder at present, and the annual interest on it is by no means light. If a suggestion recently made by President Seth Low be adopted, 3 per cent. bonds of the university will be issued, and thereby the yearly saving of a considerable amount of interest be effected. The question of acting on this suggestion is still in abeyance. Meanwhile, the university is in healthy financial circumstances in spite of its big debt, and neither Trustees, Faculty, or students are worrying over the matter.

The plan for funding the university debt is by no means a new one to the Trustees. John McLean Nash, the Treasurer, said last night that it had been debated by the Trustees for five years, though nothing has yet been definitely accomplished in the matter. The question of what interest the proposed university bonds would bear was not decided upon. President Low brought forward his suggestion about 3 per cent. bonds in his annual report to the Trustees, submitted on Oct. 3, which is now in the printer's hands. He reviewed the cost of the various buildings erected by the university on Morningside Heights. Land, buildings, and incidentals had footed up about $7,000,000, of which approximately half had been paid by generous friends. The balance of the debt bears 4 per cent. annual interest, which means about $150,000 the university must yearly pay out on this account.

President Low estimated that in five years the university's annual income, at a normal rate of increase, (gifts not being included in this estimate,) would provide for $50,000 of the yearly interest. Meantime, in order to apply the annual increase strictly to educational work, making it bear none of this burden of interest, he suggested that friends of the university take up the debt at 3 per cent. He referred to this matter as follows:

One way in which our friends can greatly help us, if they will, would be to lend us money on the bonds of the university at 3 per cent. The bonds of the university are good beyond a peradventure, being protected, apart from other assets, by real estate alone which produces an income more than twice as great as the interest on the debt. If satisfactory arrangements could be made to fund the debt into bonds bearing 3 per cent. interest, the problem would lose much of its difficulty, for this would reduce the interest account at once to a figure that could be rather easily taken care of. With Government 3 per cent. bonds selling at more than 5 per cent. premium, 3 per cent. bonds secured on New York City increasing real estate worth more than double the amount of the bonds are not unlikely, before long, to be marketable at par.

I hope that this report will fall under the eye of some one who will make known to me thir willingness to underwrite a portion of the debt at this rate. If such a movement were started it ought to go far, for the people of New York, I am confident, appreciate that Columbia has done a great public service in adorning the city with buildings and grounds that are at once an ornament to the city and the means by which the city ministers to better advantage to the education of its own people and of the people of the country at large. It may safely be said that New York's position as an educational centre would be far less secure if Columbia had not removed from its old site, or if, in removing, it had done so to Harlem.

John B. Pine of the Board of Trustees said yesterday evening that as yet no formal meeting at which it would be possible to take action on this suggestion had been held.

"The university has a heavy debt to carry," said he, "but there is nothing alarming about it. We expected to have a heavy debt when we commenced our new buildings on Morningside Heights. The university is financially prosperous, and no one feels the slightest apprehension that our educational work will have to be lessened because of money matters. The report that the Faculty and students are worried over the situation is absolutely incorrect.

"They are abandoning no schemes which otherwise would have been carried out. Of course it is true that we are not going to build a new dormitory right away, but we have had no intention of doing so. We shall do no building at all, not even finishing University Hall, until the money is specifically given us to do it with. If any one gives us money for new dormitories we will put them up quickly enough.

"This suggestion of President Low's, that friends of the university give us effectual help by taking up the debt at 3 per cent., was simply one method proposed by him to relieve us of a little of the burden of interest without in any way interfering with our educational work. We are able to start this year without shortening sail at all. Our annual income is between $800,000 and $900,000, coming largely from students' fees. Then we have recently sold the real estate given to us by the Havemeyers on property which was given us to dispose of as we saw fit. This netted us about $400,000.

"We are also negotiating to dispose of other pieces of property, among them the old Forty-ninth Street property which the university formerly occupied. Furthermore, people have been generous to us, and we see no cause for worry. Whatever happens, we simply must not entertain the idea of reducing our educational work in any way, and we will not. The university has ample property to secure all its indebtedness."

Cats and Shellfish.

From the New Orleans Times-Democrat.

"Did you ever notice the cats about the oyster stands of the city?" asked a gentleman who takes an interest in zoology. "They are invariably as fat as butter. That is because they get plenty of shell fish to eat, and, by the way, the fondness of cats for that kind of diet is a mystery which I'd like to hear some evolutionist explain. A cat will go crazy over a shrimp, and it is all the same whether it's a city cat or a hayseed cat that never saw water except in a cistern. It's a taste born in them, like their fear of dogs, and the question is, how the mischief did they acquire it? According to the evolution theory, such traits are inherited and traceable to conditions away back toward the beginning of things. That would seem to indicate that the primal cat was a fisher, but how is one to reconcile the idea with the instinctive abhorrence of the tribe for water? The craving for the shellfish is certainly so pronounced that there must be an excellent reason behind it, and, altogether, it is quite a pretty little problem for some savant. It is too hard for me."

A New Sort of "Deadheads."

From The Albany Express.

An entirely new way to see a show without paying or being admitted on a pass was discovered at the Empire Theatre on Thursday night. The dangers and difficulties involved were such that few would care to go the same way. An officer in attendance at the theatre was informed by a member of the company playing there that several men were in the space directly above the audience, between the ceiling and the roof of the theatre. In the centre of the ceiling is an opening, and there the officer found half a dozen young men and boys lying on the rafters, watching the stage. The place where they were was very dark, and it was not until the officer lighted a match that they could be seen. They hastily made their way to the roof and disappeared over other roofs toward Pearl Street. It is thought that they had made a practice of climbing over the roofs and taking up their perilous position whenever it pleased them. If by any chance one of them had stepped off a rafter he might easily have fallen through the ceiling and landed in the auditorium.

A Popular Congressman.

From The Washington Post.

Congressman R. C. De Graffenreid of Texas, known to a large and devoted constituency as the "Black Eagle of the Piney Woods," is at the Wellington. His personal friends in the Lone Star State never call him by his full name, but by the abbreviation "De." He is a man in the prime of life, of magnificent physique, with flowing locks of iron-gray hair, piercing black eyes, and a most genial manner, which last combined with his attractive looks, accounts for his great popularity, not only in the "piney woods," but all over his State. Mr. De Graffenreid has surely been the architect of his own fortune, for he is emphatically a self-made man. Not many years ago he was a brakeman on the Texas and Pacific Railroad. By dint of hard study and unfaltering ambition, he rose to be a very successful lawyer, and as he had a penchane for politics, it was but natural that he should come to Congress. He is a stalwart Democrat, and doubtless can keep on coming to Congress as long as he likes in a district that is overwhelming Democratic.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Saturday and yesterday were two such perfect days for the country, but withal a little humid and sticky in town, that a general exodus to the woods and hills was the result. There were few of the very fashionable set among the different congregations, and these were scattered. The avenue above Fifty-ninth Street showed some signs of life. Mrs. Astor remained in the city over Sunday, although her daughter-in-law, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, returned to Ferncliff. Mrs. Henry Burnett and her father, Mr. E. N. Taller; Miss Rhinelander, Mr. John Rockefeller, Jr., and Miss Rockefeller, Miss Elizabeth Remsen, Mrs. Trevor, Mrs. Kidd, and Miss Georgette Kidd were also seen on the Avenue.

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There were many familiar faces at the fashionable restaurants yesterday. The cold rainstorm of Friday and Saturday made people at the Autumn resorts long for the life and comforts of the city, and those who could came to town for a few days' change of scene. Among those lunching or dining at the Astoria, Sherry's, and Delmonico's were Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hoffman from Lenox, Mr. and Mrs. Henry May from Southampton, and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs and Miss Fair from Newport. Mr. and Mrs. Hoffman will return to Lenox this week to remain probably until Christmas. Mr. and Mrs. May will not return to Southampton, but after a few days' stay here and in Washington will go to the Virginia Hot Springs for a month. Mrs. Oelrichs and Miss Fair will make some visits on the Hudson before settling down for the Winter in New York.

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The Baring-Churchill wedding this afternoon will be the first society assembling of the season in town, and St. Thomas's Church for an hour before the ceremony will have something of the atmosphere of an afternoon reception. There is much curiosity felt and expressed to see Miss Churchill as a bride. There has been some confusion as to Mr. Baring's identity and relationship to the well-known English banking firm of Baring Brothers. He is the eldest son of the late Hon. Thomas Charles Baring, M. P. His mother was Miss Minturn of New York, a daughter of the late Robert Browne Minturn. She died some years ago, and contrary to published statements was not a writer and not the author of "Rutledge," which was written by Mrs. Miriam Coles Harris. Mr. Baring's brother and sisters are Godfrey, Constance, Susannah, and Muriel. The last is to be Miss Churchill's maid of honor to-day. He is a cousin of Lord Revelstoke, and inherited one of the Baring country estates in Essex. He was born in 1863, and as his father had left the firm of Baring Brothers before the financial crash of 1888, he inherited a goodly fortune at his father's death. Through his mother he is closely related to the New York Minturns, Grinnells, and more remotely to the Sedgwicks, Tuckermans, and Le Roys.

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Mrs. Brockholst Cutting and her son, Mr. Willie Cutting, left New York on Saturday for Newport, where they will pass a few weeks at Wee Bush, their cottage. They will return about the time of the Horse Show. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish closes the Crossways to-day and comes to town, where her new house, on Madison Avenue, has been pushed rapidly toward completion. The decorations and hangings for the famous Venetian drawing room have been put in place, and the furniture, which arrived some time ago, is waiting a final disposal under the direction of Mrs. Fish, who always attends to these details herself.

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There is still much anxiety in England concerning the health of Lady Alice Montagu, the daughter of the Duchess of Manchester and the niece of Mr. Fernando Yznaga of this city. Her mother has taken her, as an almost last resort, to San Moritz, and the journey is to be made by easy stages. This young girl has been considered the most beautiful of all the debutantes of the last London season. She inherits her mother's golden hair and exquisite complexion. She has always been very delicate, and since the death of her twin sister, at Rome, three years ago, her health has always been the cause of the greatest anxiety.

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Miss May Goelet, who is referred to in London as the great American heiress and beauty, is being fêted and entertained everywhere. Her fad of wearing a simple frock of one color, without any jewels or furbelows, has given her a certain vogue. At the ball at Sterling, where she was the guest of Lady Mar and Kellie, she was in pale green, and the following evening her gown was rose pink, and so on through the colors of the rainbow. Lady Beresford, Duchess of Marlborough, (Mrs. Hamersley,) will have Miss Goelet as a guest at Deepdene. Various alarming stories have been cabled as to the serious nature of the accident which befell this lady on the hunting field, but late letters from England contain the cheering information that she has only dislocated a toe and that she has now completely recovered.

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The serious accident which last week befell Mr. James Bryant Lindley, formerly of New York, but who has been living in Capetown, South Africa, for some years, is a matter of concern to a large family connection. Mr. Lindley is at the Presbyterian Hospital. His injuries were due to his stepping from a Broadway cable car into an open trench. Mr. Lindley married Miss Leavitt, a sister of Mrs. Fellowes Morgan. He is a brother of Dr. Bryant Lindley, who was for some years house physician at one of the Lakewood hotels and who married a Chicago woman, a Mrs. Marshall, whom he met at Lakewood, and who went out to Natal, where Dr. Lindley had gone before her, last year, to be married there. The Lindleys are sons of a missionary who went to Natal many years ago. He sent his children to New York when quite young, to be educated, and they went into business and the professions and became well known in society here. Business reverses compelled Mr. Bryant Lindley to return to his childhood's home some years ago, and it is understood that he has there recovered his fortunes. He came to New York recently on a visit and suffered this accident.

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The women tournament epidemic is on the wane, and there are only two of these interesting events on the programme during the next fortnight. The golf events of this week of interest to society are not particularly numerous, and the days will be devoted by the players to practicing for the tournaments yet to come. Much regret is expressed that the Baltusrol women's open tournament was marred by bad weather both on Wednesday and Friday. No amount of preparation and no arrangements, no matter how perfect, can overcome the effects of bad weather at a women's golf tournament. The Ardsley Club was exceptionally fortunate in the weather which it had for the championship tournament.

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Mrs. Samuel Colgate is still at her country seat at New Hamburg. There has been no authorized announcement of her engagement to the Earl of Strafford. Enterprising correspondents are trying to dig out the skeletons of the Byng family, and yesterday it was stated that the Earl of Strafford's brother, the Rev. Dr. Francis Byng, late rector of St. Peter's Church, Kensington, London, had been detected in a gambling scrape and had fled to the Continent, and for the past ten years had not been seen nor had there been any word from him. This will make interesting reading to the Rev. Dr. Byng, who is living in England, where he is now a chaplain ordinary to the Queen. In 1892 he married a daughter of Sir Edward Colebrooke, and the wedding was quite a fashionable affair. His little daughter was christened last Autumn with imposing ceremonies. The Rev. Dr. Byng and certain members of his congregation were at odds at one time because he insisted upon curling his hair in many short curls lightly around his head, and he was accused of having resorted to the vanity of curling tongs. Otherwise he has been esteemed as a worthy gentleman, and an able divine, and the gambling scandal is a slander.

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Among the many returning tourists from aboard are Theobold Chartran, the artist, and Mrs. Chartran, Mrs. S. T. Baldwin, Mr. F. D. Benson, Mrs. Dexter A. Hawkins, Miss Hawkins, and Mr. Frederick Turnbull, who will reach New York during the week. Mrs. Lorillard Spencer is in Paris. Mrs. George B. McClellan is there also. Mr. Stanton Sickles will remain over on the other side until the marriage of his sister in November. Mrs. Edward Lyman Short will return in a fortnight. Others in Paris are Mr. H. R. Bishop, Mr. Thomas W. Cridler, Mr. Osgood Field, Mrs. John W. Mackay, and Mr. Augustus Post. Mr. James Gordon Bennett, who has been entertaining the Grand Duke and Duchess Vladimir, has gone with them to Jaffa to meet their kinsman, the German Emperor.

A CHURCH 66 YEARS OLD

Anniversary of the Second Street Methodist Episcopal Parish.

DINNER, PRAYERS, AND MUSIC

The Rev. A. C. Morehouse, the Veteran Pastor, Tells Its History—The First Preacher Was Censured for Anti-Slavery Views.

The Second Street Methodist Episcopal Church—"the little red chapel of the east side," as the old parishioners call it—celebrated its sixty-sixth anniversary yesterday. "And may it stand until the fires of the judgment day envelop the earth," said the Rev. A. C. Morehouse, the veteran minister, who is now its pastor. Anniversary services were held all day, and many ministers, old-time parishioners, and visitors crowded inside the walls of the church to hear the story of its useful life and to partake of a hearty, well-cooked New England dinner, which was provided as a token of good cheer as the special event of the commemoration

The opening service of the day was called a "love feast." It was held in the basement hall, and was simply a gathering of the members of the parish, presided over by A. C. Anderson. Those present told the stories of their conversion to religion, and Brother Morehouse told the story of the existence of the old church.

Mr. Morehouse is an old gentleman to whom nearly threescore years of incessant labor in the Gospel field have not been unkind. Twenty-four of these years have been spent wholly in various parishes on the east side, and the last four in the Second Street Church.

"The origin of this edifice dates back as far as 1816," said Mr. Morehouse, to the crowds around him, "when prayer meetings were held in private residences in this immediate vicinity In that year a large garret in Abram Stagg's barracks was secured and opened for meetings. Mesdames Annie Fitzgerald and her husband William, who were known as 'Aunt Annie' and 'Uncle Billy,' were among the most earnest of the worshippers, and 'Aunt Annie' was in the habit of visiting the neighborhood, taking her knitting with her, and holding meetings among the old and young. These meetings were really what started this church. Fitzgerald secured a carver's shop on the corner of East Houston and Second Streets, where the bell tower stood in later years. Meetings were held there, and Thomas Evans and Abram Stagg, who were leaders in the work, manifested such great zeal that they inspired the people with the necessity for a church.

"The Rev. William M. Ferguson of the Willett Street Methodist Episcopal Church and Davies Barker organized a Sunday school on what was called the 'Dry Dock.' After maturing the plan they started a Sunday school in the room of a day-school teacher on Avenue C. About thirty gathered together on Sunday, Oct. 2, 1829.

"The first meeting regarding the erection of this building was held on Nov. 3, 1830, and at a subsequent meeting of the committee, held on Dec. 1 of that year, it was resolved to build in the vicinity of Houston or Second Street. On March 19, 1731, four lots of ground on the north side of Second Street, between Avenues C and D—the present site—were purchased for $800 a lot. The cornerstone was laid on Jan. 23, 1832, the Rev. Daniel Ostrander presiding.

"On Thursday, Oct. 18, 1832, at 7 P. M., the edifice was dedicated, the Rev. J. P. Durbin preaching. The Rev. Paul R. Brown was chosen as the first pastor. A few years later he was reproved by the authorities of the Conference for attending an anti-slavery meeting. A few years after the close of the civil war Dr. Justus H. King moved, in the New York Conference, that the resolution of censure be stricken from the records of the Conference, and that the Rev. Paul R. Brown be vindicated. At that meeting Mr. Brown thanked the Conference with tears of gratitude.

"The congregation and membership continued to increase until Second Street Church became one of the strongest churches of the city. Many memberes of the old Halstead praying band, called the 'Flying Artillery' by the irreligious in derision, by their singing, powerful exhortations, and prayer conducted a revival here that shook this city with a spiritual earthquake. Men and women were not allowed to sit together in those days, but in 1840 they did, and the first night that men and women occupied the same pews the sensation in town was very great.

"This church was at one time the strongest in talent and wealth in the east side, but removals and death have reduced its membership so that it is discouraging to some of the old ones who remember its past glories. To-day the east side is the hardest field for a minister to work in, but the Old Second Street Church, 'the little red chapel,' will continue to do the good work that it has done for sixty-six years. And may it stand until the fires of the judgment day envelop the earth."

It was expected that Bishop J. P. Newman would be present to preach at the 10:30 o'clock service, but illness prevented him from leaving his home at Saratoga. The service was conducted by the Rev. Cotton Amy of North Bangor, Penn., assisted by the Rev. F. M. Allen of New York, who offered up the prayers; Dr. W. Mooney of Staten Island, who delivered the benediction, and the Rev. George Taylor.

After a sermon by Mr. Amy Mr. Morehouse took matters in hand to try to raise money to reduce the church mortgage, which now amounts to $5,900. He made a strong appeal for funds, and $300 was collected.

Then came the dinner served in the social room. The tempting odors of roast beef, pumpkin pie, stuffed goose, plum pudding, and a constellation of other dishes came from an adjoining room.

"Come on. Come one, all, all of you. Let none go out!" yelled the Rev. Mr. Morehouse. "This is for you. This is the Lord's supper." And the worshippers filed in and took their seats amid potted palms and ferns. As soon as all were seated and a dish of real Blue Points had been set before each, the venerable pastor, the old head of the anti-rent war of early New York days, arose and said: "God make us thankful for what we are about to receive, and let this abundant repast so fill our hearts with joy that there will be enough money subscribed after it is over to pay off the mortgage."

The meal was thoroughly enjoyed, and during the time occupied in its consumption $200 more was raised. At 3:30 P. M. there was a reunion of former pastors, members, and friends, presided over by the Rev. John R. Knox. The Epworth League prayer meeting was held at 6:30 P. M. The final service of the day was held at 7:45 P. M., when the Rev. George Van Alstyne, Presiding Elder, preached.

Woman Burned to Death.

Mrs. Emma R. Jenkins, sixty-five years old, a widow, of 33 Stuyvesant Street, was burned to death while alone in her house yesterday morning by her clothing taking fire from a gas stove on which she was cooking her breakfast. Her servant, Ella Agler, went out to visit some friends, and when she returned toward noon smelled smoke, which seemed to proceed from the room in the rear basement, occupied by Mrs. Jenkins, the door of which was locked. She raised an alarm, and when the room was finally entered, Mrs. Jenkins's partly charred body was found on the floor.

Miss Gould at Governors Island.

Helen Gould visited Governors Island yesterday and spent about two hours talking to the sick in the hospital and inspecting the Castle William Prison, where about 100 men are confined. She also spent some time talking to Charles Jauch, the Second Infantryman made blind by the bursting of a shell that killed his Captain and several comrades, during the short bombardment of Santiago by Gen. Shafter. Jauch, she learned, is shortly to be taken to Washington, where he will be cared for.

Rough Trip of the Belgenland.

The Red Star Line steamship Belgenland, which arrived yesterday, had a very rough voyage. A deck steward was thrown by the lurching of the vessel on one of the severest days, and his head was cut. Among the Belgenland's passengers were Dr. D. D. Quay, the Rev. Robert J. Thompson, and Mrs. Charles E. Bishop.

Captain's Wife Died at Sea.

Mrs. Annie Hodgson, wife of Capt. Hodgson of the British steamship Laughton, which arrived yesterday from Progreso, was a passenger on that vessel on her trip north. She was suffering from gastric fever when the vessel sailed, Oct. 15, and on Saturday last she died, and her body was buried at sea.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. | NEW PUBLICATIONS.

READY TO-DAY.

Mrs. Burton Harrison's

New Novel **A Triple Entanglement**

Complete in **Lippincott's Magazine**

For November. *Price, 25 Cts.*

The contents include: "The Horse in Folk-Lore," by Jessie F. O'Donnell; "Mercer's Best Shot," by Joseph A. Altsheler; "The Golden Gift," by J. K. Wetherill; "Oriental Stage-Craft," by L. W.; "Fanciful Predictions of War," by William Ward Crane; "A Ute Funeral," by Paul W. Beck; "The Petrified Legs," by J. Armoy Knox; "Our Soldiers' Songs," by William Ward Crane; "The Craze for the Unconventional"; "The Destroyer," by Paul R. Heyl.

FOR SALE BY ALL BOOKSELLERS AND NEWSDEALERS.

PHILADELPHIA PEACE JUBILEE.

Programme of the Three Days' Celebration Which Opens To-morrow—Large Attendance Anticipated.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 23.—The Peace Jubilee began to-day with special services of prayer and thanksgiving in all the churches of the city. To-morrow will be given to housing the city's guests and completing necessary details, and the public exercises will commence on Tuesday, continuing three days.

Among those who are expected to be present are the President and Vice President, with several members of the Cabinet; Gen. Miles, Gen. Wheeler, and other military notables; Commodore Philip, Lieut. Hobson, and the other heroes of the Merrimac, and scores of naval warriors of lesser fame, and the Governors of many States, with their staffs. The formal programme follows:

Tuesday—Decoration of the fleet of war vessels in the harbor in the morning; noon, steam yachts, steamboats, and other craft participating in the naval procession go down the river to form in line; 12:40 P. M., Secretary Long and Navy Department officials arrived from Washington; 1 P. M., yacht May leaves Pine Street Pier with Secretary Long on board to meet and lead the naval procession; 1:30 P. M., naval procession begins, passing fleet of war vessels, the Secretary of the Navy being saluted by each as the yacht May passes; evening, illumination of the naval vessels, the Court of Honor, and the City Hall.

Wednesday—10 A. M., rededication of Independence Hall; 11 A. M., civic parade starts from Broad and Cumberland Streets; afternoon, arrival of the President, Vice President, and members of the Cabinet; evening, reception to the President and his party at the Union League; illumination of the Court of Honor and City Hall.

Thursday—11 A. M., military and naval parade starts from Broad Street and Snyder Avenue, and will be reviewed by President McKinley at the Court of Honor; evening, reception to the President and distinguished guests at the Academy of Music; illumination of the Court of Honor and City Hall.

The ships that will take part in the naval review are the Texas, New Orleans, Topeka, Dolphin, Gloucester, Marblehead, Columbia, Minneapolis, Vixen, Winslow, Hudson, Olivette, Morrill, and Algonquin.

The decorations throughout the city are lavish and beautiful. The pièce de resistance of decoration is the Court of Honor, from a stand in the centre of which President McKinley will review the military parade. It consists of a succession of massive white pillars, twelve on each side of Broad Street, extending from Chestnut to Walnut Street. Each of the columns is surmounted by a great eagle and globe of gold, while the four at the ends bear the legends "San Juan," "El Caney," "Manila," and "Santiago." In the centre of this court the street is spanned by a triumphal arch. The arch is surmounted by an enormous figure of Victory mounted on chargers. From

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway and Cedar Street, New York.
Deposit accounts received.
Advances made upon railroad, municipal, and other approved securities.
Letters of Credit Issued.

Andrew McKinney & Co.,
Members of the New York Stock Exchange,
52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
71 St. Sacrament St., Montreal, Canada.
Direct Private Wires to Montreal and Chicago. Montreal Stock a Specialty.

FINANCIAL.

North American Trust Company

NEW YORK: 100 BROADWAY.	LONDON: 95 GRESHAM ST.
Capital paid up . . .	$1,000,000
Surplus	$200,000

W. L. TRENHOLM, President.

Transacts a general trust business.
Allows liberal rates of interest on deposits and trust funds.
Issues Letters of Credit and Travellers' Circular Notes payable in dollars or in the money of any foreign country.
Acts as Trustee under mortgages for railway and other companies, and as Agent for the Registration of the stock, and for the transfer of the shares of incorporated companies.
Undertakes the examination of properties offered as security for bond issues, and the obtaining of expert information concerning the actual facts and prospects of reorganization proposals.
Qualified and empowered to act as executor, administrator, trustee, guardian, and assignee, and as receiver and custodian of funds under orders of Court.
The NORTH AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY has established a branch office at SANTIAGO, and is prepared to buy and sell drafts on and to make payments in SANTIAGO and to transact a general banking business. THE COMPANY is also prepared to receive the deposits of the SOLDIERS and SAILORS now in CUBA, and, under their directions, to make remittances to their families in the UNITED STATES, also to investigate and report in an advisory capacity about new enterprises in ALL LINES OF TRADE and MANUFACTURING, as well as in CITY PROPERTIES, WINTER HOMES, ELECTRIC PLANTS, RAILROADS, INDUSTRIALS, SUGAR and TOBACCO PLANTATIONS, in CUBA, PUERTO RICO, and the PHILIPPINES, by holding in trust PROPERTIES, CONTRACTS, MORTGAGES, and BONDS, either pending the closing of negotiations or for more extended or more definite periods.
Especial attention is called to the relations of THE COMPANY already established at MANILA with the CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, and CHINA, sufficient for the present needs of our MANUFACTURERS, MERCHANTS, TRAVELLERS, SOLDIERS, and SAILORS.

WE WISH TO BUY:
Home Insurance Stock,
Wagner Palace Car Stock,
National Wallpaper Stock,
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone Stock,
Michigan Peninsular Car Bonds,
Atlantic Mutual Insurance Scrip,
Minneapolis St. R'way Consol. 5s.

AND HAVE FOR SALE:
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. R. R. Stock,
N. Y. Title Guarantee & Trust Stock,
Lawyers' Title Insurance Stock,
Michigan Peninsular Car Stock,
Woodlawn Cemetery Stock,
American Air Power Stock,
National Wallpaper Stock,
Retsof Mining Bonds,
Omaha Water Co. 4s.

TOBEY & KIRK,
8 Broad St.

Carolina Central Railroad Company.
Readjustment of Funded Debt.

The holders of more than four-fifths of all the bonds of the Carolina Central Railroad Company having assented to the agreement for readjustment of the debt, the plan has been declared effective. All bondholders who have signed the agreement are notified to send their bonds and scrip to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16-22 William Street, New York.
Bondholders who have not deposited their bonds or signed the agreement are requested to do so by November first, after which date bonds can only be received subject to such conditions as the committee may fix.
Copies of the agreement can be found at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company or at the Maryland Trust Company, Baltimore.
JOS. S. STOUT,
25 Broad St., New York.
ANDREW J. ONDERDONK,
60 Wall St., New York.
WM. H. BLAKE, ORD,
10 South St., Baltimore.
} Bondholders' Committee.
CHARLES D. FISHER,
Chamber of Commerce, Baltimore.
J. BRANDER MATTHEWS,
(Room 1062) 48 Cedar St., N. Y.
J. AUGUSTUS JOHNSON,
Counsel, 43 Cedar St., New York.

Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago Railway Company.
General First Mortgage 4% Bonds, dated August 24, 1886.

The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee, gives notice that it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed 102½ and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of $53,020. Sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, in New York City, at twelve o'clock noon on the 5th day of November, 1898.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
TRUSTEE. By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Judging by Wall Street's disposition last week, the course of the stock market during the coming few days, except where influenced by professional manipulation, is likely to depend largely upon developments in the political situation at home and upon the progress of the quarrel between Great Britain and France over the Fashoda matter. Financial interests both big and little are much exercised over the pending Congressional elections throughout the country, and European diplomacy, although not recently a factor in the American stock market, is now pushing to the front as a disturbing element.

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Actual trouble between two great European powers, or even serious prospects of it, would undoubtedly lead to heavy liquidation by European investors. And although Europe holds now comparatively few American securities, there are yet enough there to seriously disturb prices if they were thrown upon a demoralized market. Apart from this, European complications would unbalance the financial situation the world over.

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But as yet American security holders have not come to look upon either domestic or foreign political disturbances as serious enough to warrant fright and liquidation. These scarecrows are strutted daily through Wall Street by bear manipulators, but investors are steadfast in their refusal to become panic stricken. The bears sell stocks, and, in some quarters, succeed in forcing quotations down somewhat. But they do not force out long stock, nor do they get opportunities for profit-taking on their short sales.

THE EFFECT OF WAR.

Messrs. Hambleton & Co. of Baltimore write, in discussing the effects of the possible Franco-British war:

"While the relations between England and France are strained over the Fashoda incident, we are inclined to look for a peaceful solution.

"The powers of Europe, while not powerful enough to prevent the United States from fighting Spain, which they would much liked to have done, and probably would have tried to accomplish, except for the friendly attitude of England, exert great influence upon the individual nations of Europe, and we anticipate that pressure will be brought to bear upon France to persuade that nation not to endanger the peace of Europe.

"If, unfortunately, England and France should fight, what would be the effect upon the financial and business situation in this country? Any rupture of the peace of Europe would necessarily be disturbing, and under ordinary conditions we might expect depression in this country. But conditions at present are not ordinary with us, but extraordinary.

"England is a heavy debtor to the United States, and would, in event of war, be more than ever dependent upon this country for supplies, which would increase such indebtedness. Ordinarily, England has held unlimited quantities of American securities and could settle any debit balance by sending home our bonds and shares. Not so now, however, as we have during the past five years, during which Europe disturbed us because of our silver experiments, repurchased hundreds of millions of American securities and have to a large extent liquidated our indebtedness. England would have no difficulty in keeping open the lane between England and America, and we could and would pour supplies into British ports.

"After the first effect, a European war would probably be of benefit to this country."

AS TO TOBACCO.

Messrs. Robert Goodbody & Co. of the Stock Exchange say in their weekly letter to clients:

"There was a sale of 18,500 shares of Tobacco preferred this week at 115, which was evidently connected with the recent issue of the stock by the company. It would not call for comment but that the way it was done and the brokers used showed pretty plainly that the old set of people were again in control of Tobacco.

"These were the gentlemen who made Tobacco stock a stench in the nostrils of reputable people by first passing a dividend arbitrarily and then suddenly declaring a large scrip dividend. This sort of thing then made reputable houses unwilling to do speculative orders in Tobacco, and destroyed the value of the stock as collateral.

"The late attempt, which was believed successful, to change the character of the management, brought about a change in these respects, in that respectable houses began to carry the stock, but now apparently we are back in the old position, and we find it hard to believe that the old boycott of Tobacco stock will not quickly return. However, time alone will tell whether we are right in this."

THE SUSTAINING FACTORS.

In a letter discussing the stock market situation, Messrs. Haven & Stout of the Stock Exchange thus advance reasons for confidence in ultimately higher market values:

"There are a number of sustaining factors in sight at present, which, if purchasers of stocks are scarce or inclined to wait, certainly seem to reduce the number of sellers to a minimum. When speculative holders have been largely eliminated and the bulk of the floating supply seems to have been lodged in the hands of investors or strong interests who are confident about the ultimate course of prices, while low rates for money renders it easy for them to retain ownership of their securities. The favorable financial situation, activity and reasonably good conditions in nearly all lines of trade, a heavy movement of freight on the railroads and increasing earnings in the face of low rates, all count in creating the confident sentiment which underlies the market.

"More important than anything else, however, is the advancing tendency of wheat and other cereals, and the large foreign buying of the same. The fact that stocks of breadstuffs the world over are so low that, although in a considerable portion of the world the harvests have been better than usual, there will be an eager demand for the surplus stocks of the United States, has an important bearing upon the general prosperity of the country. Its effect upon the traffic and earnings of the Granger and trunk line railroads is obvious.

"More beneficial still is the assurance thus afforded that the United States is now certain to accumulate another large credit balance in its trade with the rest of the world, with a further result and increase in the capital of the country. The effect of last year's crops and of the foreign demand for them, is sufficiently apparent to require no detailed comment. It now seems that these circumstances are liable to repeat themselves and that the country will experience a further decided impetus to its growth and general prosperity."

Firm at Lisbon, Ohio, Assigns.

LISBON, Ohio, Oct. 23.—As one of the results of the suspension of the First National Bank of Lisbon D. C. Bower & Co., an extensive dry goods firm here, made an assignment Saturday. The head of the firm was on the bonds of J. M. Child, the missing cashier, as Treasurer of the city and township.

PROPOSALS.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals for furnishing the materials and performing the labor required and necessary for erecting and finishing a building for the present Heating and Lighting plant at Central Islip, N. Y., and for erecting and finishing steam heating, plumbing and drainage, and electric wiring and fixtures for a cold storage building at Ward's Island, N. Y., for Manhattan State Hospital, may be sent by mail or delivered in person, up to 4:30 P. M. on Thursday, the 27th day of October, 1898, to Hon Henry E Howland, President of the Board of Managers, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, at which time and place the board will receive and open all proposals.

Drawings and specifications for each of the above works may be consulted and blank forms of proposals obtained at the office of the Board of Managers, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, or at the office of I. G. Perry, Architect, in the Capitol at Albany, N. Y.

Each bid must be inclosed in an envelope, sealed, and addressed to Hon. Henry E. Howland, President of the Board of Managers, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, and endorsed with the title of the work which the bidders propose to do.

GEORGE E. DODGE,
Secretary of the Board of Managers.

FINANCIAL.

GOODYEAR SHOE MACH. STOCK
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 WALL ST.

DIVIDENDS.

THE ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILWAY COMPANY
Four Per Cent. One Hundred Year Adjustment Bonds.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of this Company has declared to be due and payable on the first day of November, 1898, an installment of interest (being the second installment) upon the above bonds, at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. on the par amount thereof, being Forty dollars ($40) upon each One thousand-dollar ($1,000) bond and Twenty dollars ($20) upon each Five hundred-dollar ($500) bond. Such interest will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 59 Cedar Street, New York City, New York, on the Coupon Bonds upon presentation and surrender of the respective coupons NUMBERED 2, and on the Registered Bonds to the registered holders thereof, on November 1, 1898. The transfer books of the Registered Bonds will close on October 15, 1898, and will remain closed until November 2, 1898. H. W. GARDINER, Assistant Treasurer.
New York, September 7, 1898.

International and Mortgage Bank of Mexico.

The 29th semi-annual drawing for redemption of Mortgage Bonds will take place on October 31, 1898, at 3 P. M., at the offices of the Bank, in the presence of the Government Controller.
The redeemed bonds will be cashed at the offices of the Bank at their face value and at par on and after Jan. 1st, 1899, at which date they will cease to bear interest.
The President, J. DE TERESA MIRANDA.
Mexico, Sept. 24, 1898.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL First Mtge. 4 per cent. registered bonds of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago Ry. Co., and of the First Collateral Trust Mtge. 4 per cent. St. Louis Division Registered Bonds of the C., C., C. & St. L. Ry. Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y. Tuesday, Oct. 25, 1898, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the respective quarterly and semi-annual interest thereon due Nov. 1, 1898, and will reopen Nov. 1, at 10 A. M.
Cincinnati, Ohio, Oct. 15, 1898.
E. F. OSBORN, Secy.

Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad Company.
October 10th, 1898.

The semi-annual dividend of three per cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this Company on November 1st, 1898, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.
The transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M., October 20th, 1898, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., November 2d, 1898 C. F. COX, Treasurer.

New York Security & Trust Co.,
44 and 46 Wall Street, New York City.

The Board of Trustees of this Company has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock of the Company, payable Nov. 1, 1898, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the Transfer Books on Oct. 27, 1898.
OSBORN W. BRIGHT, Secretary.
Oct. 5, 1898.

The American Exchange National Bank,
128 Broadway, New York, October 21, 1898.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT., on the capital stock, was declared, payable Nov. 1st prox.
Transfer books will close this day, and reopen Nov. 3d proximo. EDWARD BURNS, Cashier.

The Germania Bank of the City of New York.
New York, Oct. 18th, 1898.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after November 1st next. Transfer books will remain closed to November 1st. J. A. MORSCHHAUSER, Cashier.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE CONSOLIDATED First Mtge. 5 per cent. Registered Bonds of the East Tennessee, Va. & Ga. Ry. Co. will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., N. Y., Tuesday, Oct. 25, 1898, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due Nov. 1, 1898, and will open Nov. 1, 1898, at 10 A. M.—Oct. 15, 1898.
JOSIAH F. HILL, Sec'y Southern Ry. Co.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railway Company,
New York, October 19, 1898.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of three directors and three Inspectors of Election, and for the transaction of such other business as may pertain to the affairs of this Company, will be held at the Company's office, No. 30 Wall Street, New York City, at 2 P. M. on Monday, November, 21, 1898.
The transfer books will be closed from 3 P. M. on Monday, October 31, until 10 A. M. on Tuesday, November 22 next.
J. H. HOCART, Secretary.

Fort George and Eleventh Avenue Railroad Company.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the above-named Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 621 Broadway, New York City, on MONDAY, November 7th, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon.
C. M. CUMING, Secretary.
New York, Oct. 24th, 1898.

North End Street Railway Co.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the above-named Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 621 Broadway, New York City, on MONDAY, November 7th, 1898, at 10 o'clock noon. F. P. OGSTON, Secretary.
New York, October 24, 1898.

The Nassau Bank,
New York, Oct. 24th, 1898.

The Annual Election for seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the banking rooms on Tuesday, Nov. 8th.
Polls open from 11 o'clock A. M. until 12 o'clock M. WM. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

The Home Bank,
303 West 42d St.

The annual meeting of the stockholders will be held at the bank on Monday, Nov. 7, 1898, for the election of a Board of Directors and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year. Polls open from 12 o'clock noon to 1 o'clock P. M.
J. P. DUNNING, Cashier.

OKLAHOMA A LAND OF PLENTY.

The Territory Is Phenomenally Prosperous and Fast Qualifying for Statehood, It Is Said.

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 23.—Kansas is not the only section of the great agricultural West where prosperity seems to have settled down to remain. Representative citizens of Oklahoma who have recently visited Kansas declare that that Territory has settled down to business, and that the people are ready to repudiate with facts and figures the stories of imaginative newspaper writers that it is beset with droughts on one side and sandstorms on the other, while "bad men" ride up and down the middle of the streets of the towns with the bridle reins between their teeth and a pistol in each hand. These things, they say, are the myths of comic papers and sensationalists.

The facts, according to these citizens, are that the entire Territory hums with industry. The towns are crowded with an endless procession of wagons filled with farm products for shipment to market. Thousands of acres of Winter wheat are already green with the growing crop. The crops in 1897 were so astounding that even the farmers and merchants themselves did not comprehend their magnitude. Both wheat and cotton that year ran ahead of all precedents as to yield, acreage, and quality.

Oklahoma farmers, as elsewhere in the West, had not recovered from the "hard times" of 1893 and 1894. In addition to panics and crop failures throughout the West, they were suffering from the reverses and hardships that follow the pioneer work of turning virgin soil into cultivated farms. Most of them were poor men when they went to Oklahoma. Many were camped along the southern border of Kansas for a year waiting for the opening of that land to settlement. It followed that necessity put mortgages on their personal property. Their homesteads could not be mortgaged until final proof of settlement was made. Their privations burdened them sorely.

A change came in 1897. Wheat brought record-breaking prices, and millions of bushels were put on the markets. Granaries were emptied. Farmers who had found it difficult to get credit for groceries carried bank books to show that they had money deposited in their local banks. Mortgages were paid and old accounts with merchants marked off the books. It was remarkable to note the interest people manifested in improving their homes and property. New furniture, organs, buggies, wagons, stoves, plows, twine-binders, &c., were seen everywhere. The women and children were better dressed and went to town oftener. It was not unusual to see a farmer's wife go into a millinery store and purchase a bonnet that cost $10.

The phenomenal crops of this year have added to the prosperity that was ushered in last year, and from every town and hamlet come reports that the people are able to get along without the aid or sympathy of the outside world. Statehood, it is said, will be the next move, as a majority of the people are anxious to add another star to the constellation of States.

"Lost Cabin" Mine.

From The Washington Star.

"The claim recently made in a Western newspaper that the famous 'Lost Cabin' gold mine has been found recalls the fact that the mine has been 'found' before," remarked an old miner to a Star reporter yesterday. "The Lost Cabin Mine is in the Bad Lands in Wyoming, near the headwaters of the Big Horn River, and about sixty miles from Fort Washakie. In 1874 five men set out from the fort to prospect. I was invited to go along with them, but I have always congratulated myself that I did not accompany them, because a few weeks later, when one of the miners, with a few small nuggets in his pockets, wandered back to the fort, his mind was completely gone. All he could murmur was, 'plenty of gold in Lost Cabin.'

"Expeditions were at once sent out, but no trace was found of the mine or the missing men, who, it was supposed, were killed by Indians. In 1884 a cowboy rode into Fort Washakie and said that he had found the Lost Cabin by accident, and, as every one believed that the Lost Cabin Mine was fabulously rich, a crowd of eager miners were soon ready to start with the discoverer. They found a decaying log cabin, with four skeletons in or near it, and a tunnel sunk in the hillside. The ore found in the tunnel was black and heavy, and the first man who got out with a mule load never went back, for the assay showed no trace of gold—nothing but plumbago. The news of the finding of Lost Cabin got out and for months miners flocked there, only to be disappointed. After a while the excitement died out and the old mine was deserted. But still the problem remains where did the crazy miner get his nuggets, and what became of his four companions? Many prospectors think that the crazy miner found his nuggets while away from his companions, and lost his mind, as well as his way, in trying to return to them."

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.78⅝
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.39⅜
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.29
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.20
Cotton, middling	.05½
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06
Sugar, granulated	.05
Molasses, O. K., prime	.32
Beef, family	10.00
Beef, hams	18.75
Tallow, prime	.03⅝
Pork, mess	9.00
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	.05½
Lard, prime	5.32½
Iron, No. 1 Northern, foundry	11.25
Butter, creamery, Western	.22½@.23

CHICAGO, Oct. 22.—Flour firm; special Spring brands, $4.10@$4.20;; hard patents, $3.10@$3.70; soft patents, $3.40@$3.50; straights, $3.10@$3.20; bakers', $2.20@$2.40; No. 2 Spring wheat, 67c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 65@67c; No. 2 red, 69½c; No. 2 corn, 32@32½c; No. 2 oats, 23½@23⅝c; No. 2 white, 26½@27c; No. 3 white, 25¾@26½c; No. 2 rye, 50½c; No. 2 barley, 33@47c; No. 1 flaxseed, 98c; Northwest, $1; prime timothy seed, $2.45; mess pork, per bbl, $7.90@$7.95; lard, per 100 lb, $4.97½@$5; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5.10@$5.35; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4½@4¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.30@$5.40; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.25; sugars, cut-loaf, $5.64; granulated, $5.14.

COTTON.

The cotton market on Saturday was governed to a very great extent by claims and counter claims regarding the question of damage by frost. The bulls expected much of the market, but the first call developed a steady tone with an advance limited to 1@2 points. This was a distinct disappointment. Speculation showed little, if any, animation. The cable accounts from Liverpool were not altogether satisfactory, and certainly failed to be a supporting feature. Following the first call, however, the shorts became uneasy, further weather reports being calculated to confirm the claims as to the extent of frost damage; covering became quite active and carried the market to a net gain of 3@5 points on Friday's closing figures. The market was finally barely steady at unchanged prices to an advance of 1 point.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	..	..	..	5.20@5.22
November	5.22	5.24	5.21	5.21@5.22
December	5.27	5.31	5.26	5.26@5.27
January	5.32	5.36	5.31	5.31@5.32
February	5.38	5.40	5.38	5.35@5.36
March	5.41	5.44	5.39	5.39@5.40
April	..	..	..	5.43@5.44
May	5.49	5.52	5.47	5.48@
June	5.52	5.55	5.52	5.51@5.52
July	5.57	5.58	5.57	5.55@5.56
August	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.58@5.60

Spot cotton in the local market Saturday closed quiet, with prices unchanged on the basis of 5½c for middling upland and 5⅝c for middling Gulf, as compared with 6⅛c and 6⅜c, respectively, last year. Spot cotton in Southern markets, middling quoted, was officially reported by special dispatches to our Exchange as follows: New Orleans, 4 15-16c; Mobile, 4 13-16c, 1-16c lower; Charleston, 4 13-16c; Savannah, 4¾c; Galveston, 5c; Norfolk, 5⅛c; Wilmington, 5c; Augusta, 5⅛c; Memphis, 5c; St. Louis, 5c; Baltimore, 5⅛c.

The export movement thus far this season has been as follows:

	Great Britain.	France.	Continent.
Total yesterday	37,865	....	1,389
Thus far this week	37,865	....	1,389
Since Sept. 1	567,879	88,115	362,632

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 22.—Middling upland, 3 1-16d. January-February, 262⅛@s; February-March, 263b; March-April, 3ds; April-May, 3½db; May-June, 301½b; June-July, 302½@s; July-August, 303b; August-September, 303½b; October, 263½@s; October-November, 263v; November-December, 262b; December-January, 262b.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
December	.76	.76⅛	.75 13-16	.76
May	.73⅞	.73⅞	.73 9-16	.73⅞
Corn—				
December	.38	.38¼	.38	.38⅛
May	.39⅝	.39⅝	.39 9-16	.39⅝
Lard—				
October	..	..	..	$5.32

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
October	..	..	..	.67⅞
December	.68	.68¼	.67⅝	.67⅝
May	.68⅞	.69	.68½	.68⅝
Corn—				
October	..	..	..	.31⅝
December	.32	.32 7-16	.31 15-16	.32
May	.34⅛	.34 7-16	.33 15-16	.34⅛
Oats—				
October	..	..	..	.22⅞
December	.23¼	.23 9-16	.23 3-16	.23⅜
May	.24¼	.24⅝	.24¼	.24½
Lard—				
December	$4.97½	$4.97½	$4.92½	$4.92½
January	5.05	5.05	5.00	5.00
Ribs—				
December	4.70	4.72½	4.67½	4.70
January	4.75	4.75	4.72½	4.72½
Pork—				
December	7.95	8.00	7.92½	7.92½
January	9.20	9.22½	9.15	9.17½

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

The development of stronger cables and another war scare Saturday caused a sharp rally in the wheat market and partly restored the loss of Friday. Foreign houses at first were better sellers than buyers, but subsequently absorbed considerable December wheat, which, with the advent of a good export demand, kept the market on a firm basis all the forenoon around 76c for the active option.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 22.—No. 1 Northern, 70½c; No. 2 Northern, 68c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 22.—October, 66½c; December, 65¼c; May, 66¾@67⅝c; No. 1 hard, 68¼c; No. 1 Northern, 67¼c; No. 2 Northern, 65¼c.

DULUTH, Oct. 22.—No. 1 Northern, cash, 69¼c; October, 69¾c bid; December, 65⅝c bid; receipts, 437,400 bushels; shipments, 317,700 bushels.

Corn.

The arrival of strong Liverpool cables showing ¼@½d advance brought in local shorts Saturday and produced a strong market throughout the forenoon. There was a renewal of export interest, with sales of 50 loads, all ports, and rumors of more. No. 2 corn closed 1¼c over December, free on board, afloat. On the curb December was quoted at 38⅛c, closing at 38⅛c.

Oats.

No. 2, 29c; No. 3, 28½c; No. 2 white, 30½@31c; No. 3 white, 29½c; track, mixed, 29@30c; track, white, 29@34c; No. 2 white, clips, 31c.

Miscellaneous.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 57½c, free on board, afloat, to arrive; 53c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; State rye, 52½c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, car lots. BARLEY—Feeding, 41½c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; malting, 47@53c, delivered, New York. BUCKWHEAT—41½c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

FLOUR AND MEAL.

Spring patents, $4@$4.35; Winter straights, $3.60@$3.75; Winter patents, $3.75@$4.10; Spring clears, $3.15@$3.40; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.10@$3.15; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.85@$3c; no grade, $1.70, to arrive; buckwheat flour, $1.40@$1.55, spot and to arrive. RYE FLOUR—$3@$3.35. CORNMEAL—Kiln dried, $2.10@$2.20, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white, 85@90c; fine yellow, 85c; coarse, 73@75c. FEED—Spring bran, bulk, spot and to arrive, $13@$13.50; sacks, to arrive, $13.75@$14; Winter bran, coarse, $14@$15; fine, $13.50@$14; middling bulk, $15@$18; rye feed, 70@75c; city feed, $14@$14.50; hominy chop, $14; oil meal, $25.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 22.—Flour—At the present rate of grinding there is only four days' stock on hand in this city. Sales were made this week to Austria, Italy, and Constantinople, which show the wide demand for flour. First patents, $3.90@$4; second patents, $3.70@$3.80; first clears, $2.80@$2.90.

PROVISIONS.

PORK.—Mess, $8.75@$9.25; family, $12.50@$13.00; short clear, $11.00@$13.00. BEEF—Mess, $8.50; family, $9.50@10.50; packet, $9.00@9.50; extra India mess, $14.00@15.00. BEEF HAMS.—$18.50@19.00. DRESSED HOGS.—Bacon® 5c.; 180 lbs., 5c.; 160 lbs., 5¼c.; pigs, 5¾c. CUT MEATS.—Smoking bellies, 7¼c.; 10 lbs., 6¼@6⅝c.; 12 lbs., 6@6¼c.; 14 lbs., 5⅞@6c.; pickled shoulders, 4¼@4½c.; pickled hams, 7¼@7½c.; Western green, 16 lbs., 6¼@6¼c.; Western S. P., 6⅝@6¾. TALLOW.—City, 3⅝c.; country, 3⅜@3½c. LARD.—5.32½c.; city lard, 5.05c.; refined, South America, 6.25c.; Continent, 5.55c.; Brazil kegs, 7.40c.; city, 3⅞@4c.; Western, 4@4⅛c. STEARINE—Oleo, 5⅛@5¼c.; city lard stearine, 5⅛@6¼c.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 22.—Close: Beef—Extra India mess, 67s 6d; prime mess, 58s 9d. Pork, prime Western, fine, 50s; prime mess, medium, Western, 47s 6d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 37s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 37s 6d; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 34s; long clear middles, light, 35 to 38 lb, 32s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 32s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 39s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, 27s 6d. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 25s. Cheese—American, finest white and colored, 42s 6d. Tallow—Prime city, 20s 9d.

COFFEE.

Following the rather extraordinary activity developed just before the close of Friday's market, our market opened Saturday morning steady and fairly active at unchanged prices. For the remainder of the session changes in prices were few and far between. The market was finally barely steady at unchanged prices to 5 points net lower.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	..	..	..	5.15@5.25
November	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.20@5.25
December	5.35	5.40	5.35	5.35@5.40
January	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.40@5.45
February	5.55	5.55	5.55	5.50@5.55
March	5.65	5.65	5.60	5.55@5.60
April	5.70	5.70	5.70	5.65@5.70
May	..	..	..	5.70@5.75
June	..	..	..	5.75@5.80
July	..	..	..	5.80@5.85
August	5.90	5.90	5.90	5.85@5.90
September	..	..	..	5.90@5.95

Santos—Good average, 6⅜@5. Hamburg—Net unchanged. Havre—Unchanged. January, 37; February, 37.25; March, 37.50; April, 37.50; May, 37.75; June, 37.75; July, 38; August, 38.25; September, 38.50; October, 36.75; November, 37; December, 37.

SUGAR.

Centrifugal, 4¼c; muscovado, 3⅜c; molasses sugar, 3½c.

Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $11.25; Iron, Southern, No. 2 soft, $10; steel rails, $18; pig iron warrants, $7.10; lake copper, ingot, 12.50c; tin, 17.55c; lead, 3.75c; spelter, 5c.

HOPS.

State, 1898, choice, per lb, 20c; do, good to prime, 17@19c; do, common to fair, 14@16c; State, 1897, prime to choice, 11@13c; do, common to good, 8@10c; Pacific Coast, 1898, choice, 20c; do, good to prime, 17@19c; do, common to fair, 14@16c; Pacific Coast, 1897, prime to choice, 11@13c; do, common to good, 7@10c; State or Pacific Coast, 1896, 3@7c; old olds, 2@4½c.

OILS.

Petroleum, barrels, $7.40, and in bulk, $4.90; Philadelphia, barrels, $7.35, and bulk, $4.85; refined cases, $8.15; crude naphtha, cargoes, 8¶; deodorized, $7.50. Cottonseed Oil—Prime crude, 18c, nominal; prime crude, free on board, mills, 13@14c; prime Summer yellow, 22½c; off Summer yellow, 21c; butter grades, 25@27c. Linseed—American, raw, 36@37c; American, boiled, 38@39c; Calcutta, raw, 54c; lard oil, 43@44c.

NAVAL STORES.

Tar, regulars, $1.90@$2; tar, oil, bbls, $3.70; pitch, $1.80@$1.85; spirits turpentine, 36½@37c; resin, common to good strained, $1.30@$1.32½; E, $1.50; F, $1.60; G, $1.70; H, $1.75; I, $1.75; K, $1.80; M, $1.90@$2; N, $2.20; WG, $2.40; WW, $2.90.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 22.—Turpentine, 34c; resin, A, B, C, D, $1.10; E, $1.20; F, $1.25; G, $1.30; H, I, and K, $1.45; M, $1.55; N, $1.70; KG, $1.90; WW, $2.30.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 22.—Turpentine, 31c; resin unchanged.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 22.—Spirits turpentine, 34c, 33½c; resin, $1, $1.05; crude turpentine, $1.20, $1.80, and $1.80.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES—No trading; feeling steady; cable slow.
CALVES—No trading; nominally steady; city-dressed veals, 9@12c per lb.
SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $4@$4.60; lambs, $5@$6.12½.
HOGS—$4.10@$4.25.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Monday, Oct. 24.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 124 Post Office Building at 11 A. M. Calendar called by Lacombe, J.

1—J. H. Mohlman Co. vs. London & Lancashire Fire Ins. Co.
50—J. H. Mohlman Co. vs. Penn. Fire Ins. Co.
66—J. H. Mohlman Co. vs. Union Ins. Co. of P.
109—Park & Tilford vs. Gorman.
112—Lichvarcik vs. Berewind White Coal Mining Co.
114—Springer vs. Hegeman.
130—Gibbons vs. Judd & Co.
138—Hess vs. Breu & Co.
151—Sinkwin vs. Cunard S. S. Co.
158—Yoost vs. Niedlinger
161—Schofield vs. Anderson.
162—Robinson vs. So. Nat. Bank.
164—U. S. vs. Simon.
170—Weaver vs. Merchants' Central Club
182—Orr vs. Bennett.
185—Cuffari vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
186—Zoul vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
188—Matchett vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
190—Howell vs. Erie R. R. Co.
13—Car

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

GEO. R. READ. W. J. VAN PELT.

Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE.
10 WALL & 9 PINE ST. 1 MADISON AVE.
AGENT. BROKER.
AUCTIONEER. APPRAISER.

FOR SALE.—2,594 3d Av.; business property; 3-story brick house, with store.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

WILLIAM M. RYAN, Auct'er,
will sell at auction
SATURDAY, OCT. 29, AT 1:30 P. M.,
on the grounds
AT EDGEWATER, N. J.,
on the Palisades, opp. 114th St., N. Y. City,
by order of Executors of the Estate of
ISABELLA KEARNEY, DECEASED,
150 Choice Building Lots 150

This property is located on high, healthy, level ground, convenient to STORES, SCHOOLS, and CHURCHES. The DEPARTMENT STORES of NEW YORK deliver goods to PURCHASERS FREE OF CHARGE.

Home seekers and speculators are directed to these lots, as they are within 7 miles of the City Hall, New York, and accessible by trolley cars connecting with the NORTH RIVER FERRIES from FRANKLIN ST., 14TH ST., 42D ST., and 130TH ST., New York.

RESIDENTS of NEW JERSEY take Hudson County trolley cars to EDGEWATER.

TERMS MOST LIBERAL.

CASH, HALF CASH OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS
5 per cent. discount allowed for cash. 2½ per cent. for half cash. Savings banks depositors will be allowed interest for money drawn to purchase lots at this sale.
TITLES GUARANTEED FREE OF COST TO PURCHASER.
SALE POSITIVE RAIN OR SHINE.
This sale will be held under a
MAMMOTH TENT.
BAND OF MUSIC. LUNCH BEFORE SALE.
Maps and full information at the office of the Auctioneer, 111 Broadway, N. Y. City.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

HOUSES
$75
MONTHLY.

Ten rooms; others fourteen rooms; at proportionate rents; very desirable; handsomely appointed and decorated; good sanitary arrangements.
Now open for inspection.
138th and 139th Sts.
(7th and 8th Avs.)
ERASTUS HAMILTON,
252 West 138th St. Telephone 647 Harlem.
Elevated Station 140th St.
OPEN SUNDAYS.

TO LET,
1,020 PARK AVENUE,
Corner 85th Street.
Three story high stoop brown stone front Dwelling House; handsomely decorated and renovated throughout.
For particulars apply on premises.
(CAN BE SEEN SUNDAY.)

HOTELS.

Hotel Bristol 5TH AV. AND 42ND ST.
ELEGANT SUITES WITH UNOBSTRUCTED SOUTHERN EXPOSURE; A HIGH CLASS CITY HOME FOR FAMILIES; ON AMERICAN PLAN; UNSURPASSED IN ALL ITS APPOINTMENTS. CHOICEST AND MOST CONVENIENT LOCATION IN THE CITY.
JOHN L. CHADWICK, Prop.

The Hanover
S. E. Cor. FIFTH AVENUE and 15th ST.
RENOVATED THROUGHOUT.
A high-class family hotel with an established reputation. Apartments of parlor, one or more bedrooms, and bath, furnished or unfurnished. Private service if desired
D. P. HATHAWAY, Proprietor.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

West 85th St.
Nos. 74, 76, and 78, Corner and inside apartments, extra wide, light, 7 and 8 rooms and bath, hardwood, elevator, hall boys; rents from $660 to $1,200; electric lights free. Apply to STRONG & IRELAND, on premises.

THE CLEVELAND,
126-130 EAST 24TH ST.
Large flats; all rooms light and open to outside air; hardwood floors; large closets. Owner resident.

DESIRABLE APARTMENTS TO LET IN
The Brunswick,
5th Ave., cor. 26th St. and Madison Ave.,
Steam heat, elevator, and attendance.
1 WEST 27TH ST., COR. 5TH AVE.

BROOKLYN APARTMENTS TO LET.

PRIVATE FAMILY, BROOKLYN, ON GATES Av., near Bedford, will let to genteel adults, entire floor, 4 rooms, (2 furnished) bedrooms and 2 furnished for housekeeping.) with gas and coal included, at $30 monthly. Address "References Exchanged," Box 190, Times Office.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28TH, 1898, at 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, BY ORDER OF THE RECEIVERS OF THE MURRAY HILL BANK—Policy of Life Insurance issued in 1885 by the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, face value $10,000, age of insured 76 years, premiums paid to date.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.
Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

A LADY WHOSE INCOME WILL NOT ADMIT of adopting a child, will take charge—without remuneration—of a motherless little girl or orphan; child's income must be ample enough for living on same scale as her protector; references exchanged. Address "Home," Times Up-town Office 1,269 Broadway.

COAL.

BEST QUALITY OF LEHIGH AND RED ASH coal at lowest cash rates; yards, 32d St. and 10th Av., 54th St. and 10th Av., 34th St. and 9th Av., 87th St. and West End Av. THOMAS STOKES.

NOTICE TO PRINTERS.
Orders for Linotype Machine composition for pamphlets, newspapers, and similar publications, promptly filled by
THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BOARDERS WANTED.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.
Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

1 EAST 124TH ST.—Large and small rooms; furnished or unfurnished; with or without board; heat. Telephone 743 Harlem.

1.—65 PARK AV., Corner 38th St.—Handsome second floor; parlor dining room; reference; hall room.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

DESIRABLE ROOM OR ROOMS, WITH ALL conveniences, for one or two gentlemen; house west side, near 93d St. L. Station and Central Park. Address S. E., Box 191 Times Office.

VARICK ST., 133.—Two parlors; front and rear; furnished, one or both.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By respectable girl as chamberma'd or parlormaid; three years' reference from last employer. 403 East 22d St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—As chambermaid and do plain sewing; no objection to help in nursery; good city references. Present employer's, 38 East 21st St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid alone; good city reference. 237 West 46th St., care Wallace.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl; private family; references. 246 West 19th St., fourth bell.

Cooks.

COOK.—By respectable young woman as first-class cook in small private family; best city reference from last place. 239 East 45th St.

COOK.—By reliable young woman as experienced cook; good reference; last lady can be heard from. 220 East 41st St.; ring six times.

COOK.—By a competent person; thoroughly understands her business; best references. Call, two days, 307 East 48th St.

COOK.—By a Scotch woman as thorough cook; economical; understands all kinds of cooking; good references. 817 6th Av., second bell.

COOK.—By a competent German woman to take full charge; kitchenmaid; wages, $35; city reference. 515 West 43d St., second floor.

COOK.—By first-class cook; private family; best city references. 5 East 30th St.; no cards.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a woman to go out by the day; first-class reference. Mrs. Wileman, 222 East 56th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Strictly first-class; will fit at patrons' residences, completing work at home; terms very reasonable; highly recommended. Robes, 117 West 16th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a good dressmaker; few more engagements, out by the day; references; terms, $2. 257 West 42d St., D. F.

DRESSMAKER.—Good cutter and fitter; day or home. Tost, 303 East 33d St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By highly recommended North German nursery governess; take entire charge children from 3 to 9; elementary teaching; good sewer. 126 East 85th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By an experienced, thoroughly reliable North German nursery governess; takes entire charge of children over four; elementary teaching; good sewer; highest references. 1,205 Lexington Av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By North German nursery governess and kindergartner; good sewer. Answer, by mail, M. Schultz, 121 East 106th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By French girl as lady's maid with family going to Europe; five years' city references. L. Nicod, 342 West 48th St.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Accustomed to travelling; best city reference. 271 West 38th St., care Mrs. Hargan.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By young girl as maid and seamstress; will assist chamberwork; best reference. Call two days. 492 3d Av.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress, ladies' or gentlemen's washing at her home. Mrs. Donnelly, 333 East 39th St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—A lady wishes to place French Swiss nurse; trustworthy and capable, especially for young or delicate child. Call, Monday, before 1 or after 4, at 14 West 55th St.

NURSE, &c.—By young girl as nurse to one or two children; light chamberwork; plain sewing; ten years' personal reference. Present employer's, 174 West 75th St.

NURSE.—By young girl as nurse to child from 3 years up; willing to do light chamberwork; best city reference. 254 West 35th St.; one flight up.

NURSE.—By a Swiss female trained nurse to take entire charge of invalid; willing to travel; good references. Address care Hirsch, 879 6th Av.

NURSE and SEAMSTRESS.—By thoroughly experienced nurse and seamstress; highest city reference. Present employer, 233 West 139th St.

NURSE.—By a competent woman to take charge of an infant from birth; good reference. 64 West 46th St.

NURSE.—By young woman from country as child's nurse; entire charge. 151 East 40th St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a first-class seamstress in private family. M. Davidson, 872 Columbus Av.

Miscellaneous.

ASSISTANT.—By an experienced and competent young lady as assistant in office; best of references. X. Y. Z., Box 101 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Bookkeepers.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert American; 34; good correspondent; best city reference; wishes change. Warren, Box 116 Times Office.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—Where one or more other men or parlormaid are kept, by thoroughly competent young Englishman of much experience; best New York city references; would prefer to go to Washington, D. C., for the season. Address, till Nov. 1, Butler, Rose Lawn, Bellevue Av., Newport, R. I.

BUTLER—PARLOR or CHAMBERMAID.—By man and wife as butler and parlor or chambermaid; will take place together or separate; best city and country reference. Bras, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By German; first-class; 35; sober, honest, reliable houseworker; best city references from private family; wages, $40. Care Mrs. Carl, 884 3d Av., first floor.

BUTLER and VALET.—By Frenchman; thoroughly competent, honest, sober; excellent city references. L. G., Box 380 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly competent Swiss; speaks English fluently; highest testimonials from last employer; best care of silver taken; wages, $45. Edmund, 1,269 Broadway.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—In private family; with last employer 20 years, who does not require service, as he goes abroad; honest, sober, reliable; safe driver; thoroughly understands care of horses; colored man. George Batten, care of Willis' Livery and Boarding Stable, 231 West 40th St.

COACHMAN.—By first-class coachman; steady, reliable; all around useful man; experienced, competent, temperate; not afraid of work; good gardener; attend furnace, milk, &c.; single; moderate wages; best references; city or country. T., 424 West St.

COACHMAN.—Generally useful; 33; single; fine appearance; personal references; careful driver; sober, trustworthy, painstaking. C., Box 302 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman giving up horses desires to secure situation for his coachman, whom he can recommend unreservedly as sober, honest, and competent. O. J. Smith, 45 Park Place. Telephone 517 Cortlandt.

COACHMAN or GROOM.—By a German; single; understands his duties thoroughly; best city references given; in city or country. Coachman, 1,084 5th Av.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly experienced; first-class, all round man; five years' good references from last employer. M. F., 112 West 46th St.

COACHMAN.—By a Swede; single; strictly temperate; thoroughly experienced; six years' city reference; last employer can be seen. Coachman, care Hudson, 231 West 36th St.

COACHMAN.—Married; ten years' experience; wife first-class Swedish cook; best references from last employer. Boughton, 54 Clinton Place.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wishes situation for his coachman; can recommend him highly; is reliable, sober, and trustworthy. V. C. King, 517 West St., city; telephone, Spring 294.

COACHMAN.—By Englishman, age, 35; has six years' reference from last employer; can drive tandem or four horses. S. J., 162 East 33d St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By a single man, who thoroughly understands his work in every manner; has the best of reference from city people. B. G., Box 190 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.
Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By American, (26,) who can speak and write Spanish, understands stenography and typewriting, where he can make himself useful. J. W., Box 171 Times.

USEFUL MAN.—Thoroughly understands furnaces, pumps, brasses, care horses; can drive; highest recommendations. Trustworthy. Box 380 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

USEFUL MAN.—By an American, 26, who can speak and write Spanish; understands stenography and typewriting; where he can make himself useful. J. W., Box 171 Times Office.

Valets.

VALET.—Thoroughly competent; out of situation on account of death; four years' highest references. A. D., care of Hoffer, 308 West 42d St.

VALET.—By a young Japanese to attend one or two more gentlemen couple hours daily; best references. O'Brien, 651 3d Av.

Miscellaneous.

OFFICE WORK.—By a youth of sixteen in architect's office; quiet and steady; references. W. W., Box 321, 1,269 Broadway.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED.—In small private family, a waitress; must bring satisfactory references. Call Monday morning from 9 to 11 o'clock. 106 5th Av., near 16th St.

WANTED—A well-recommended chambermaid and seamstress. Apply, Monday and Tuesday, from 10 to 12 o'clock, at 15 West 39th St.

WANTED—Neat young girl for upstairs work; $3 week; sleep home. 137 West 111th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS WANTED.—We want an agent in every town to secure subscribers to The Ladies' Home Journal, to look after renewals and distribute advertising matter. We offer profitable employment for the Winter, also special rewards for good work. $1,000 will be given to the agent sending the largest list up to April 15 next; $500 to the next best worker, and so on—distributing $11,500 among 500 best agents the coming season. Good pay is assured every agent whether he or she secures one of the extra awards or not. The Curtis Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Penn.

WANTED—An experienced canvasser of good address for newspaper advertising; references required. Address S. M., Box 101 Times Office.

WANTED—One or two educated and refined gentlemen to interview and write up prominent citizens. Call 2008, 150 Nassau Street.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —CAROLINE L. MACY, plaintiff, against HENRY H. VOOST and others, defendants.

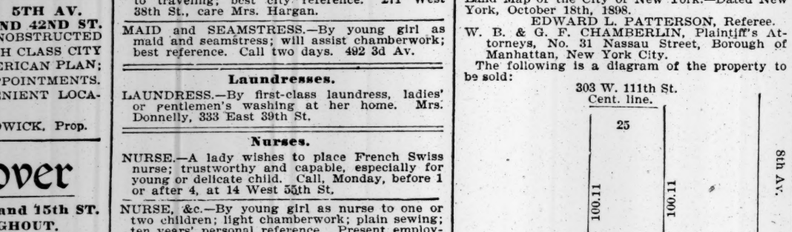
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 18th day of October, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of November, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point in the northerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, distant one hundred (100) feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of said street and Eighth Avenue; running thence northerly parallel with said avenue one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line of the block twenty-five (25) feet; thence southerly again parallel with said avenue one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches, to the northerly side of said One Hundred and Eleventh Street; and thence easterly along the same twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning. Said premises lie in Section 7, Block 1846, on the Land Map of the City of New York.—Dated New York, October 18th, 1898.

EDWARD L. PATTERSON, Referee.
W. B. & G. F. CHAMBERLIN, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The approximate amount of the liens or charges to satisfy which said property is to be sold is $20,819.44, with interest thereon from October 14th, 1898, together with costs and allowance amounting to $390.01, with interest thereon, besides the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of the liens or charges for taxes, assessments, and water rents is $1,125.

EDWARD L. PATTERSON, Referee.
W. B. & G. F. CHAMBERLIN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
o24-2aw8wM&W&n16

LEGAL NOTICES.

HOLT, ALFRED L.—Whereas Margaret C. Holt and Charles L. Holt intend to apply for letters of administration of the goods, chattels, and credits of ALFRED L. HOLT, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, under Section No. 2,664 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and to file a bond the penalty of which shall not exceed double the amount of the claims of creditors against the said estate or for less than the sum of five thousand dollars, ($5,000,) and whereas the consent of all the next of kin of said decedent has been duly given thereto. Now, in pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of said ALFRED L. HOLT, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the said Surrogate, at his office, in the County Court House, in the County of New York, on or before the 19th day of November, 1898.—Dated New York, October 14th, 1898. MARGARET C. HOLT, CHARLES L. HOLT. MURRAY, BENNETT & INGERSOLL, Attorneys, 16-22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
o17-2aw4wM&W&n14

SURROGATE NOTICES.

FLAGG, WILLIAM J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM J. FLAGG, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the New York Produce Exchange Bank, No. 2 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of October, 1898. WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Executor. JOHN A. & A. S. MAPES, attorneys for executor, 220 Broadway, N. Y.
o3-1aw6mM

SHERIDAN, FARRELL.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Mathew Sheridan, Philip Sheridan, Edward Sheridan, Margaret White, Margaret Sheridan, Alice Sheridan, Mary Quigley, and Rose Sheridan, and to the following persons, respectively, whose residence cannot be ascertained after diligent inquiry, if living, or if dead, to their respective descendants, heirs, and next of kin, all of whom and whose residences are unknown and cannot be ascertained after diligent inquiry, to wit: John Sheridan, James Sheridan, Margaret Feeny, and Elizabeth Keirnan, and to all other heirs and next of kin, if any there be, of FARRELL SHERIDAN, deceased, who are unknown and whose names and place of residence are unknown and cannot after diligent inquiry be ascertained, the heirs and next of kin of FARRELL SHERIDAN, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Mary Jane Sheridan of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 22d day of January, 1898, purporting to relate or relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of FARRELL SHERIDAN, late of the County of New York, deceased; therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the thirteenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County, of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 14th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
o24-1aw7wM

WILLIAMS, MERCY G.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MERCY G. WILLIAMS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of the undersigned, Francis B. Delehanty, Number 220 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, their place for the transaction of business, on or before the 27th day of April, 1899.—Dated New York, the 22d day of October, 1898. FRANCIS B. DELEHANTY, FLOYD M. BLIVEN, Administrators. E. H. BENN, Attorney for Administrators, 220 Broadway, New York City.
o24-1aw6mM

INSTRUCTION.

DWIGHT SCHOOL
FOR BOYS,
35 West 45d St., near Fifth Avenue.
Nineteenth year begins September 29, 1898. Graduates now in Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Columbia, and other colleges and scientific schools. Thorough, practical instruction, with special attention to the individual student. Separate primary department. Laboratories. Gymnasium. For annual catalogue address Principal, ARTHUR WILLIAMS. (Yale.)

135TH YEAR.
COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL
34 AND 36 EAST 51ST ST.
Prepares for entrance to COLUMBIA, PRINCETON, YALE, HARVARD, LAW and MEDICAL SCHOOLS. LABORATORIES. GYMNASIUM. 20 experienced teachers, small classes. Primary Classes for boys of 8 to 11 years.
B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M., Headmaster.

NEW YORK, NEW YORK.
THE PEEBLES AND THOMPSON SCHOOL.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
30 & 32 EAST 57TH STREET.
Opens October 5th. Kindergarten, Primary, Preparatory, and Academic Departments. Separate course for college preparation. Special students admitted.

IRVING SCHOOL, 54 West 54th St.
L. D. RAY, Ph. D., can be seen now.
Primary, Intermediate, and Collegiate Grades. Boys prepared here for the next day's work. Ninth year begins Sept. 29th. Year book on request.
Modern Sanitary Building.
Laboratory. Gymnasium, Playground (200x150.)

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Primary, Intermediate, and College classes. Boys from eight to eighteen. Mr. Morse at the schoolrooms every day after Sept. 17th.

DRISLER SCHOOL,
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FRANK DRISLER, A. M., Principal.
A select school for a limited number of pupils. Students prepared for all colleges
Circulars on application.
Reopens Oct. 3d.

Miss C. E. MASON'S School for Girls
The Castle, Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N.Y. Advantages of N. Y. City. All departments. Graduates students. Prepares for college. Miss C. E. Mason, LL.M., Prin.

Miss Walker's Day School for Girls.
Miss Roberts, Principal. The school has been entirely reorganized. Primary, Intermediate, Academic, and College Preparatory Classes. For particulars address Miss WALKER or Miss ROBERTS, 148 Madison Avenue.

THE MISSES GRAHAM.
(Successors to the Misses Green.)
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Established 1816. Reopens Oct. 5.
New Location, 176 W. 72d St., Sherman Square.

PENNINGTON (N. J.) SEMINARY.—Convenient to New York, Philad'a, Balt., and Wash'n. Both sexes. 60th year. Healthful. Beautiful. 16 teachers, 12 courses, $250 a year. For beautifully illustrated catalogue address
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Collegiate, Preparatory, and Primary.
Special Courses.
Address SISTER SUPERIOR,
6 and 8 East 46th St.

BERKELEY SCHOOL,
20 WEST 44TH ST.
Head Master's office hours to meet parents from nine to eleven daily.

331 MADISON AVENUE.
MISS KETCHUM'S CLASS FOR YOUNG BOYS. FOURTEENTH YEAR WILL OPEN OCTOBER 10.
Miss Ketchum will be at the class-rooms after September 18th, daily, from 12:30 to 2:30 P. M.

MISS MARY E. MERINGTON, } Principals.
MISS RUTH MERINGTON, }
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
181 Lenox Avenue, corner 119th Street.

DR. E. D. LYON'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, 576 5th Av. Reopens Sept. 28th. Prepares for college, scientific schools, and business. Number limited to 35. Primary Department.

HOME AND DAY SCHOOL
For Girls. 607 FIFTH AVENUE.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Charles H. Gardner, Principals.

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THE Misses Ely's School for Girls.
RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
85th and 86th Sts., New York.

MISS CROCKER'S SCHOOL FOR LITTLE BOYS will reopen October 10th. 69 East 52d St.

INSTRUCTION—MUSICAL.

DOBSON'S BANJO COLLEGES, 1,324 BROADWAY, 35th St.; 1,276 Broadway, opposite Manhattan Theatre; 429 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

BANJO, MANDOLIN, GUITAR TAUGHT. H. N. STILLMAN, 491 6th Av., bet. 29th and 30th Sts.

INSTRUCTION—DANCING.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
12 East 49th Street.
Classes and private lessons, commencing Saturday, Oct. 22.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ALLEN, ANGELICA P. H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANGELICA P. H. ALLEN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 66 Broadway, Borough Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of April next.—Dated New York, the tenth day of October, 1898. FRANKLIN PIERCE HOOVER, Administrator. CHARLES A. KALISH, Attorney for Administrator, 66 Broadway, New York City.
c10-1aw6wM

BECK, BARBARA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BARBARA BECK, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of February next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of July, 1898. GEORGE GOSSMAN, Executor. JOSEPH H. HAYES, Attorney for Executor, 50 and 52 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
jy18-1aw6mM

BROWN, FREDERICK TURNER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK TURNER BROWN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of her attorneys, undersigned, at No. 35 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of June, 1898. CAROLINE YOSE BROWN, Executrix. TRACY, BOARDMAN & PLATT, Attorneys for Executrix, 35 Wall Street, New York City.
je27-1aw6mM

CLARK, ROBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT CLARK, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Douglas Mathewson, No. 265 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the sixteenth day of November next.—Dated New York, the ninth day of May, 1898. MARY E. CLARK, CATHARINE A. WINNIK, CHARLES E. WINNIK, Executrices and Executor. DOUGLAS MATHEWSON, Attorney for Executrices and Executor, No. 265 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.
my9-1aw6mM

GUERIN, ALBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT GUERIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of July, 1898. BARTOW S. WEEKS, Executor. GEO. GORDON BATTLE, Attorney for Executor, 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.
jy25-1aw6mM

SCHENCK, ALLEN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALLEN SCHENCK, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Sullivan & Cromwell, her attorneys, at No. 45 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of March, 1899.—Dated New York, the 17th day of September, 1898.

CAROLINE A. SCHENCK, Executrix.
SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Attys. for Executrix, 45 Wall St., New York City.
s19-1aw6mM

THOMAS, CAROLINE R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINE R. THOMAS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Messrs. Boardman & Boardman, at No. 155 and 157 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of May, 1898. EDWARD C. BARNUM, JOHN A. HANCE, Executors of the last will and testament of Caroline R. Thomas, deceased. BOARDMAN & BOARDMAN, Attorneys for Executors, 155 and 157 Broadway, New York City.
my16-1aw6mM

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

Mens's Regulation Riding Boots **$9**
Ladies' High Class Riding Boots **$10**
Also
All Kinds of Footwear
for
Riding, Driving and Coachman's Use.
ALFRED J. CAMMEYER,
6th Ave., Cor. 20th St.

EXCURSIONS.

Washington and Old Point Comfort.
A pleasant Five-day trip from New York Oct. 29, including Hotels and all expenses, $25. Railroad and Steamship Tickets to all Fall and Winter Resorts.
THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,225 B'way, N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

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NEWARK, N. J., NEW YORK TIMES OFFICE.
ADVERTISERS MAY LEAVE THEIR ORDERS AT 794 BROAD ST., NEWARK, WHERE THE SAME CARE AND ATTENTION WILL BE SHOWN AS AT MAIN OFFICE.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

FREE LEGAL ADVICE, discharges in bankruptcy, companies incorporated; patents $50; wages and accounts collected; legal work quickly performed in all States; low rates; satisfaction guaranteed. AMERICAN LAW SOCIETY, 49 Montgomery St., Jersey City.

WANTED—A refined and educated gentleman with a few hundred dollars to take an active interest in a splendid business where large profits are assured; references given and required. Address T. V., Box 101, Times Office.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

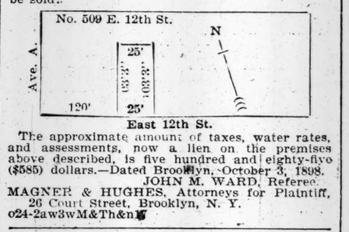
SUPREME COURT, ROCKLAND COUNTY.—VINCENT LEDWITH, an infant under the age of fourteen years, by Mary Ledwith, his guardian ad litem, plaintiff, against ANNE CLAFFEY, defendant.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action on the fifth day of July, 1896, a certified copy whereof was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of New York County on September 28, 1898, I, the undersigned, referee named in an order of the said Supreme Court modifying said judgment, duly entered herein on the 10th day of November, 1897, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the 17th day of November, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises in the City and County of New York directed by the said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of ground situate in the present Seventeenth (late Eleventh) Ward of the City of New York, and known and distinguished on a map showing a division of part of the real estate of Nicholas William Stuyvesant, deceased, among his heirs, situate in the Eleventh Ward, City of New York, filed in the office of the Register of said city, as lot Number four hundred and sixty-six (466:) Beginning at the point on the northerly side of Twelfth Street, distant one hundred and twenty (120) feet southeasterly from Avenue A; thence running northeasterly, on a line parallel with Avenue A and distant one hundred and twenty (120) feet southeasterly therefrom, one hundred and three (103) feet three (3) inches to the centre line between Twelfth and Thirteenth Streets; thence southeasterly, along the rear of lot No. 422 on said map, twenty-five (25) feet; thence southwesterly, on the line parallel with Avenue A, one hundred and three (103) feet three (3) inches to Twelfth Street; and thence northwesterly, along Twelfth Street, twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated Brooklyn, October 3d, 1898.

JOHN M. WARD, Referee.
MAGNER & HUGHES, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



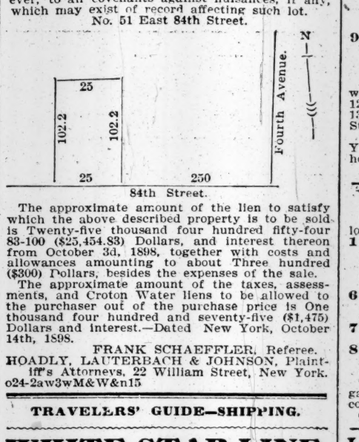
The approximate amount of taxes, water rates, and assessments, now a lien on the premises above described, is five hundred and eighty-five ($585) dollars.—Dated Brooklyn, October 3, 1898.

JOHN M. WARD, Referee.
MAGNER & HUGHES, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
o24-2aw3wM&Th&n8

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —LOUIS STERN, plaintiff, against ELLEN McAULIFFE and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 18th day of October, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of November, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the County of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the northerly line of Eighty-fourth Street distant two hundred and fifty feet westerly from the westerly line of Fourth Avenue, thence running westerly along said line of Eighty-fourth Street twenty-five feet; thence northerly and parallel with Fourth Avenue one hundred and two feet and two inches; thence easterly and parallel with Eighty-fourth Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly and parallel with Fourth Avenue one hundred and two feet two inches to the point of beginning, said described piece or parcel of land being the lot known as number twenty-six (26) on a map on file in the office of the Comptroller of the City of New York, drawn by John J. Serrell, City Surveyor, and dated March, 1851, subject, however, to all covenants against nuisances, if any, which may exist of record affecting such lot.
No. 51 East 84th Street.



The approximate amount of the lien to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is Twenty-five thousand four hundred fifty-four 83-100 ($25,454.83) Dollars, and interest thereon from October 3d, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to about Three hundred ($300) Dollars, besides the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and Croton Water liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase price is One thousand four hundred and seventy-five ($1,475) Dollars and interest.—Dated New York, October 14th, 1898.

FRANK SCHAEFFLER, Referee.
HOADLY, LAUTERBACH & JOHNSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 22 William Street, New York

ROYAL Baking Powder
Absolutely Pure.
Made from Pure Grape Cream of Tartar.

CUBA AND ITS PEOPLE

The Island and Its Inhabitants as Seen and Described by Prof. Bickmore.

THE CITIES STRANGELY BUILT

They Are Constructed in a Series of Circles Around a Central Plaza—Peculiar Habits of the Residents—Effect of the War.

Prof. Albert S. Bickmore gave an illustrated lecture Saturday at the American Museum of Natural History, under the auspices of the State Department of Public Instruction on "Cuba—Havana and Santiago." At the same time Haiti, Jamaica, and Puerto Rico were generously touched upon, and a glimpse was taken at the wonderland under the surrounding seas. There was a good attendance, largely made up of school teachers.

The first illustrations thrown on the screens—there were two, which gave opportunities for effective contrasts later—were maps of Cuba and the Greater Antilles. Much attention had been paid to detail, so that all important features were discernible. After a full but far from tedious discussion of the surface geography of the islands, Prof. Bickmore displayed a relief map of the Atlantic Basin, drawn from a United States coast survey model. He called attention to the deep chasm separating Cuba from Haiti and Jamaica, which was displayed distinctly. That submarine cañon, he said, was mentioned by Prof. Agassiz as the most remarkable feature of the West Indian group. On the southeast shore of Cuba, he explained, is a well-defined mountain range, which at one point obtains an altitude of nearly 8,000 feet, while immediately off the adjoining shore the plummet goes into one of the profoundest abysses of ocean, known as the Bartlett Deep, the bottom of which is 18,000 feet below the sea's surface.

A minutely detailed map of Cuba was next shown. The professor gave a sketch of the history of Cuba from its discovery on the first voyage of Columbus. Santiago he said, was one of the early settlements. A town was founded subsequently at the western end of the island, near the seacoast. It was moved later to the capacious harbor known as Havana, which name is said to have come from Savannah, the original location of the town. Then came a map of Havana, showing its magnificent harbor and the fine location of the city. Morro Castle was also shown. "Morro," the professor explained, means literally a brow, and figuratively a heavy headland, and several castles of that name are scattered among old Spanish cities, notably Santiago and San Juan. Northern races, however, up to a year ago, generally associated Morro Castle with Havana.

Ranging high on the eastern side of the harbor appeared the Fortress of Cabañas, where hundreds of Cubans had paid the penalty of premature patriotism. A moment later the audience was looking out of the harbor on the wreck of the Maine. The Cuban method of landing passengers from big steamships was illustrated, and an excellent view was presented of the Prado, a fine plaza, leading to the mouth of the harbor opposite Morro. Picturesque panoramas of the ancient city were also given.

Prof. Bickmore exploited the great cathedral with especial interest, informing his listeners that it was there the ashes of Columbus had up to within a few weeks ago lain, and praised warmly the strong bas-relief of the discoverer in the edifice.

The plans of Spanish cities, the speaker explained, are strongly similar. In nearly every case they are built in a series of circles around a central plaza, on which stand the buildings of Church and State. The audience next gazed on the imposing palace of Capt. Gen. Blanco. Prof. Bickmore showed to them both the exterior of the building and the inner court.

A characteristic scene was a corner of the cathedral, a few feet from which sat a swarthy young man with a small table on the sidewalk in front of him. He was selling lottery tickets with cheerful attention to business. In fact, he seemed to be the only man in Havana who manifested any interest in his occupation. Then the market place was presented, where could be seen varied types of peasant life. Conspicuous in the foreground was a huge and primitive ox-cart, the thills of which ran over the back and were fastened to the horns of the weary-looking beast. In the market stalls were fodder for the mules and donkeys and stalks of sugar cane for the natives, while in the better portions of the town dry goods peddlers, carrying their entire stocks on their backs, went from house to house. Every one of them smiled at the spectacle of a heavily burdened peddler waiting outside the ornate gates of a fashionable residence for the senoras and senoritas to appear and buy his wares.

One of the great industries of Cuba is tobacco-growing, and Havana's chief raison d'etre, Prof. Bickmore said, is the manufacture of cigars. The audience was astonished to find the principal cigar factory almost as handsome as the Captain General's palace. Volentes, the archaic, two-wheeled carriages of Cuba, were next shown. To each volente was harnessed a small but wiry horse, which looked like a pigmy in the enormously curved shafts. Each horse was managed, neither by the passenger nor by a driver, but by a dashing outrider, whose own horse was hitched to the vehicle by traces attached to an extra whiffletree. The passengers sat far behind the horse.

The listeners and watchers were enchanted by views illustrating the wonderful fertility of the island, as views presented of broad avenues of royal palms and bananas, pineapples, and heavily-laden cocoanut trees appeared on all sides. The glories of tropical flowers were shown by the numerous views, and a chorus of feminine "Ohs!" paid tribute to the matchless brilliance of every Cuban blossom.

Prof. Bickmore pointed out a Cuban farmer, his wife, and daughter standing in front of their green-bowered home to stare curiously at the American visitors, remarking upon the significant prominence of a guitar, the good genius of many a humble farmhouse and hut in the Ever Faithful Isle. "Look!" he exclaimed a little while after, and everybody did look at the gaunt group of mountaineers near an obscure retreat among the rocks.

Next was presented the remarkable limestone cave where Cuban fugitives hid during and, indeed, long after the first rebellion. The interior view of the cave showed a sight of great natural grandeur. Prof. Bickmore here described the geology of the Pearl of the Antilles. The high mountains of the interior, he said, so far as is known, are composed of schistose rocks of uncertain geological age. These are covered with limestone formed during the tertiary period, and rocks of the present era, found now on the shores of the island.

Next Prof. Bickmore, who spent a goodly portion of the Summer gathering illustrations with which to show on canvas the stirring scenes of the Hispano-American war, flashed upon the screens vivid views of the soldiers and sailors who took part in the war.

One of the results of the American advance on Santiago was seen in the exodus of women and children of all classes from that place, hurrying to El Caney to seek the shelter of the Stars and Stripes—"welcomed everywhere by the defenseless," said the professor, feelingly, "as the emblem of mercy and peace—and plenty." Views of the Yankee pickets at El Caney, with a crowd of refugees in the market place; of the principal square of Santiago and the harbor, where a hundred fleets might ride in safety through the wildest hurricane, followed. A picture of the Morro Castle of Santiago also was given.

The next view was of Admiral Cervera's fleet in its attempt to run the blockade at Santiago, followed by a view of the destruction wrought to the Spanish ships by the American gunners. Other views incident to the naval battle were shown, among them the rescue of the Spanish seamen from the water and the burning ship by the jackies of the United States Navy. This concluded the lecture.

Deimel linen-mesh underwear has stood the test of Summer use by many of our customers with happy results.

Men who are susceptible to atmospheric changes report: "Not a cold since wearing Deimel."

Now comes a crucial test: is it good for Winter use?

In Russia, linen is said to be the favorite underwear, and some physicians here recommend Deimel to Rheumatics.

No question of the comfort of its contact with the skin; and if more warmth is required than the outer garments supply, a suit of light-weight merino over the Deimel takes the trick. (A friend gave us this as his own experience.)

We are not trying to make proselytes of wearers of wool. Our function is to supply what people like, and the wool underwear is here in ample variety at satisfactory prices awaiting your pleasure. But we are expected to tell the current underwear news—yes, even the gossip.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

VALUE OF HELPFULNESS.

James G. Cannon, in an Address to Young Men, Advises Them to Aid Each Other Promptly.

James G. Cannon, Vice President of the Fourth National Bank, talked to the young men's meeting at the West Side Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association in Fifty-seventh Street, near Eighth Avenue, yesterday afternoon on "Helpfulness." He said that persons were too apt to allow their interest to be absorbed by far away objects to the neglect of the things and the individuals right at their elbow. Men would talk about what ought to be done to help the Filipinos and the Hawaiians, and perhaps overlook the distress and need of their next-door neighbor. The spirit of helpfulness should prompt each one to do quickly and cheerfully all that he could for those with whom he was brought in contact.

The busy man in the ordinary walks of life had it in his power to do a great deal of good by extending his sympathy and a helping hand to the down-hearted and unfortunate people who, perhaps, needed only a trifling lift now and then to help them over the obstructions in their paths. Persons who desired to be helpful should be on the lookout for opportunities to manifest their helpfulness; they ought not to wait until they were asked. There were a class of dilatory people who always waited "just going to begin to get ready" to help somebody. By the time they got ready their services were not needed. The true way to be helpful to one's fellow-creatures was to do the thing that was needed right away.

Mr. Cannon said that in business the most successful men were those who had the disposition to help others. Selfish men could never attain true success. They might accumulate riches, to be sure, but that alone was a long way from success. Mr. Cannon advised his hearers to cultivate a helpful spirit in their business relations. Good nature and a kind deference to others would not only contribute to the comfort of others, but would in the long run add much to their own pleasure and well being.

THE CHURCH'S SOCIAL MISSION.

Address by Dr. J. Strong at the First of a Series of Sunday Meetings at Broadway Tabernacle.

The first of a course of Sunday meetings for the discussion of "Present Day Problems and the Church," to be held at the Broadway Tabernacle, at Broadway and Thirty-fourth Street, during the Fall and Winter months, took place in one of the parlors of the church yesterday afternoon. The meetings are open.

More than 200 were present yesterday, and were welcomed by the Rev. Dr. Jefferson, the pastor of the Tabernacle. He was followed by Dr. Josiah Strong, President of the League for Social Service, who delivered an address upon "The Social Mission of the Church."

"It is strange," he said, "that we should ask in this latter day what is the mission of the Church, and yet there is no question that needs more consideration. The office of the Church is to execute the purpose of Christ, its head. God's kingdom cannot come into the world until men obey the laws of physical life as well as the moral laws. All of the things we see, whether relating to society or to the individual, are God's expression of His will.

"The best way to fit men for a perfect life in heaven is to fit them first for life here. The Church is concerned with everything on earth that pertains to man's mental, moral, and physical self, just as much as with the spiritual. If the Church is willing to deem Christianity as something narrower than philanthropy, it will occupy a very little space in the world's future. It is the duty of the Church to instruct conscience, therefore the sphere of the Church is as broad as life itself.

"A very narrow conception of the duty of the Church is the one almost universally accepted. Other organizations have sprung into existence to do the work. The Young Men's Christian Association, the Women's Christian Temperance Union, the Red Cross, and similar organizations are all made up of good people, and are banded together for noble purposes. They are not to be criticised, but if the Church had done its duty, there would have been no need for them. As it is, these organizations are now doing its work and winning its laurels."

The question to be taken up next Sunday afternoon is the "Organized Liquor Traffic," with an examination into the Raines law. The speaker will be Robert Graham, President of the Church Temperance Society.

Heidecker's Stab Wound Fatal.

William Heidecker of 1,004 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, who was stabbed on Saturday night by William Pearsall, died at 11 o'clock yesterday morning in the Homeopathic Hospital. Pearsall was arraigned in the Grant Street Police Court and held on a charge of homicide. The police version of the affair is that Heidecker was a member of a "growler gang," and that Pearsall, while passing quietly along the street, was "held up" by the gang and asked for 10 cents. Pearsall refused to give it, and tried to escape by running into his house at 1,006 Atlantic Avenue. Heidecker followed him, and there was a fight, which resulted in the stabbing.

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WHAT THE WAR ENTAILS

Prof. Adler Against Annexation of the Philippines and "Imperialism."

POLITICS IN THE WHITE HOUSE

The Bad Results of the War Due to Political Appointments, He Says —The Conflict's Brighter Side.

Prof. Felix Adler addressed a large audience yesterday at Central Music Hall on "The Good and Evil Results of the War." After he had outlined the general conditions leading up to the war, he said:

"In the spring of the present year the American people decided to intervene in Cuba by force of arms, to assert that the state of things disclosed in that island would not be permitted to continue; that the power that was responsible for it must be expelled. If the question were put to us again in the light of subsequent events, with all the doubts that have since been cast upon the ripeness of the Cuban population for self-government, with all the swing that our victories have given to perilous ambitions, I do not see how we could have acted differently.

"The cause was a righteous cause, and it was a good thing for our people to be carried aloft on the wave of a generous sentiment, to thrill responsive to a noble and generous sentiment. Our critics abroad, the Germans especially, who mistrusted our sincerity, who saw the wicked grin of greed behind what they supposed to be the mere mask of humanitarian sentiment, were wrong. The motive of our people on the whole was perfectly genuine, perfectly sincere.

"A second happy result of the war was the closing of the breach between the North and the South. A third feature of the war upon which we have every reason to congratulate ourselves is the genuine American spirit displayed by the sons of some of the wealthiest citizens in common with the poorest; the readiness with which they enlisted in the Volunteers and the Naval Reserves; the eagerness with which they challenged comparisons in every manly quality."

In enlarging upon this spirit, Prof. Adler said that both classes did their duty, the sons of the rich asking no special commendation and requiring none. All joined hands in a common cause, and this was to be noted with all the greater satisfaction, because some of our richest people had sown in the popular mind the seeds of distrust against themselves by their un-American conduct. As an offset to such conduct, he went on to say, the action of those of our rich men who went to war, asking no special favors, seeking no unmerited honors, but content to serve in the ranks, had a distinct value. The example thus set would serve to accentuate the truth, which those who knew the facts never doubted, that there is among our wealthy class a kernel of uncorrupted manliness, of unspoiled sterling Americanism.

"And the story," he continued, "of the young promising lives that have been sacrificed, of the shadow of death that darkened the door of many a wealthy mansion, as well as of many a humble tenement, will contribute not a little to mitigate, at least for the time being, the strain of hostile feeling that has of late existed between the rich and the poor."

DARK SIDE OF THE PICTURE.

Prof. Adler referred to other luminous incidents of the struggle, the spirit of individual and collective bravery, "the men behind the guns," speaking especially of the noble and self-sacrificing work of the women. All this, he said, was the fair side of the picture, but there was an evil side, and we were bound to face it. The evils attendant upon the war might be divided into two classes—those which previously existed, and which the experiences of the war had tended to reveal in sharper outline, and new evils to which the war itself had given birth.

In referring to the former class, he had in mind the fearful mismanagement which had provoked a cry of indignation from one end of the country to the other. What the work of the investigating commission would result in was uncertain. But the main facts he held were well known, and tell their own sad tale. Why, he asked, was there such a lack of foresight shown in the selection of the camp—Camp Alger near Washington, for instance? Why was there such absence of sanitary precaution to insure the well-being of the men while they were staying in these camps? Why was there such a breakdown of the transportation service at Tampa? Why were the reserve medical supplies and hospital stores left behind when the army sailed for Cuba?

Prof Adler then reviewed exhaustively the horrors attendant upon the fighting in Cuba, as well as those known to exist in the camps at home, and referred particularly to the state of unreadiness of the camp at Montauk, and the unnecessary suffering entailed there by lack of preparation.

"What is the cause of all this incompetency," he went on, "of all these blunders that take on the proportions of crimes? The complicated system of administration that obtains at the War Department, the red tape which seems to be coiled all about it, is mentioned by some as the cause. Others attribute it to the failure of Congress to provide suitably for the needs of the army.

"But the chief cause, upon which all careful observers agree, is deeper than these. It is political 'influence.' It is the practice of conferring offices of power and responsibility, offices that require executive ability of a high order, as a reward for personal and partisan service. This is the leprosy that infects our whole body politic, and that extends in its venomous effects from the lowest centres of ward intrigue—must we not confess it?—to the very precincts of the White House. * * * This evil has existed among us for several generations, and the war has only exhibited it in more glaring colors. And now we have a lesson. So long as the mischiefs of partisanship were written out in terms of bribery and corruption, so long as partisanship meant pecuniary loss; the people gnashed their teeth, muttered their discontent, and now and then felled with a single blow the worst of their enemies, and then allowed the old game to begin anew.

"But now observe the lesson is written out in terms of blood, in terms of bereavement and mourning. Shall we, then, at last learn the lesson? Shall we remember those brave young men, the hope of whole families, whose lives the country did not require, who were not sacrificed on the altar of patriotism, but on the foul, noisome altar of 'political influence'? And yet I fear, even now, the lesson has not been learned."

The blame must be fixed, Prof. Adler contended, but what would be gained by the substitution of one party for the other? That would be just the venting of a temporary rage, the satisfaction of inflicting punishment on certain persons who are the creatures of the system to which they belong, but no more responsible for it than hundreds of others, and whose removal from power will leave wholly untouched the prolific source from which will come similar evil conditions in the future.

CURE FOR THE EVIL.

Prof. Adler said that to cure the evil an independent element was necessary, capable of exerting pressure on both parties and compelling the acceptance of higher methods and sounder principles.

"And now as to the new danger which the war has generated, and which is expressed in the word 'imperialism,'" he continued. "I cannot sufficiently express the anxiety with which I believe an imperialistic policy should be viewed by every one who really cherishes the traditions of the Republic as they have come down to us. And this proposed new policy is being presented to us so suddenly, so unexpectedly. A few years ago no one would have dreamed of seriously suggesting any large scheme of colonial expansion. The acquisition of San Domingo was urged under President Grant's administration, but the people said no; they would have none of it. The purchase of the Island of Cuba was proposed years and years ago. But the American people did not want Cuba. Even the treaty with Hawaii was about to fail when the war broke out.

"And now quite abruptly we are asked as a people to make an entire change of front, no longer to avoid the risk of foreign complications, entanglements, conflicts, but to court such risks; no longer to confine our energies to our own vast territory, but instead to become a nation of land-grabbers, and to dispute with European powers the plunder of the Orient. True that in the life of a nation, as of an individual, far-reaching decisions must sometimes be made quickly. If we decide in such an emergency to depart from maxims of conduct which have always guided us, there must surely be some weighty reasons."

In speaking of one of the reasons advanced for keeping our flag in the Philippines he said:

"When it floats over that part of this continent which is appropriate to our occupancy, which we have occupied, which is our very own, it is sensible and patriotic to say that it shall never be taken down. But how does this apply to the Philippines? Did we ever set out to conquer the Philippines? Was there ever a thought in our mind of annexing those islands when we declared war? Was it not a mere accident of the conflict that Admiral Dewey's naval battle took place in Manila Harbor, a battle which had for its purpose not the extension of our ownership to the Philippines but the destruction of the enemy's sea power which was a menace to our own coasts? If, then, the flag was temporarily carried to Manilla Harbor and to the town of Manila, what reason, I ask again, apart from bluster, is there why it should not be borne back with honor to where it belongs?

"The second reason is the extension of trade. But is it not true that our foreign trade already is constantly expanding, that by the quality or the cheapness, or both, of the articles we are producing we are already enabled to compete successfully in foreign markets; above all, that this country is so rich that we have merely, as it has been well put, to pick up the gold that is lying at our feet; that we have merely to raise the standard of money among the masses to increase their ability to consume in order to become the happiest, the most prosperous, and the most contented people on this earth?"

The next argument for expansion, Prof. Adler said, was advanced by the fighter, the eulogist of war on its own account, who contended that martial development in a nation was necessary in order that it may not "rot morally." Prof. Adler held that the many examples of heroism in civic life controverted this idea, and that, therefore, it was not necessary for us to be a warlike nation to develop heroism or to keep up the standard of courage.

FINAL ARGUMENTS.

In summing up he asked:

"What is it our duty not to do with the Philippines? And the answer seems to me to be singularly clear. It is our duty not to accept the Philippines as a colonial necessity, not to attempt to rule the inhabitants of those islands as a subject population. It is also our duty to do our utmost to influence public opinion so that it shall express itself forcibly in this direction, and it will then be the business of statecraft and diplomacy, taking the popular will as its cue, to give effect to that will as closely as the existing situation admits of. The experience we have had in dealing with inferior races within the limits of the United States ought of itself to be a warning to us not to enter on the path of ruling the islands as a subject province.

"But apart from such admonitory lessons there is a principle which we can invoke and which should help us to a decision. The principle is that of political equality, to which we are committed, and which we cannot abandon without undermining the foundations on which our institutions rest. In the name of the principle of equality, I maintain that we should not open the door of the Republic to a people that is not even approximately on an equal plane with us, and therefore could not exercise the rights of equals and could not be treated with as equals. We must look first to ourselves. We have not yet learned the art of self-government. It is an experiment we are trying. There is no duty to humanity that can exceed in importance that of conducting this experiment, if possible, to a successful issue, and there is no graver sin against humanity than that of introducing complications into this problem which shall increase the chance of ultimate failure."

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ANNIVERSARY OF TRAFALGAR.

The Great Naval Victory Commemorated by Special Services in St. James's Church.

Yesterday was the ninety-third anniversary of the battle of Trafalgar, and services were held in St. James's Church, Madison Avenue, in commemoration of that event. The church was filled to overflowing with a congregation composed largely of Anglo-Americans, but including many prominent resident and visiting Englishmen and women. The main body of the church was given up to delegations from the various British societies, including the St. George's Society, Order of the Sons of St. George, Order of the Daughters of St. George, and Independent Order of Daughters of St. George. The delegations from the various lodges of these organizations attended in bodies, wearing the insignia of their respective orders.

The church was profusely decorated for the occasion with the flags of Great Britain and the United States. The pulpit was draped with an American flag, while about the lectern were twined the Stars and Stripes and the British standard. Union jacks hung from the chair benches. On either side of the altar were hung British standards, while above the altar were twined the flags of the two nations.

The elaborate musical programme included an anthem composed by Thomas Whitney Surette, in commemoration of the victory of the American arms in the Spanish-American war, "Let God arise and let His enemies be scattered." The anthem was followed by the singing of "America," in which the entire congregation joined. Thanks were also given for the American victories in the late war.

The rector, the Rev. Dr. Walpole Warren, was assisted in the service by the Rev. D. Parker Morgan, rector of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, who preached the sermon. Dr. Morgan took his text from Psalms cxv., 1: "Not unto us, O Lord, not unto us, but unto Thy name give glory." The sermon, which was brief, dwelt upon the lesson to be drawn by all nations from the action of the children of Israel in giving praise only unto God for victory.

"The words of the text," the preacher said, "came as a protest against a common fault of humanity in priding itself alone on its victories and successes. Gathered as we are to-day to celebrate one of the greatest victories in the history of England and of the world, we are too apt to forget to whom is due the praise. It lays a sweet unction to our vanity to commemorate England's victory over the combined navies of Spain and France, and to know of Kitchener's wonderful victories in the Soudan, and to hear of the grand instances of bravery among England's troops. But we should not forget Him who helped us in our cause."

Referring to the American victory in the late war, Dr. Morgan said:

"Never in history has the hand of Providence been more evident than in the Spanish-American war. We can but shudder at the thought of what would have happened if at Santiago that Spanish fleet had not gone out of the harbor that morning, taking the heart out of the Spanish General commanding the forces in that city and causing him to surrender it. If the fleet had staid just a little while longer in the harbor and the Spanish commander had held out a few days more, there would have remained scarcely an American soldier fit to attempt to take the city. In gloating over our victory can you doubt that the Lord was there? So let us give praise unto Him."

The services ended with the singing of "God Save the Queen."

Prayer for Anglo-French Peace.

In his opening prayer in the West End Presbyterian Church, corner of Amsterdam Avenue and West One Hundred and Fifth Street, yesterday morning, the Rev. Dr. John Balcom Shaw prayed that the two great nations of England and France which are now looking upon one another in anger and with menace of war become reconciled and that peace may prevail between them. The clergyman prayed also that the commissioners who are now in Paris endeavoring to arrange the terms of peace between the United States and Spain be enabled successfully to acomplish the object of their mission.

ENGLISH CHURCH CONTROVERSY.

Its Possible Consequences Discussed by the Rev. Dr. MacArthur.

"The Ritualistic Controversy in the Church of England," was the subject of a sermon preached by the Rev. Dr. Robert MacArthur in Calvary Baptist Church last night. In the course of his remarks Dr. MacArthur said:

"The recent ritualistic controversy in the Church of England is fraught with important consequences for both this country and Europe. It is very certain that the Church of England in its ritualistic wing has gone far toward Romanism. It is quite likely that disruption or disestablishment must soon come if the present tendency be not checked.

"The Bishop of Liverpool recently declared his belief that Jesuits have entered the Church of England to turn it over to the Church of Rome. No fewer than 300 Anglican churches have adopted practices which have long been exclusively practiced in the Church of Rome.

"It is positively affirmed that 12,000 Anglican clergymen are in sympathy with the ritualistic movement. There will be many secessions from the Church of England. There will be some perverts to the Roman Catholic Church, and many converts to evangelical bodies of Protestant Christians. The whole question as to the Apostolicity of the Church of England will be discussed."

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QUEENS CO. JOCKEY CLUB.

AQUEDUCT, L. I.

Racing Begins To-day at 2 P. M.

Admission to grand stand, $1.50. Ladies, $1.00. Race trains leave E. 34th St. 10:50 A. M., 12:20, 12:50, 1:15, 1:50 P. M.; Flatbush Av., 12:25, 1:10, 1:54 P. M. Stages connect Kings Co. "L" R. R.

FLED FROM GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Another Military Prisoner Escaped from There Friday.

It became known yesterday that another military prisoner escaped on Friday from Governors Island. He was Thomas A. McGurk, Company C, Third New Jersey Volunteers, who on Oct. 14 presented himself at the island, and asked to be sent to his regiment at Pompton Lake, N. J. He said that he had absented himself without leave. Pending arrangements to restore him to his command he was confined in Castle Williams.

He complained of feeling ill on Friday morning, and with ten other sick prisoners was taken to the hospital under guard of one man. In the hospital office there were a number of other soldiers, and others were coming and going. When the prisoners had been examined they were led back to Castle Williams, but on arriving there one was found to be missing. It was McGurk. It is supposed that in the confusion of numbers and the coming and going of other soldiers McGurk walked out, and caught the next boat at 8:30 A. M. for the city.

Being simply detained and not a regularly sentenced prisoner his clothes were not branded and he attracted no attention. The boat guard is supposed to inspect passes, but in these days there are so many uniformed visitors who have no passes that McGurk appears to have been passed without question.

Roman Catholic Church Dedicated.

St. Raymond's Roman Catholic Church, on the corner of West Farms Road and Greene Lane in the Borough of the Bronx, was formally dedicated yesterday, by Archbishop Corrigan. The Archbishop, with Bishop Farley, the Rev. Edward McKenna, rector of the church, and the visiting clergy, met at the parish house, and, headed by the band of the Catholic Protectory, formed a procession to the church, the members of the congregation bringing up the rear. High mass was celebrated by Bishop Farley. After the dedication ceremonies, the clerical visitors were entertained at dinner in the Protectory.

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended Oct. 22....	1,082,258
Same week last year.....	1,582,149
Stocks to date this year.....	83,674,312
Corresponding date last year..	63,620,561
Bonds for the week.....	$10,622,500
Same week last year.....	9,177,000
Bonds to date this year.....	653,355,570
Corresponding date last year..	440,963,848

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 1¼@2½; at three months, 2½; at six months, 3@3½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3¼@3½ per cent.

IN NEW ENGLAND.

Cotton Trade Depression Has Not Hurt General Business Sentiment There.

Because of the low and steadily declining price of cotton and because of the general depression in the cotton manufacturing trade, much wailing has recently been heard from those sections of the country where the manufacturing of cotton goods is one of the important industries. Complaints of this sort have come chiefly from New England, and, in fact, so numerous have they been throughout that section that in business circles there has come to be a feeling that New England business of all sorts is very much depressed and that the commercial outlook in the New England States is decidedly poor.

That New England's cotton industry has suffered considerably cannot be doubted. But there is no general depression in that section, nor does there seem likely to be any. The suspension of work in numerous cotton manufacturing localities has to some extent hurt general trade, but Eastern business men do not seem to be any less hopeful than those of other parts of the country. Bearing out these statements are the following expressions of opinion from representative Wall Street men who come closely in contact with New England business sentiment because of their connections in Boston and through the East. These men are well known in Wall Street as members of Stock Exchange firms having Boston branches. Their opinions were collected yesterday by a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A Generally Hopeful Feeling.

Mr. Charles C. West of Charles Head & Co. said:

"From what I know of business sentiment in New England, people there are no more apprehensive than they are anywhere. It is quite true that among the cotton manufacturers there have been bad times, due to some extent to the low price of cotton and also to the shifting of cotton manufacturing from New England to the South. And it is also true that the depression in cotton has had more or less effect upon general business in New England. But I do not think this has been at all serious, nor do I see why the harm is going to be in any way permanent. Possibly New England cotton manufacturers will never be as prosperous as they have been, but that state of affairs will be confined to that trade and will not affect general business.

"On the whole, New England business sentiment seems to be generally good. There are as many hopes for the future there as anywhere, and business men expect just as much prosperity as they do in any other section of the country. There is no reason why New England should not share largely in the general business improvement which is going on.

"In so far as speculation is concerned, the sensational developments in the copper stocks whose market is in Boston has distracted attention from the regular railroad shares, and for some time past Boston has been concerning itself almost entirely with the copper stocks. There is, however, among New England moneyed interests a very good demand for investment securities—a demand which, in fact, is hard to supply.

"Things throughout New England are generally looking up, and there is great promise of improved business in the near future."

New England Not Despondent.

Mr. Herbert S. Carpenter of Thomas L. Manson, Jr., & Co. said:

"There is nothing the matter with New England business except in one or two lines where special influences are at work. General business there seems to be as good as anywhere in the East. Sentiment among New England manufacturers and merchants is much the same as it is elsewhere—there is more or less apprehension over the pending elections and there are in existence the same fears that two years ago caused business paralysis throughout the country when the silver agitation was at its height.

"The New England cotton trade is unsettled, and the same is true of the wool trade. Otherwise, there is nothing unusual in New England business circles. People are feeling hopeful so far as I know, and after the elections are over I do not see why business in New England should not take the same course as that in other sections of the country.

"The same excellent underlying conditions that are influential throughout the length and breadth of the country are effective in New England. There is every reason to look for business progress and improvement as soon as temporary disturbances are removed.

"Personally, I feel most confident of the future, both for general trade and for the stock market. It seems to me that conditions are so good and prospects are so bright that we cannot fail of great prosperity for two or three years at least. There is every reason for business men to be hopeful, even though there may be some temporary drawbacks at present."

Bullishness from Boston.

Mr. J. R. Williston of Williston & Barnes, who spends much of his time in Boston, and whose views are representative of those of financial men of that city, yesterday wired:

"We feel very bullish here. Money is easy; railroad earnings as a rule are numerous; exports are large; the whole outlook is extremely bright. Taking these things into account, it looks as if there is only one way for business and for the stock market to go."

Poking Fun at Russell Sage.

Professional humorists in Wall Street are making merry over the sorrow which they represent Mr. Russell Sage to be suffering just now because of the Treasury Department's decision that puts and calls have to bear revenue stamps. No Wall Street performance is more fashionable than the poking of fun at Mr. Sage, whose thrifty ways are supposed to warrant caricatures.

People who don't know Mr. Sage must imagine, naturally enough, that the venerable old operator has almost a corner on stinginess. Yet to people who really know Mr. Sage much of the report and comment current regarding him sounds strangely foolish. Russell Sage isn't exactly a spendthrift. Suits of clothes that wear through a decade attest something like a lack of personal vanity; and apples and chestnuts for lunch may not denote unreasonable wastefulness for his appetite's sake. But, judged by the tests of actual business performance, Russell Sage is really not known among Wall Street contemporaries—among those who come immediately into contact with him—as grasping in any unfair way. Making a contract, he sticks to it, and the party of the second part has to do the same. But there isn't anything so exceptional in this as to make a man unique in Wall Street.

Meanwhile, talk about his worry over having to pay for stamps on puts and calls is overdrawn to this extent—Russell Sage isn't making a business of issuing puts and calls these days.

Wide Awake Seattle.

Of promoters who come to Wall Street nowadays none brings quite so much enthusiasm as he who hails from the State of Washington. Especially are Seattle's representatives full of fervent figures. Iron mines, lumber projects, railway schemes, real estate prospects, gold in their own territory, and mines galore throughout Klondike—no end is there to the list of good things which are on the Seattle list.

Hardly a banking house in Wall Street is without its weekly visiting enthusiast from Washington; and if hustling can accomplish results, Seattle is in for a revival of old-time booms. One notable thing about most of the projects so presented is that in a majority of cases they are not of current origin, but are enterprises started before the panic of 1893, and which have been in cold storage since.

Hints of a Coal Deal.

Wall Street gives attention to financial gossip not calculated to gratify owners of anthracite railroad stocks, but on the authority of one of the foremost bankers identified with the Reading Company it is declared that plans have finally been formulated and are sure of success whereby embarrassment is to be succeeded by prosperity.

Foreign Sales of Our Stocks.

European selling of American stocks in this market last week was estimated at from 50,000 to 100,000 shares, chiefly on account of the complications between England and France.

Some efforts were made to have it appear that Europe was letting our stocks go because of growing apprehensions that free silver would make important strides in the pending Congressional elections. Among bankers having close foreign relationships this idea was scouted. European holders of all kinds of stocks—not Americans only—had a week of the blues. It of a sudden became fashionable not only at London, but at Paris and Berlin, to turn securities into cash, for, of course, anything like serious war aspects must exert quicker influence upon the value of ready money than upon any other commodity. A member of the house of Rothschilds was even quoted during the week as declaring that interest rates would double at Paris overnight if the British Government showed aggressiveness akin to the spirit manifested in London newspaper publications.

That American stocks should be sold has indicated, therefore, not distrust of anything on this side of the water, but has reflected European anxieties on European conditions. Incidentally, American stocks pressed for sale have brought better prices, have shown less declining tendency, than resulted through liquidation of any other securities.

One Cause of Foreign Stringency.

Some differences of opinion seem to be developing in high banking circles as to the outlook for money market conditions and the probable course of interest rates here, in view of the fact that practically at every financial centre in Europe sharp advances have been made. The Bank of England started the rise in discounts, and the Bank of France has made the most significant move in following the British lead.

Popular theories that the higher tendency of money in Europe is due wholly to war possibilities does not get full acceptance, for it is pointed out here in financial circles having exceptional European connections that in practically every investment centre abroad there has been recently a wholesale unloading of valueless shares by promoters whose accomplishments have resulted in the imposition of tremendous losses. Those classes of stocks which Wall Street calls industrials have been distributed with so much skillfulness that in many of the provincial towns family fortunes have been extinguished, surpluses having been handed over in exchange for securities which prove to be worthless. Thus long lists of communities are now borrowers instead of lenders. Especially is this said to be true in Scotland.

Mr. Platt's Eye on China.

Ex-Senator Calvin S. Brice is having no difficulty in the enlistment of capital in his Chinese railway enterprises. The latest accession to his syndicate is Senator Thomas C. Platt.

Building Up the South.

Something of the enterprising lines on which the Southern Railway system is now conducted is disclosed in the fact that about $300,000 is being invested by the railroad company in the development of terminal facilities in the City of Brunswick, Ga. There is new and profitable business sense in the policy which is broad enough to understand that in order to reap there must be sowing.

In old days the lines which now compose the Southern Railway system were looked upon in the South as really inimical to Southern interests, so much were they run in the exclusive Wall Street interest. All that is changed now—and changed along the sensible lines which this Brunswick development indicates.

Feminine Financiers.

Women are reaching out in Wall Street. Two bucket shops near the Stock Exchange have feminine proprietors.

American Brokers Abroad.

One of the results of the better international feeling between the United States and Great Britain is likely to show in the establishment of a number of branch houses in this country by British bankers and brokers, and of similar extensions abroad upon the part of American firms. Two Boston Stock Exchange houses have representatives in London now preparing to open branches, and four or five Wall Street firms have similar projects in view.

Concentration Tendencies.

The tendency toward financial consolidations may soon show in American insurance circles. A New England insurance Commissioner is authority for the statement that a number of conspicuous and important life insurance companies are likely to be merged into other companies.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—While the gravity of the Fashoda question is fully appreciated, there is an underlying feeling on the Stock Exchange that a peaceful solution will be found. This is evidenced by the recovery in prices, in spite of the absence of reassuring news. On the whole, prices were wonderfully well maintained last week, holders showing little disposition to realize. The steadiness of consols had a good effect.

Foreigners were fractionally lower, but Americans were exceptionally firm, prices in many cases closing better, though under the level of New York values. Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé preferred shares rose ¾ of a point, Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé adjustments ½, Central Pacific ⅜, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred ¼, Union Pacific preferred ¼, Union Pacific ordinary ⅛, Norfolk and Western preferred ⅛, and Northern Pacific preferred ⅛. Philadelphia and Reading first preferred declined ½ point, Philadelphia and Reading ordinary ⅛, Erie first preferred ½, Illinois Central ¼, Southern preferred ¼, Southern ordinary ⅛, Denver and Rio Grande ordinary ⅛, Ontario and Western ⅛, and Pennsylvania ⅛.

There was no evidence of an American demand for gold, New York apparently being a lender here. Money was tight and in strong demand. Three and one-half per cent. was asked until Monday and 3⅞ on three months' bills.

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, Oct. 23.—The market continued firm and moderately active throughout last week. Prices remained unchanged. Calcutta orders for cloth were less important, but the Bombay, Madras, and Kurrachee demand seemed to be extending. China placed some fair orders. The smaller extra European markets are again increasingly active, though much business is rejected, owing to the unsuitable limits. All things considered, the position is strong and healthy, both as to cloth and yarn.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 2 per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four to five months, and 3@3½ per cent. for six months. Commercial paper rates, 3¼@3½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 3½@4¼ per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5 per cent. and upward for others.

The Bank of England lost £52,207 bullion during the week, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities, which in the previous week was 46.30, became 49 per cent. The rate of discount was unchanged at 4 per cent. The Bank of France lost 6,500,000f. gold and 2,950,000f. silver.

Foreign exchange market strong. Posted rates were $4.83 for sixty days and $4.86 for demand. Actual rates were $4.82@$4.82¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.85@$4.85⅛ for demand, $4.85⅛@$4.85⅜ for cable transfers, and $4.80¾@$4.81⅛ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.24⅜ for long and 5.22½ for short, reichsmarks at 91 3-16 and 94⅞, and guilders at 39⅞ and 40 1-16.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—5c discount. Boston—5@10c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, 50c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—25c discount.

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Oct. 22, 1898.

Range for Year 1898. Highest.	Range for Year 1898. Lowest.	Closing Sat., Oct. 22. Bid.	Closing Sat., Oct. 22. Ask'd.	Net Ch'ge Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales Week Ending Oct. 22, 1,082,258.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Week Ending Oct. 22. First.	Week Ending Oct. 22. High.	Week Ending Oct. 22. Low.	Week Ending Oct. 22. Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales W'k End Oct. 22, 1898.
*187¼ February 10.	*97¼ April 29.	109	113	..	**Adams Express**	$12,000,000	June 1, '98.	2	113	113	108	109	160	90
38 August 16.	24 July 8.	29¾	30⅛	— ⅛	American Malting Company	13,750,000	.....	..	30	30	29¼	30	...	1,160
87⅞ August 16.	76⅛ May 9.	79	79⅞	— ⅛	American Malting Company preferred	12,540,000	Oct. 15, '98.	1¾	79¼	79⅞	79	79	...	845
43½ July 9.	25⅛ September 14.	30½	31	+ 1½	American Steel & Wire	12,000,000	.....	..	29¼	33	29⅜	30¼	...	5,705
82⅛ July 9.	77⅛ August 27.	86	87	+ 1	American Steel & Wire preferred	12,000,000	Aug. 1, '98	1¾	88½	88¾	88½	88½	...	1,425
89¾ August 26.	15⅛ March 25.	36¼	36⅛	..	American Cotton Oil	20,237,100	.....	..	36⅜	36⅜	35½	36⅜	22	2,150
90⅜ August 22.	66 March 14.	86	87	+ ¼	American Cotton Oil preferred	10,198,600	June 1, '98.	3	85	86	85	86	75¾	541
140 July 20.	117½ January 3.	132	136	+ 2	American Express	18,000,000	July 1, '98.	$3	132¾	133	132¾	133	116½	399
15⅝ July 9.	6½ January 20.	11½	12	+ ⅛	American Spirits Manufacturing Company	27,807,500	.....	..	11⅛	12	11	11⅛	11	1,698
41¾ August 25.	16 March 26.	34	35	— ¼	American Spirits Mfg. Co. preferred	6,951,800	.....	..	33	34½	33	34½	28½	408
146⅞ August 26.	107¼ March 26.	112¾	112⅞	+ 1½	American Sugar Refining Company	36,968,000	Oct. 3, '98.	3	111½	113⅞	110⅝	112¾	144	163,906
116 January 3.	103 March 12.	107¾	108	+ 1⅛	American Sugar Refining Co. preferred	36,968,000	Oct. 3, '98.	1¾	107½	108	107⅜	108	115¾	719
*98 September 16.	*88 March 29.	97	98½	..	American Telegraph & Cable Company	14,000,000	June 1, '98.	1¾	97½	97½	97½	97½	91	302
153¾ September 19.	88¾ January 4.	122	122¼	+ 7⅜	American Tobacco	21,000,000	Aug. 1, '98.	2	113	122⅜	112¼	122¼	82½	164,280
135 August 26.	*112 January 26.	122	125	..	American Tobacco preferred	11,935,000	Aug. 1, '98.	2	115	122	115	122	110	19,273
40¾ February 7.	34 January 4.	35¾	36	..	Ann Arbor preferred	4,000,000	.....	..	36	36	35	35	32	178
14½ August 10.	10¼ April 20.	12¾	13	..	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	102,000,000	.....	..	12¾	12¾	12¼	12¾	13¾	1,350
37½ August 27.	22⅞ March 12.	35¼	35⅜	+ 2⅜	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé preferred	120,686,000	.....	..	33⅝	35⅞	33½	35¼	20½	47,934
45½ September 19.	39⅛ September 14.	44¼	45	— 1¼	**Baltimore & Ohio**, all instalments paid	25,000,000	Nov. 15, '94.	2	45	45	43¾	44¼	...	1,865
35½ September 16.	31 October 10.	30	32	— ½	Baltimore & Ohio, when issued	.....	.....	..	31½	31½	31½	31½	...	100
5¼ January 21.	2⅜ March 21.	2⅞	3	— ¼	Bay State Gas	50,000,000	.....	..	3	3	2⅝	2⅝	5¾	3,933
106⅝ October 19.	*105 March 9.	105	108	..	Boston Air Line preferred	1,426,000	July, '98.	2	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	...	100
68¾ August 22.	35 March 12.	65¼	65½	+ 1¾	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	20,000,000	.....	..	64½	65⅝	63½	65⅝	34	17,924
128⅝ August 12.	106 March 26.	125	127	+ 2¼	Brooklyn Union Gas	15,000,000	June 1, '98.	3	125	125	125	125	124	295
14 June 6.	7½ October 4.	7⅝	9	..	Brunswick City	5,000,000	.....	..	7⅝	8	7⅝	8	...	200
*78 October 19.	*65 March 10.	80	...	..	Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern	5,500,000	Aug. 1, '98.	2	78	78	78	78	...	10
57⅝ February 5.	44½ March 12.	51¾	53	..	**Canada Southern**	15,000,000	Aug. 1, '98.	1	52½	53	52½	53	56½	660
90½ January 20.	72 April 1.	81	81½	— 1½	Canadian Pacific	65,000,000	Oct. 1, '98.	2	83¾	83¾	80	81¼	81	2,115
26¾ September 23.	11 April 23.	24½	25½	— 1	Central Pacific	68,000,000	July 1, '98.	½	24	24	24	24	17⅞	200
26 August 17.	17¼ March 26.	21⅛	21¼	— ⅛	Chesapeake & Ohio	60,533,400	.....	..	21⅜	21½	21	21⅜	22½	3,725
166¾ February 11.	*150 March 14.	155	158	— 3	Chicago & Alton	18,764,800	Sept. 1, '98.	1¾	154	154	152½	154	...	856
120 August 18.	85⅞ March 26.	115⅞	116	+ 2	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	82,002,800	Sept. 15, '98.	1½	114	116	113⅜	116	94⅞	33,720
66 June 1.	*48 April 21.	54	55	— ½	Chicago & Eastern Illinois	6,197,800	July 1, '98.	1½	54¾	55	53	54	...	1,010
113½ February 1.	102 January 7.	105	106½	..	Chicago & Eastern Illinois preferred	5,830,700	Oct. 1, '98.	1½	106¾	106¾	104	104	...	49
18 August 22.	9½ February 24.	14	14¼	+ ¼	Chicago Great Western	21,214,600	.....	..	14¼	14½	13¾	14¼	15¾	11,135
42¾ August 22.	28 March 15.	39¼	40½	— ⅜	Chicago Great Western preferred A	11,150,000	.....	..	39¼	40	39¼	40	40	475
11 July 27.	*6¾ April 4.	7½	8	— ¼	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	10,500,000	.....	..	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	9½	250
38½ July 27.	23 April 16.	27½	28	— ¼	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville pf	5,000,000	.....	..	28	28	26	27¾	31½	720
115 September 8.	83¼ April 21.	108¾	108⅜	+ 1⅜	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	46,027,200	Oct. 21, '98.	2½	107⅛	108⅜	106¾	108⅜	93¾	54,107
161 October 20.	140 April 25.	160¼	161	+ 1	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul preferred	31,816,400	Oct. 21, '98.	1¾	160	161	160	161	140¼	1,806
136⅞ August 23.	113¼ March 12.	131½	131⅝	+ 1⅜	Chicago & Northwestern	39,116,300	July 6, '98.	2½	130½	131¾	130½	131⅜	124¼	1,450
178 October 21.	163 January 3.	177	...	+ 3	Chicago & Northwestern preferred	22,396,600	Oct. 6, '98.	1¾	177½	178	177½	178	163	320
108⅜ June 1.	80 March 25.	101¾	102	+ 1	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	50,000,000	†Aug. 1, '98.	1¼	100⅞	102	100¼	102	87	13,892
9⅝ March 3.	4½ January 3.	8¾	9⅛	..	Chicago Terminal & Transfer	13,000,000	.....	..	8½	8½	8	8	...	120
37½ August 20.	22½ January 3.	33¾	33⅞	— ¼	Chicago Terminal & Transfer preferred	17,000,000	.....	..	33⅞	33⅞	33⅝	33¾	...	475
47½ August 16.	25 March 12.	39¼	39¾	..	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	28,000,000	Aug., '93.	1¼	38¼	39¼	38	39¼	37⅜	1,030
90½ August 16.	77½ March 9.	86	87	..	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis preferred	10,000,000	Oct. 20, '98.	1¼	88	88	86	86	80	12
19¼ January 12.	11¾ March 26.	16⅞	17	+ 1¼	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling	8,000,000	.....	..	16¼	17¼	16¼	17¼	...	400
53⅛ September 8.	*40 August 15.	44¾	45¾	+ ⅜	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling preferred	5,000,000	Oct. 1, '96.	1¼	44	46	44	45	...	1,800
26⅜ January 11.	17 March 12.	20½	21¼	— ⅜	Colorado Fuel & Iron	9,250,000	.....	..	20½	20½	20¼	20½	23½	870
*18½ June 4.	14 June 23.	15	16½	— 1¼	Colorado Midland preferred	4,644,800	.....	..	15	15	15	15	...	110
7 August 22.	4½ July 5.	4	5½	..	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron	4,700,000	.....	..	5	5	5	5	...	100
8¾ February 10.	3½ October 7.	3¾	4¼	..	Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo	11,696,300	.....	..	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¾	6¾	18
205½ June 9.	164 October 3.	177½	178	+ 6	Consolidated Gas	37,730,000	Sept. 15, '98.	2	172½	178	172½	177½	213½	3,858
92¾ August 31.	*81 March 25.	87½	91	..	Consolidated Ice preferred	3,500,000	Oct. 15, '98.	1½	87	87	87	87	90	2
114½ February 3.	101¼ October 17.	102½	103	— 1½	**Delaware & Hudson**	35,000,000	Sept. 15, '98.	1¼	104	104	101¼	103	116	5,550
159 February 3.	140 October 19.	141½	142½	— 7⅛	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	26,200,000	Oct. 20, '98.	1¾	140	141⅛	140	141⅛	156½	1,253
15⅛ September 7.	10 April 26.	12½	13½	..	Denver & Rio Grande	38,000,000	.....	..	12½	12½	12½	12½	12¾	10
58⅜ September 6.	40 April 21.	53¾	53⅞	— ⅝	Denver & Rio Grande preferred	23,650,000	July 15, '98.	1½	54¼	54½	53¾	53¾	47	4,175
*135¼ July 7.	*115 April 22.	127	130	+ 7	**Edison Elec. Ill, of N. Y.**	9,200,000	Aug. 1, '98.	1½	124½	126½	124½	126½	123	540
16¼ February 4.	11 April 21.	12½	13	— ⅜	Erie	112,232,700	.....	..	12¾	12¾	12⅜	12½	15¾	450
43⅜ February 11.	29¼ April 22.	32½	33¼	— 1½	Erie first preferred	42,844,000	.....	..	33¼	33¾	32⅜	32⅝	38	954
*76⅛ October 18.	*76⅛ October 18.	...	...	..	Erie Tel. & Tel.	4,800,000	May 16, '98.	1	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛	...	50
34 September 26.	*20 February 17.	32	33	— 1	Evansville & Terre Haute	4,000,000	Aug., '93.	1½	32	32	32	32	...	120
70 September 24.	*37 April 13.	59	60	..	Evansville & Terre Haute preferred	1,284,000	Oct. 15, '98.	2	60	60	59	59	...	300
43 January 28.	*27 March 26.	...	...	— 2	**Flint & Pere Marquette** preferred	6,500,000	Feb. 15, '93.	2	37	37	37	37	48	100
31½ October 17.	29 October 17.	29⅞	30	..	Federal Steel Company	46,000,000	.....	..	31	31½	29	30	...	21,955
71½ October 17.	63¾ October 19.	70⅝	70⅞	..	Federal Steel Company preferred	52,000,000	.....	..	70	71½	69¾	70¾	...	17,315
84¾ September 22.	76 September 15.	78	79	— ½	**General Electric**	18,276,000	.....	..	78½	78⅞	77¼	78½	...	3,524
180 June 30.	122 July 1.	136	137	— 1½	Great Northern preferred	50,000,000	†Aug. 1, '98.	1½	139⅝	139⅝	136	136	...	1,908
45⅝ October 17.	15¾ April 22.	45	45½	+ 3¾	**Hawaiian Sugar**	10,000,000	.....	..	41½	45⅞	41½	44	...	1,700
*60 October 19.	43 April 2.	55½	...	..	Homestake	12,500,000	Sept. 26, '98.	50c	60	60	60	60	...	25
115 September 6.	96 April 21.	108¼	108½	— ⅝	**Illinois Central**	52,500,000	Sept. 1, '98.	2½	108¾	109	107½	108¾	103	6,901
93½ October 18.	90¾ October 11.	92½	93½	+ 2¼	Illinois Steel Company, trust receipts, stpd.	.....	.....	..	92½	93½	92½	93	...	653
10½ April 22.	7¼ March 18.	8¾	9¼	+ ¼	Iowa Central	8,480,600	.....	..	8¾	9	8¾	9	...	350
66 August 22.	48 September 14.	52½	53	— ¾	International Paper Company	13,040,100	.....	..	54¼	54½	52	53¼	...	3,305
93 August 22.	85 September 27.	87	87½	+ 1	International Paper Company preferred	20,530,700	Oct. 1, '98.	1½	87	87	86	87	...	1,326
24½ February 10.	15 April 16.	16½	16⅝	— ⅛	**Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf**	25,000,000	.....	..	17⅜	17⅜	16½	17¼	25⅜	1,130
54⅜ August 9.	37½ March 25.	47½	48½	+ 1	**Laclede Gas**	7,500,000	Sept. 15, '98.	1½	47¼	48	47¼	48	44¼	535
96¼ August 8.	85 March 12.	90	92	..	Laclede Gas preferred	2,500,000	June 15, '98.	2½	90	90	90	90	92½	305
23½ August 22.	12 October 11.	15	16	+ ½	Lake Erie & Western	11,840,000	.....	..	13½	15½	13½	15	18¾	555
83 August 19.	53 October 19.	63½	63¾	+ ¾	Lake Erie & Western preferred	11,840,000	Aug. 15, '98.	1¼	62	64¼	53	63	76⅝	6,370
59¼ August 10.	40 January 20.	48	55	..	Long Island	12,000,000	Nov. 2, '96.	1	52	52	52	52	40½	50
60½ January 31.	44 April 14.	55	55½	+ ⅜	Louisville & Nashville	52,800,000	July, '93.	2	55	55⅜	54	55⅛	56½	18,695
120¼ January 14.	90 October 3.	97	97¼	+ 2½	**Manhattan Consolidated**	30,000 000	Oct. 1, '98.	1	94⅝	97¾	94¼	97	102½	77,580
171½ January 14.	125¼ March 26.	159½	159¾	— 2⅝	Metropolitan Street Railway	30,000,000	Oct. 15, '98.	1¼	162½	162½	157⅝	159¾	102	34,536
114⅞ February 8.	99½ March 12.	105	107	..	Michigan Central	18,738,000	July 29, '98.	2	105½	105½	105	105	106¼	55
30⅞ February 15.	24 March 11.	27½	28¼	+ ¼	Minneapolis & St. Louis	6,000,000	.....	..	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	26	100
91 June 27.	*80 April 11.	91	92½	..	Minneapolis & St. Louis first preferred	2,500,000	July 15, '98.	2½	90	91	90	91	84½	332
63 June 8.	46 March 26.	60	61½	..	Minneapolis & St. Louis second preferred	4,000,000	July 15, '98.	1½	59½	60½	59½	60½	57	300
10 October 19.	6½ March 11.	...	...	..	Minneapolis, St. Paul & St. Ste. Marie	14,000,000	July 15, '98.	1½	10	10	10	10	...	100
$23 October 19.	$23 October 19.	...	...	..	Minneapolis, St. Paul & St. Ste. Marie pf	7,000,000	.....	..	23	23	23	23	...	100
126½ October 18.	123 October 12.	126	126½	+ 1¼	Minnesota Iron, trust receipts, stamped	16,500,000	Oct. 15, '98.	1½	125	126½	125	126	...	2,756
14¼ January 26.	10 April 13.	10½	11	..	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	52,450,000	.....	..	10½	10½	10½	10½	14½	200
41 January 28.	28¾ March 12.	31⅝	32¼	+ 2	Missouri, Kansas & Texas preferred	13,000,000	.....	..	30	32¼	29½	32	34⅜	4,880
38⅝ August 11.	22 March 12.	32⅝	33	+ ¾	Missouri Pacific	47,507,000	July 1, '93.	1	32¼	33	32	33	31⅜	3,410
39⅝ August 23.	26¼ March 26.	32½	32⅞	..	**National Lead Company**	14,905,400	Feb. 15, '98.	1	32½	32¾	31⅞	32½	35½	650
*115 August 24.	99 April 12.	109	112	..	National Lead Company preferred	14,904,000	Sept. 15, '98.	1¾	110½	110½	109½	109½	106¾	28
21⅞ May 23.	2½ September 17.	4½	4¾	+ 1½	National Linseed Oil	18,000,000	Sept. 15, '95.	1	3½	4½	3⅜	4½	17	3,939
36 August 15.	30⅜ August 1.	32⅞	33¼	+ ⅝	National Biscuit Company	20,000,000	.....	..	32½	33¼	32¼	32⅞	...	1,375
99¼ August 9.	94⅛ August 1.	96¼	97¾	..	National Biscuit Company preferred	23,000,000	Aug. 31, '98.	1¾	97¾	97¾	97	97	...	4
*81 January 24.	60 March 25.	45	65	..	National Starch first preferred	3,000,000	May 1, '98.	2	65	65	65	65	...	100
43 September 13.	40 October 18.	35	43	..	New Central Coal	1,000,000	Oct. 3, '98.	2	40	40	40	40	...	500
98½ January 8.	86½ March 26.	87	87¼	— 2½	New Jersey Central	22,497,000	Aug. 1, '98.	1	87	87¼	83¾	87⅛	95	6,699
120 September 19.	14 April 5.	103½	105	+ 1½	New York Air Brake	5,000,000	1896.	6	103⅝	105½	102	103½	243⅜	3,303
120½ August 8.	105 March 26.	115¼	115½	— ⅛	New York Central	100,000,000	Oct. 15, '98.	1	115⅛	115½	115	115¼	109⅛	4,980
195⅞ August 22.	*178¼ January 7.	190	192	..	New York, New Haven & Hartford	50,784,000	Sept. 30, '98.	2	190¾	190¼	190¼	190¼	181	2
17 February 7.	*11 October 19.	13	15½	..	Norfolk & Western	66,000,000	.....	..	11	14	11	14	14	57
56¼ February 7.	42½ March 12.	49⅝	49⅞	..	Norfolk & Western preferred	23,000,000	Aug. 24, '98.	2	49½	50	49½	50	43¾	333
7¼ August 23.	4¼ January 15.	6¼	6½	— ⅛	North American	39,733,100	.....	..	6¼	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	4⅛	3,620
42½ September 16.	19 February 24.	40⅜	40½	+ ½	Northern Pacific	79,800,000	.....	..	39¾	40½	39⅝	40½	18⅞	54,796
79⅜ September 6.	56⅞ March 12.	75¼	75⅜	..	Northern Pacific preferred	75,000,000	Sept. 6, '98.	1	75¼	75¾	74⅜	75¼	52	13,777
*10 October 19.	7 March 5.	...	...	..	**Omaha & St. Louis**	621,500	.....	..	7	10	7	8	...	190
18⅞ February 2.	13⅜ April 25.	14⅜	14⅞	— ¼	Ontario & Western	58,113,900	.....	..	14⅞	14⅞	14¾	14¾	16½	1,610
61½ August 22.	35½ January 7.	53	56	+ ¼	Oregon Railroad & Navigation	24,000,000	July 2, '98.	1	52	52⅞	52	52¼	37½	460
37¾ August 27.	19⅝ January 3.	27	30	+ 2½	Oregon Short Line	27,435,700	.....	..	29	29	28¼	28½	20¾	500
48½ September 21.	34½ July 20.	43½	45½	— 2	**Pacific Coast**	6,809,600	Oct. 5, '98.	1¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	...	295
91 June 28.	80 October 22.	80	83	— 1⅞	Pacific Coast first preferred	1,515,500	July 20, '98.	5	80	80	80	80	...	150
69 September 17.	57 July 20.	59	61½	— 3	Pacific Coast second preferred	3,914,400	Oct. 5, '98.	3	60	60	59	59	...	267
35⅜ August 22.	21 April 21.	32½	32¾	+ ⅛	Pacific Mail	20,000,000	July 2, '98.	1	32¾	32⅞	31⅞	32⅝	33½	4,270
120⅝ February 7.	110¾ March 12.	117¼	118	+ ⅛	Pennsylvania Railroad	129,303,250	May 31, '98.	2½	117¼	117⅞	117	117⅝	116	3,068
108 August 31.	86⅝ March 26.	103⅝	103⅞	+ ¼	People's Gas, Chicago	25,000,000	Aug. 25, '98.	1½	103¼	103⅞	101⅞	103⅝	95⅜	12,907
5¼ February 11.	*3¾ October 6.	3½	5½	..	Peoria & Eastern	10,000,000	.....	..	3½	3½	3½	3½	...	100
47½ May 2.	38⅞ January 5.	42¾	46	— ⅝	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	24,247,100	.....	..	43	43	43	43	32¼	300
71 February 7.	57 March 23.	65	67½	— ½	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis preferred	22,649,200	Jan. 27, '96.	2	66½	67¼	66	66	68	1,048
216 July 15.	165 March 12.	196½	197½	— 1	Pullman Palace Car Company	36,000,000	Aug. 15, '98.	$22	198	198½	196	196½	171	4,126
7 August 22.	5 June 2.	6	8	..	**Quicksilver** preferred	4,291,300	1891.	4¾	6	6	6	6	...	400
23⅝ January 6.	15½ March 26.	16¼	16⅜	— ¾	**Reading**	69,900,000	.....	..	17¼	17¼	15¾	16⅜	24⅜	13,917
54⅛ February 3.	36 March 12.	39	39⅛	— 1½	Reading first preferred	28,000,000	.....	..	40½	40⅜	37½	39	50⅜	20,818
29 January 6.	17¾ October 17.	18½	19	— 1¼	Reading second preferred	42,000,000	.....	..	19¾	19¾	17¾	18⅜	30¼	6,615
*126¼ October 20.	*116¼ March 26.	126	...	..	Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	10,000,000	Aug. 15, '98.	1¼	126¼	126¼	126¼	126¼	...	40
8¾ February 11.	5½ March 7.	6	7	..	**St. Joseph & Grand Island**	4,600,000	.....	..	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	7	10
63 June 11.	45 February 24.	55½	58	..	St. Joseph & Grand Island first preferred	5,491,000	July 15, '98.	2½	57½	57½	57½	57½	46	10
68¼ August 22.	52½ March 12.	63	64	— ½	St. Louis & San Francisco first preferred	5,000,000	July 6, '98.	2	62¾	63	61¾	63	52	850
34⅞ August 24.	22½ February 24.	30	30½	+ ¼	St. Louis & San Francisco second preferred	14,335,700	July 6, '98.	1	29½	30	29½	30	20¾	605
6¼ August 10.	3⅜ January 24.	4⅝	5	— ⅛	St. Louis Southwestern	16,500,000	.....	..	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	6	100
14¼ August 18.	7⅜ March 12.	11½	12¼	+ ¾	St. Louis Southwestern preferred	20,000,000	.....	..	11¼	12¼	11¼	12¼	10½	824
27 August 11.	*17½ July 9.	20	22	..	St. Paul & Duluth	4,660,200	July 5, '87.	3	21	21	21	21	20½	100
*90½ September 2.	78 April 20.	88½	90	..	St. Paul & Duluth preferred	4,793,100	Sept. 1, '98.	4½	90	90	90	90	...	129
172½ October 14.	*121½ January 6.	168	174	..	St. Paul, Minnesota & Manitoba	20,000,000	Aug. 1, '98.	1½	171	171	171	171	...	70
87 August 17.	65 March 12.	80¼	81	+ ⅝	St. Paul & Omaha	21,403,200	Feb. 21, '98.	2	79½	80½	79	80½	80½	890
160 September 15.	*148 January 5.	158	...	..	St. Paul & Omaha preferred	12,646,800	Aug. 20, '98.	3½	160	160	160	160	145	142
25¼ September 25.	12 April 15.	23	23½	+ ¼	Southern Pacific	108,232,200	.....	..	23	23½	22½	23¼	20⅞	1,425
10 August 23.	7 April 21.	8¼	8⅝	— ¼	Southern Railway	119,900,000	.....	..	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8½	10	1,580
36⅞ August 27.	23⅝ March 26.	33½	33⅝	— ⅝	Southern Railway preferred	57,200,400	Jan. 20, '98.	1	34¾	34⅞	33¾	33¾	31¾	15,465
10⅛ August 26.	3¼ January 3.	6	6¼	— ⅛	Standard Rope & Twine	12,000,000	.....	..	6½	6½	6	6	5⅝	372
34½ August 22.	17 March 12.	27	27½	+ ¼	**Tennessee Coal & Iron**	20,000,000	Jan., '87.	1	26⅝	27¾	26½	27¼	28	2,610
16¾ August 24.	8⅞ March 12.	13⅜	14	— ¼	Texas Pacific	38,706,700	.....	..	13¾	13½	13	13½	11⅞	1,011
194½ February 16.	145 October 13.	152	155	+ 7½	Third Avenue	10,000,000	Aug. 31, '98.	2	152	155	151	152½	147½	1,850
48 October 19.	*27 August 26.	40	50	..	Toledo & Ohio Central preferred	3,705,000	July 25, '96.	1¼	48	48	48	48	...	100
34½ August 30.	16¼ March 25.	32½	32⅝	+ ⅛	**Union Pacific Railway**	61,000,000	.....	..	32⅝	32⅞	31⅝	32⅝	...	20,929
67⅝ September 6.	45⅞ March 12.	63½	63¾	..	Union Pacific Railway preferred	75,000,000	.....	..	65¼	65½	63	63⅝	...	32,934
10¼ February 18.	1 October 19.	1	1⅛	— ⅞	Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf, trust receipts	27,894,900	.....	..	1⅞	2	1	1⅛	...	19,473
*49 February 8.	38 April 14.	40	44	..	United States Express	10,000,000	May 16, '98.	1½	43	43	43	43	40	25
8⅞ May 24.	5¼ April 25.	6¼	6½	+ ⅛	United States Leather	61,509,900	.....	..	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	7½	545
74½ August 22.	53¾ March 26.	64½	64⅝	+ ⅜	United States Leather preferred	60,909,900	Oct. 1, '98.	1¼	64½	64¾	63¾	64⅝	64½	3,510
48½ August 17.	14¼ March 12.	39¼	39½	+ 1	United States Rubber	20,166,600	Feb. 15, '97.	2	38½	39½	37⅛	39½	17¾	5,400
109¼ August 17.	60 March 12.	102	102½	..	United States Rubber preferred	19,400,500	July 30, '98.	2	100½	102	100	102	65½	1,140
9⅛ August 31.	6¼ March 25.	7⅛	7½	— ¾	**Wabash**	28,000,000	.....	..	7¾	7¾	7¼	7⅛	7¾	400
24¼ August 31.	14¼ March 7.	20	20⅜	— ⅝	Wabash preferred	24,000,000	.....	..	20½	20½	19¼	20	19⅜	2,928
*125 August 31.	*112½ May 5.	120	125	..	Wells-Fargo Express	8,000,000	July 15, '98.	3	120½	120½	120½	120½	110	25
102⅜ January 8.	87¼ April 25.	92⅞	94⅜	..	West Chicago

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Oct. 22, 1898.

BONDS.

Sales Week End'g Oct. 22. $10,622,500

Week Ending Oct. 22.

	First	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	101	101⅝	101	101⅝	27½
American Cotton Oil Co. 8s	109	109	109	109	12
American Tobacco scrip	94½	96	94½	95½	*78
Ann Arbor 4s	88	88	88	88	20
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	93⅜	93⅞	93⅜	93⅞	560½
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	71¾	72½	71⅛	72½	1,020
Balt. & Ohio consol. 5s, 1988, tr. r	118	118	118	118	20
Baltimore & Ohio extended 4s, tr. rects	118	118	118	118	2
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s, when issued	95¾	95¾	95⅜	95½	222
Balt. & Ohio 1st 6s, Parkersburg Bch., tr. r.	112	112	112	112	2
Baltimore & Ohio 4s, when issued	93¾	94	93½	93¾	207
Baltimore & Ohio 5s, 1885-1925, tr. rects	114¾	114⅞	114¾	114⅞	10
Brooklyn City Railroad 1st 5s	114	114	114	114	2
Brooklyn Elevated 1st 6s, trust receipts	90	90	89½	90	8
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	104	104	103½	103½	12
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	116½	116¾	116¼	116½	40
Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse 5s	87¼	88½	87¼	88½	23
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern 1st 5s	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	5
Canada Southern 1st 5s	110	110	109⅝	109⅝	14
Canada Southern 2d 5s	109	109	109	109	5
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	88½	88¾	89¼	89¾	82
Central of Georgia 1st preference income 5s	36	36½	36	36½	5
Cent. of Ga., Macon & Northern Div. 5s	92	92	92	92	1
Central of New Jersey general 5s	113⅞	114	113¾	113⅞	55
Central Ohio reorganization 1st 4½s	107⅝	107½	107⅝	107½	107
Central Pacific extended 5s, Speyer certifs	103	103	103	103	2
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	85	85¼	84¾	85¼	111
Chesapeake & Ohio consolidated 5s	117	117	117	117	20
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s, reg	116	116	116	116	3
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Neb. ext. 4s	103¼	103½	103¼	103½	70
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Denver Division 4s	102	102	102	102	1
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy conv. 5s	113¾	115¾	113¾	115¾	13
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy consol. 7s	116½	116⅞	116⅛	116¼	18
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy deb. 5s	110½	110½	110½	110½	3
Chicago & Eastern Illinois general 5s	108½	108½	108	108	5
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	112	112½	112	112½	4
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	89½	90¼	89¼	90	355
Cleveland & Canton 1st 5s, trust receipts	70	74½	70	74½	11
C., C., C. & St. L. 1st, Cin., Wab. & M. Div. 4s	95	95	95	95	1
C., C., C. & St. L. 1st, St. Louis Div. 4s	99½	99½	99½	99½	2
Colorado Midland 2-3-4s	58	58	58	58	1
Columbus & Ninth Avenue 5s	121½	121½	121½	121½	12
Col., Hocking Valley & Toledo 5s, $85 paid	78½	78½	78½	78½	5
Denver & Rio Grande Imp. 5s	96	96	95½	95½	6
Denver & Rio Grande 4s	97¼	97⅝	97⅛	97⅝	65
Des Moines & Fort Dodge 1st 4s	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	5
Detroit City Gas 5s	93¼	94	93	93¾	127
Detroit, Mackinac & Marq. land grant 3½s	17	17	16	17	11
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	15
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic 5s	112½	112½	112½	112½	1
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. consol. 5s	114½	114½	114	114	10
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s	107	107¼	107	107¼	3
Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y. 1st 5s	100	100	100	100	2
Elizabeth, Lexington & Big Sandy 5s	101	101⅞	101	101¾	20
Equitable Gas & Fuel of Chicago 1st 6s	105	105½	104½	105½	27
Erie prior lien 4s	90½	90⅝	90	90¾	163
Erie general lien 4s	70½	70½	69	69	192
Flint & P. M., Port Huron Div. 5s	92½	92½	92½	92½	1
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 4-6s	74¾	75	74½	75	24
Gal., Har. & San An., Mex. & Pac. 5s	90	99¼	98¾	99	43
Galveston, Houston & Henderson 5s	95½	95½	95½	95½	1
Green Bay debenture, B	5	5	5	5	11
Houston & Texas Central ge 4s	85¼	85¼	85⅛	85¼	39
Illinois Central, St. Louis Division 3s	79	79	79	79	5
Illinois Central, Louisville Division 3½s	93¾	93¾	93¼	93⅜	33
Illinois Central, St. Louis Division 3½s	93	93	93	93	15
Illinois Central 4s, 1953	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	2
Indiana, Decatur & Western 1st 5s	102½	102½	102½	102½	1
International & Great Northern 1st 6s	123	123	123	123	12
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	87	87½	87	87½	22
Iowa Central 1st 5s	105⅝	105½	105	105¼	10
Iowa Midland 1st 8s	108	108	108	108	5
Kansas City, Pitts. & Gulf 1st 5s	73½	73½	72	72	40
Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	88	88¾	88	88⅝	190½
Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	62	63	61¼	63	87
Laclede Gas Light of St. Louis 1st 5s	105	105¼	105	105	4
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s	116	116	116	116	2
Lake Erie & Western 2d 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	10
Lake Shore divisional 7s	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	11
Lake Shore 1st 7s, registered	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	4
Lake Shore 3½s	106⅝	106⅝	106½	106½	2
Lehigh & New York 1st 4s	91	91	91	91	5
Lehigh Valley of New York 1st 4½s	104	104	103½	103½	17
Lexington Avenue & Pavonia Ferry 1st 5s	120	121½	120	121½	26
Long Island general 4s	90	90	90	90	5
Louisville & Nashville unified gold 4s	90½	90⅝	90⅛	90½	94
Louis. & Nash., Nash, Flor. & Shef. 1st 5s	97	97½	97	97½	15
Manhattan consolidated 4s	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	1
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s	117¼	117½	117¼	117½	3
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	114	115	113¾	115	109
Mexican International consol. 4s	78¼	78⅝	78¼	78½	30
Michigan Central consol. 7s	115½	115½	115½	115½	3
Mil., Lake Shore & Western 1st 6s	136½	136½	136½	136½	1
Mil., Lake Shore & West. ext. & imp. 5s	118¼	118¼	118	118	6
Minneapolis & St. Louis consol. 5s	108½	108½	108½	108½	30
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st 5s	100	100	100	100	14
Missouri Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	83	83	83	83	8
Missouri Pacific 3d 7s	112¼	112½	112¼	112½	2
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	104¾	104⅞	104¾	104¾	60
Mobile & Ohio, Montgomery Div. 5s	101	101	101	101	18
Mobile & Ohio new 6s	124	124	124	124	3
Mobile & Ohio general 4s	77¾	78½	77¾	78½	13
Morris & Essex 7s, '71	108½	108½	108½	108½	1
Mutual Fuel Gas 5s	102¾	103	102¾	102¾	15
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis consol. 5s	103	103½	103	103	19
National Starch Manufacturing 6s	107	107	107	107	10
N. Y., Brook. & Man. Beach, 1st consol. 5s	102½	102½	102½	102½	18
New York Central, Lake Shore collat. 3½s	94½	94¾	94⅜	94⅜	314
New York Central, Mich. Cent. collat. 3½s	93	93⅛	93	93⅛	53
N. Y. Central, Mich. Cent. collat. 3½s, reg	91	91	91	91	2
New York Central 1st 7s, coupon	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	11
New York Central debenture 5s	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	2
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4s	104⅜	106	104⅜	106	138
New York & Harlem 1st 7s, registered	108	108	108	108	2
New York & New England 1st 6s	115	115	115	115	1
New York & New England 1st 7s	121	121	121	121	3
New York, Ontario & Western refdg. 4s	102½	103	102½	102¾	29
New York, Ontario & Western consol. 5s	107⅜	107½	107⅜	107½	22
New York, Sus. & Western general 5s	82	85	82	85	24
New York, Sus. & Western refdg. 5s	108	108	108	108	5
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	83	83⅛	82½	82¾	43½
Northern Ohio 1st 5s	100	100	100	100	5
Northern Pacific general lien 3s	66½	66¾	66⅝	66¾	132
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	100⅝	101	100⅝	101	508¼
Northern Pacific 1st 6s	116⅝	117	116⅜	116⅞	79
Northern Railway of California 5s	101½	102	101½	102	27
Northwestern extended 4s	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	1
Northwestern consol. 7s	142¾	143¼	142¾	143¼	7
Ohio & Miss., Springfield Div. 6s	103	103	103	103	3
Oregon Railway & Navigation 1st 6s	114	114	114	114	8
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	99⅝	99¾	99½	99½	94
Oregon Short Line 1st 6s	127½	129	127	129	38
Oregon Short Line consolidated 5s	107	107	107	107	20½
Oregon Short Line Income A	74¾	75½	74½	75½	128
Oregon Short Line Income B	55	56	55	55½	79
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	105½	105⅝	105½	105⅝	17
Pennsylvania 4½s	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	9
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville 1st 6s, tr. r	99	99	99	99	14
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	74	75	74	75	3
P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, Series B	111¼	111½	111¼	111½	7
Pitts., Shenango & Lake Erie 1st 5s	100	100	100	100	10
Pitts' rg & Western 4s	94¼	94¼	93½	93¾	23
Reading general 4s	81¾	81⅝	80⅜	81	436
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	87⅝	87¾	87	87	20
Rock Island general 4s	104½	104¾	104½	104¾	127
Rock Island 1st 6s	131½	132	131½	132	5
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg 5s	125	128	125	128	38
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	97	97	96½	97	94
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 5s	105¼	105½	105	105½	51
St. Louis & San Francisco 4s	78½	78½	78½	78½	1
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	79¾	79¾	79¼	79¾	24
St. Louis Southwestern 2d income	31¾	31¾	31	31	9
St. Paul general 4s, Series A	105¾	106	105¾	106	36
St. Paul 1st, Iowa & Dakota extension 7s	160	160	160	160	1
St. Paul gold 7s	159¾	159¾	159¾	159¾	10
St. Paul consol. 7s	159¾	160	159¾	160	20
St. Paul 1st, Chicago, Pacific & Western 5s	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝	39
St. Paul 1st, Chicago & Missouri River 5s	115½	115½	115½	115½	3
St. Paul 1st, Southern Minn. Div. 6s	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝	1
St. Paul & Duluth 2d 5s	105	105	105	105	1
St. P., M. & M., Dakota extension 6s	124½	124½	124½	124½	2
St. P., M. & M., Montana extended 4s	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	5
St. P., Minn. & Man. 6s, reduced to 4½s	110	110	110	110	14
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	67¾	68¾	67½	68⅛	183

BONDS.

Week Ending Oct. 22.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	93	93¼	92	93	17
Southern Pacific of Arizona 1st 6s	109	109	109	109	21
Southern Pacific of New Mexico 1st 6s	109⅝	109⅝	109½	109½	20
Southern Railway 5s	97⅝	97⅝	97¼	97½	122
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	77	77	75	76	10
Standard Rope & Twine income	19	19	18	19	67
Tenn. Coal & Iron 1st 6s, Birm. Div	92	93	92	93	5
Tenn. Coal & Iron 1st, Tenn. Div. 6s	93	93	93	93	7
Texas & New Orleans consol. 5s	102½	102⅝	102½	102½	37
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	107	107½	107	107	13
Texas & Pacific 2d inc. 5s	44¼	45¼	44¼	45⅛	208
Third Avenue 1st 5s	124½	125	124½	125	4
Toledo, Peoria & Western 1st 4s	77	77	77	77	10
Toledo & Ohio Central 1st 5s	105	105	104½	104½	2
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City 6s, tr. r	91½	91½	91½	91½	9
Union Elev., Brooklyn, 1st 6s, tr. r	91	91½	91	91½	6
Union Pacific new 4s	99½	99⅝	99	99⅜	1,165½
Union Pacific col. tr. 4s, trust receipts	57¾	58¼	57¾	58¼	9
Union Pacific, Den. & Gulf 1st 5s, tr. r	77	78⅞	76¾	78⅞	488
Wabash 1st 5s	113½	113⅝	113¼	113⅝	30
Wabash 2d 5s	88	88¾	87½	88½	56
Wabash debenture, Series B	32	32	31	31	125
Washington Central 1st 4s	88	88	88	88	1
West Shore 4s	109⅞	110	109¾	110	81
West Shore 4s, registered	109¼	109⅝	109¼	109⅝	44½
Western Union collateral trust 5s	111½	111½	111½	111½	22
Wisconsin Central 1st 5s, trust receipts	59	59½	58½	59½	123
Wisconsin Central income	7	7	7	7	5
Total sales					$9,795,300

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Oct. 22, 1898.

United States currency 6s, 1899	102½	102½	102½	102½	5
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	127¾	127¾	127¾	127¾	2
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	111½	111¾	111½	111¾	16
United States 4s, 1907, registered	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	1
United States 3s, coupon	105¾	105⅞	105⅝	105⅝	761
United States 3s, small	105½	105⅝	105½	105⅝	*74
United States 3s, registered	104¾	105¼	104¾	104⅞	*68
Total sales					$799,200

*In $100.

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Oct. 22, 1898.

Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	78⅝	78¾	78⅝	78¾	28
Total sales					$28,000
Grand total					$10,622,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
United States 2s, registered	98½	Mch. 22	98	Apr. 4	98	Apr. 4
United States 4s, 1907, registered	113½	Feb. 4	106	Apr. 27	110¾	Oct. 19
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	114¾	Feb. 8	107	Apr. 26	111¾	Oct. 21
United States 4s, 1925, registered	129½	Jan. 11	116¾	Apr. 19	127½	Oct. 12
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	129¾	Jan. 12	117⅝	Apr. 19	127¾	Oct. 19
United States 5s, 1904, registered	115	Jan. 12	108⅜	May 2	112⅝	Oct. 5
United States 5s, 1904, coupon	115	Jan. 14	109¾	May 2	112⅝	Oct. 10
United States currency 6s, 1899	104	Jan. 22	102¼	Aug. 11	102½	Oct. 17
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon	105⅝	Oct. 17	104	July 23	105¾	Oct. 22
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, small	105¾	Oct. 19	104⅜	Oct. 12	105⅞	Oct. 21
United States 3s, 10-20 1918, reg	105⅝	Sept. 29	104½	Oct. 5	104⅞	Oct. 22
District of Columbia 3-65s	117	Sept. 2	115	Mch. 28	116	Sept. 12

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A	109	May 14	108½	Mch. 8	109	May 14
Alabama, Class A, small	105	Aug. 10	105	Aug. 10	105	Aug. 10
Alabama, Class B	108	Sept. 26	105½	Aug. 17	108	Sept. 26
Alabama, Class C	100	Feb. 28	98	Aug. 5	98	Aug. 5
Louisiana consolidated 4s	105	Sept. 6	100	May 14	103	Sept. 7
Louisiana consolidated 4s, small	100½	Mch. 14	98	Mch. 3	100½	Mch. 14
North Carolina 6s, 1919	128	Feb. 23	128	Feb. 23	128	Feb. 23
North Carolina consolidated 4s	101	Jan. 6	101	Jan. 6	101	Jan. 6
Tennessee settlement 3s	93½	Aug. 18	87	May 10	93½	Oct. 14
Tennessee settlement 3s, small	88	Jan. 5	87	May 25	88	June 16
Virginia fundped debt 2-3s, 1991	78¾	Oct. 19	65	Apr. 22	78¾	Oct. 19
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts	9½	Aug. 30	4½	Feb. 15	7¼	Oct. 14

BANK STOCKS.

Transactions on New York Stock Exchange from Jan. 1, 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
America	356	Mar. 9	350	Jan. 25	350	May 5
American Exchange	175	Mar. 11	167	June 13	173	Oct. 12
Central National	165	June 9	165	June 9	165	June 9
City	1100	June 10	1100	June 10	1100	June 10
Columbia	150	Apr. 4	150	Apr. 4	150	Apr. 4
Chatham	295	Mar. 2	290	May 12	290	Oct. 3
Commerce	210	Mar. 1	200	May 9	209	Oct. 22
Continental	130	Jan. 4	125	May 18	130	Oct. 21
Corn Exchange	290	Feb. 4	290	Feb. 4	290	Feb. 4
Importers & Traders'	480	Aug. 30	480	Aug. 30	480	Aug. 30
Manhattan	225	Oct. 13	225	Oct. 13	225	Oct. 17
Market & Fulton	233	Mar. 4	230	Feb. 16	233	Mar. 4
Mechanics'	185	Feb. 11	175	May 18	175¼	June 2
Mechanics & Traders'	120	July 9	120	July 9	120	July 9
Merchants'	151	Sept. 21	146	Mar. 8	151	Sept. 21
New York	235	Apr. 14	235	Apr. 14	235	Aug. 26
Ninth	92½	Feb. 9	90	Mar. 9	90	June 15
North America	135¼	Feb. 15	135	June 4	135	June 9
Park	343	Aug. 25	263	Jan. 28	341	Oct. 19
Phenix	90	Aug. 13	85	Aug. 11	90	Oct. 18
Republic	157	Mar. 31	151	Sept. 8	151	Sept. 8
Shoe & Leather	100	Jan. 13	99½	Jan. 20	99½	Jan. 20
State of New York	105	Oct. 12	102	June 18	105	Oct. 12
Tradesmen's	110	Feb. 15	105	Jan. 21	110	Feb. 15
West Side	275	Jan. 10	275	Jan. 10	275	Jan. 10
Western National	155	Jan. 28	145	Mar. 30	151	Oct. 5

Last sales on the New York Stock Exchange in 1897 of bank stocks not yet dealt in there this year:

	Date.			Date.	
Broadway	242	Nov. 19	Gallatin	310	Aug. 19
Butchers & Drovers'	98	Nov. 27	Metropolis	475	April 21
Chemical	4300	Feb. 2	New York County	800	March 23
Citizens'	132	Nov. 19	Seaboard	170	July 19
East River	140	Nov. 26	Third National	85	March 14
Fourth National	195	Nov. 30			

OUR GOLD-DRAWING POWER.

Says The London Statist, in discussing the power of the United States to draw gold from Europe at will.

"With the advance in the bank rate the demand for gold for New York has ceased; but, nevertheless, were money in New York to improve in value, gold exports would again become profitable. Already we owe the United States a large sum of money, and our debt will steadily accumulate during the next month. Hence, in November, should the elections indicate that the Government will be able to carry its currency measure, the gold demand may revive. Further, we must bear in mind that the Secretary of the Treasury may desire to accumulate an unusually large gold reserve, which he will have no difficulty in doing should he intend to deal effectually with the currency question. So far as Germany is concerned, we can prevent money being taken by removing the inducement of much higher rates in Berlin; but as to the United States, we cannot prevent gold being taken, as New York has merely to present the bills it actually holds and to withdraw the money in payment. It was therefore essential for the bank to prevent the reserve from falling below its present level."

NEW CELERY GROWING REGION.

From The American Agriculturist.

For several years the overproduction of onions in the famous onion region of Orange County, New York, has rendered the business unprofitable. In some seasons onions were shipped to New York which did not pay freight and commission, while hundreds of barrels were simply thrown out of the crib to rot. Learning of this the Cornell experiment station considered it would be a wise thing to expend some money and labor in demonstrating the practicability of raising celery on the onion land. The experiment has been carried on this year at Big Island. Half an acre was planted. The success of the crop is complete, and Prof. Bailey feels that there has been inaugurated and industry that will in no long time make the onion region of Orange County the rival of Kalamazoo. Not only is the soil perfectly adapted to the culture, being precisely like that of Kalamazoo, but the proximity of the land to New York and Philadelphia gives it an enormous advantage in the matter of transportation. In less than three hours trains from Big Island, a station in the heart of the region, arrive in Jersey City. The distance is about 60 miles. Many of the renters in this section are thrifty and industrious Irish or Poles, who are quick to profit by such an object lesson.

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, Week Ending Oct. 22, 1898.

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	As'd.
Alabama Midland 1st gtd. g., 1928.	93½	Aug 24	91	Jan 20	93½	Aug 31	..	..
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, 1905.	89	Aug 13	81	Apr 25	88	Oct 20	..	..
Atch., Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1905.	96⅛	Aug 15	86	Apr 26	93⅞	Oct 22	93⅝	93⅞
Do., registered	89⅜	Mar 22	89⅜	Mar 22	89⅜	Mar 22	..	..
Do., adjustment g. 4s, 1995.	73½	Sep 7	54⅝	Mar 12	72½	Oct 22	72	72¼
Atlantic & Pacific income.	⅛	Jan 7	¾	Jan 7	⅛	Jan 7	..	..
Atl. Av. of Brooklyn Imp. g. 5s, 1934.	..	....	..	....	82½	Feb., 96	..	..
Atlantic & Danville 1st g. 5s, 1950.	99¾	Jun 24	95	Jan 5	98¾	Sept 30	..	99
Balt. & Ohio 1st 6s, Park'b. Br., 1919	118½	Feb 11	100	Apr 6	112	Oct 19	..	..
Do., do., trust receipts.	115¼	Sep 9	111⅝	Sep 13	114½	Oct 10	..	..
Do., gold 5s, 1885-1925.	118½	Aug 11	80	Jan 12	115	Oct 5	..	..
Do., registered	113¼	Jul 18	108½	Jun 17	113¼	July 19	..	..
Do., eng. certs. of deposit.	115¼	Sep 15	90	Jan 25	114⅞	Oct 20	..	..
Do., do., registered.	113¾	Jun 27	95	Feb 4	111¼	Aug 1	..	..
Do., extended 4s, 1935, tr. receipts.	119	Sep 15	118	Oct 17	118	Oct 17	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1988.	118½	Sep 7	97	Apr 6	118½	Sep 7	..	..
Do., registered	116¾	Aug 10	103	May 24	116	Aug 22	..	..
Do., J. P. M. Co. certs.	118	Oct 1	97	Apr 6	118	Oct 20	..	..
Do., do., registered.	112⅞	Jul 20	112¾	Jul 20	112⅞	July 20	..	..
Baltimore Belt 1st g. 5s, int.gtd., 1990	101	Aug 11	84	Jan 11	99	Sept 28	..	..
West Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990.	..	....	..	....	105½	Oct., 95	..	..
Mononga. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919.	..	....	..	....	104¼	July, 92	..	..
Cent. Ohio reorg. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1930	107½	Oct 11	99	Jan 27	107½	Oct 22	107½	108
Ak. & Chi. Junc. 1st gtd.int.g.5s, 1930	..	....	..	....	102½	Nov., 96	..	..
Do., coupon off	105	Aug 9	100	Jul 21	105	Aug 12	102½	..
Col. & Cin. Mid. 1st ext. 4½s, 1939.	75	Oct 6	75	Oct 6	75	Oct 6	..	..
Pitts. & Connellsv. 1st g. 4s, 1946.	107¼	Jul 28	105½	Jun 24	107¼	July 28	..	..
B. & O. SW. RR. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1990	105	Sep 26	98½	Jan 17	105	Oct 7	..	..
Do., 1st consolidated g. 4½s, 1993.	82	Sep 26	76	Sep 13	82	Sept 26	..	..
Do., 1st inc. g. 5s, Series A, 2043.	27½	Jun 8	27	Jun 6	27½	June 8	..	..
Do., do., Series B, 2043.	9½	Sep 21	8	May 28	9	Sept 27	..	..
Ohio & Mississippi 2d con. 7s, 1911.	122½	Jul 12	120	Jul 6	122½	July 12	..	..
Do., 1st Springfield Div. 7s, 1905.	108	Aug 13	102½	May 2	103	Oct 17	..	102
Do., 1st con. 4s, 1947.	106⅛	Jan 31	104	Aug 11	105	Aug 23	..	..
Do., 1st gen. 5s, 1932.	..	....	..	....	108	April, 92	..	..
Brooklyn City 1st consol. 5s, 1941.	115	Oct 14	112	Jul 1	114	Oct 18	113	..
Brooklyn El. Tr. Co. ctfs., 1st g. 6s, 1924	94¼	Aug 23	79	Apr 8	90	Oct 20	89½	90
Do., Tr. Co. ctfs., 2d g. 5s, 1915.	..	....	..	....	43	Jun 19,97	..	..
Do., do., 3d installment paid.	68	May 24	68	May 24	68	May 24	..	..
Do., all installments paid.	86	Jun 27	86	Jun 27	86	June 27	..	..
Sea & B.B.Tr.Co.ctfs., 1st gtd.g.5s, 1942	..	....	..	....	70½	De 14, 97	..	..
Union El. Tr. Co.cts., 1st gtd.g.6s, 1937	94	Aug 23	80	Apr 14	91½	Oct 19	91	92
Brooklyn Rapid Transit g. 5s, 1945.	106¾	Sep 22	91	Apr 2	103½	Oct 20	103½	104½
Brunswick & Western 1st g. 4s, 1938.	..	....	..	....	74	Sept., 96	..	..
Buff., Roch. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937.	108	Aug 19	104⅛	Jan 18	106¾	Oct 11	106¾	107¼
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921.	127	Jan 26	127	Jan 26	127	Mar 2	127	..
Do., con. 1st g. 6s, 1922.	124¾	Aug 23	122	Jul 16	123	Aug 31	124	..
Clearfield & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943.	..	....	..	....	103	Ap 14, 97	121	..
Buffalo & Susquehanna 1st g. 5s, 1913.	..	....	..	....	100	Feb., 96	..	..
Bur., Cedar Rap. & Nor. 1st 5s, 1906.	109	Feb 4	104¾	Jun 17	107¾	Oct 20	107¾	..
Do., con. 1st and col. tr. g. 5s, 1934.	109½	Sep 23	100	Apr 23	107	Oct 4	..	..
Minn. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927.	..	....	..	....	140	Fe 14, 97	..	..
C.R., Iowa Falls & N.W. 1st g.6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	108	De 10, 97	..	..
Do., do., 1st g. 5s, 1921.	105	Jan 4	105	Jan 4	105	Jan 4	..	..
Canada South. 1st., int. gtd. 5s, 1908	111⅛	Jun 28	107¾	Apr 27	109⅝	Oct 19	109½	110
Do., 2d 5s, 1913.	111	Feb 17	105	Apr 16	109	Oct 22	109	109½
Do., do., registered.	..	....	..	....	106	Jan 30,97	..	..
Cent.RR. & Bkg.Co. of Ga.col.g.5s, 1937	93½	Feb 16	87	Apr 21	92½	June 30	..	..
Cent. of Ga. RR. 1st g. 5s, 1945.	119½	Jan 13	114	Mar 25	114½	June 3	116	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1945.	92¼	Jan 22	84¾	Apr 20	89¾	Oct 22	89	90
Do., 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945.	44½	Jan 6	35¾	Oct 11	36½	Oct 22	..	..
Do., 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945.	15¼	Jan 6	10	Sep 23	10½	Oct 7	..	..
Do., 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945.	8½	Jan 21	4½	Jul 26	4½	Sept 13	..	..
Do., Macon & Nor. Div. 1st g.5s, 1946	92	Jan 6	91	Oct 14	92	Oct 17	..	..
Do., Middle Ga. & Atl. 5s, 1947.	86½	Sep 6	86½	Sep 6	86½	Sep 6	..	..
Do., Mobile Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946.	99	Jul 6	95⅜	Jan 19	99	July 6	..	..
Cent. of New Jersey 1st con. 7s, 1899.	104¾	Feb 2	103	Jul 19	103⅜	Sept 15	102¼	..
Do., 1st conv. 7s, 1902.	112½	Sep 24	112½	Sep 24	112½	Sept 24	113½	..
Do., conv. deb. 6s, 1908.	110½	Feb 15	110	Jul 21	110	July 21	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1987.	115	Jun 30	109½	Apr 27	113⅞	Oct 22	113¼	114½
Do., do., registered.	114¾	Feb 14	108¾	Apr 26	111¾	Oct 14	..	..
Lehigh & Wilkes Coal con.as.7s, 1900	103½	Feb 18	97	Sep 30	99	Oct 6	..	..
Do., 5s, 1912.	93	Feb 18	90	Jan 5	91	July 20	..	..
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921.	116	Mar 4	110	Apr 26	114	Oct 11	113	..
N. J. Southern int. gtd. 6s, 1899.	..	....	..	....	104	No 13, 97	..	..
Cent. Pac. g. 6s, 1898, Speyer cts.	103	Jan 18	103	Jan 18	103	Jan 18	..	..
Do., ext. g. 5s, Series A, B, C, D, 1898	103⅛	Feb 23	103	Feb 18	103	Feb 24	..	..
Do., ext. g. 5s, Series E, 1898.	102	Feb 21	102	Feb 21	102	Feb 21	..	..
Do., Speyer & Co. ctfs. dep. E, 1900	103	Oct 20	101¾	May 5	103	Oct 20	..	..
Do., San Joaquin Br. g. 6s, 1900.	105	Feb 23	101	Oct 3	102½	Oct 12	..	..
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1939.	..	....	..	....	84½	Sept., 96	..	..
Do., land grant g. 5s, 1900.	100½	Feb 23	100	Feb 23	102	Mar 19	..	..
Do., C. & O. Div. ext. g. 5s, 1918.	101	Jan 18	101	Jan 18	101	Jan 18	..	..
Western Pacific g. 6s, 1899.	104	Jun 29	101	Mar 17	103½	Oct 5	..	..
North. Ry of Cal. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1907	..	....	..	....	98	Aug 6,97	..	..
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1938.	103¾	Sep 30	100	Jan 6	102	Oct 22	101	..
Cent. Wash. Tr.Co. ctfs., 1st g.6s, 1938	40	Feb 2	40	Feb 2	40	Feb 2	..	..
Ches. & Ohio pur. mon. fund. 6s, 1898	101¼	Jan 7	101⅛	Jan 7	101⅛	Jan 7	..	..
Do., g. 6s, Series A, 1908.	120½	Feb 14	118	Oct 5	118	Oct 5	115½	118
Do., g. 6s, 1911.	121½	Sep 29	115½	Apr 20	118⅞	Oct 11	118¾	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1939.	117	Feb 11	111	May 2	117	Oct 19	116	..
Do., do., registered.	116	Oct 19	113	Jan 3	116	Oct 19	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4½s, 1992.	90	Aug 16	73½	Mar 26	85¼	Oct 21	85	..
Do., R. & A. Div. 1st con.g.4s, 1989	105½	Jun 30	99	Apr 25	104	Oct 12	..	..
Do., do., 2d con. g. 4s, 1989.	95	Sep 30	90¼	Jul 29	95	Oct 4	..	..
Do., Craig Valley 1st g. 5s, 1940.	99½	Feb 7	95	May 24	95½	May 27	..	..
Eliz., Lex. & Big Sandy gtd.g.5s, 1902	104	Jan 13	97½	Apr 11	101¾	Oct 21	..	103
Chi. & Alton sink. fd. g. 6s, 1903.	113½	Apr 21	111	Sep 10	111	Sept 10	111½	..
Louisiana & Mo. River 1st 7s, 1900.	111	Jan 7	107	Mar 23	108	June 15	106	..
Do., 2d 7s, 1900.	107	Jul 20	107	Jul 20	107	July 20	108	..
St. L., Jacksonv. & C. 2d gtd. 7s, 1898	..	....	..	....	104¾	Mr 25,97	..	..
Miss. Riv. Bdge. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1912	..	....	..	....	105½	Oct., 95	100½	..
Chi., Bur. & Northern 1st 5s, 1926.	110½	Jul 30	105	Mar 25	108⅝	Oct 12	..	..
Chi., Bur. & Quincy con. 7s, 1903.	118	Jun 29	113½	Apr 20	116¼	Oct 21	116¼	..
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1901.	107	Feb 24	103½	Aug 8	105	Sept 16	102	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1913.	111	Oct 11	104⅞	May 16	110½	Oct 20	110½	..
Do., convertible 5s, 1903.	121½	Aug 26	104½	Mar 25	115⅜	Oct 22	115	..
Do., Iowa sink. fund 5s, 1919.	111	Aug 23	109½	Feb 17	111	Aug 23	..	..
Do., do., do., 4s, 1919.	104	Feb 4	98	Apr 4	100	Oct 12	..	..
Do., Denver Div. 4s, 1922.	103	Sep 23	97	Apr 1	102	Oct 19	..	..
Do., 4s, 1921.	100	Jun 9	99	Jun 15	100	Aug 6	99½	..
Do., Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905.	..	....	..	....	107½	Jan., 96	105	107
Do., Nebraska extension 4s, 1927.	103½	Oct 12	95	Mar 25	103½	Oct 21	103	..
Do., do., registered.	97¼	Mar 19	97	May 9	97	May 9	..	..
Hannibal & St. Joseph con. 6s, 1911.	123	Jan 29	119	Mar 9	120	Sept 20	120	..
Chi. & East Ill. 1st sk. fd. cur.6s, 1907	116¾	Sep 9	114½	Jul 15	116¾	Sept 9	116½	118½
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1934.	132	Aug 26	122	Apr 19	132	Aug 26	126	..
Do., gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937.	108½	Jun 10	101¼	Jan 11	108	Oct 20	..	..
Do., do., registered.	106¼	Jun 7	101	Jan 4	106¼	June 7	..	..
Chi. & Ind. Coal Ry 1st 5s, 1936.	109	Feb 11	100¼	Jan 14	105	Sept 12	102½	..
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—								
Louisv., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	115½	Jun 10	112	Feb 25	114	Oct 7	113½	..
Chi., Ind. & Louisv. refdg. g. 5s, 1947	92	Aug 24	80	Mar 12	91	Sept 22	..	..
Do., refunding g. 6s, 1947.	107	Aug 23	90	Mar 29	105½	Sept 22	..	102½
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—								
Mil. & St. P. 1st 7s, $ gold, R.D., 1902	153	Oct 6	140	Jan 29	153	Oct 6	159	..
Do., 1st Iowa & D. 7s, 1899.	152½	Sep 28	137½	Jan 3	152½	Sept 28	159	..
Do., 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903.	144	Feb 16	140	Jan 13	141	Apr 6	159	..
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul con. 7s, 1905.	160	Oct 22	138	Jan 4	160	Oct 22	159	..
Do., 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908.	160	Oct 21	139¼	Jan 5	160	Oct 21	159	..
Do., 1st Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909.	119¾	Jan 19	116	May 13	117	Aug 10	118½	..
Do., 1st LaC. & Dav. 5s, 1919.	110	Mar 14	110	Mar 14	110	Mar 14	113½	..
Do., 1st So. Minn. Div. 6s, 1910.	121	Feb 8	114¼	Apr 20	119¾	Oct 20	119½	..
Do., 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910.	130¼	Jan 13	128	Aug 15	129½	Oct 11	129	131
Do., do., 5s, 1910.	..	....	..	....	109	Oct 5, 97	..	..
Do. Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910.	121	Jan 28	118	Mar 11	118⅝	July 19	119¼	..
Do., 1st C. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921.	117¾	Oct 18	111	Apr 26	117⅜	Oct 21	117¾	..
Do., Chi. & Mo. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926.	117	Feb 10	110⅝	May 23	115½	Oct 20	114½	..
Do., Mineral Point Div. 5s, 1910.	110	Jan 17	107	Jan 5	109¼	Apr 16	110	..
Do., C. & Lake Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921	113½	Mar 2	112	Apr 21	112	Apr 21	114	..
Do., Wis. & Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921.	115⅝	Oct 12	111	Apr 29	115⅝	Oct 12	114½	..
Do., terminal g. 5s, 1914.	115	Feb 7	111	Apr 1	113⅞	Oct 15	114	..
Do., Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924.	127¼	Jan 27	127¼	Jan 5	127¼	Jan 27	125	..
Do., con. sk. fd. 5s 1916.	..	....	..	....	106½	Jul 9, 97	..	..
Do., Dak. & Great So. g. 5s, 1916.	114	Jun 21	100	Apr 7	112	Sept 21	111	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, Series A, 1989.	107	Feb 4	102	May 3	106	Oct 21	106	..
Do., do., registered.	105½	Feb 19	104¾	Feb 1	105½	Feb 19	..	..
Mil. & North. 1st, main line 6s, 1910.	122½	Jan 19	120	Mar 15	121	Oct 14	120	..
Do., 1st con. 6s, 1913.	123	Feb 7	117	Apr 30	123	Oct 13	121	125
Chicago & Northwestern con. 7s, 1915.	145	Jan 10	138	May 6	143¼	Oct 21	143	..
Do., gold 7s, 1902.	116½	Feb 15	113	Apr 27	115	Oct 12	114⅞	..
Do., do., registered.	116½	Feb 15	112¼	May 27	114⅞	Sept 28	..	..
Do., sinking fund 6s, 1879-1929.	124½	Aug 26	113⅜	Jun 2	117	Oct 14	117	118
Do., do., registered.	115	Jul 13	114	Jun 14	115	July 13	..	..
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1879-1929.	112	Sep 29	106	Apr 2	108¾	Oct 8	109	111½
Do., do., registered.	107½	Jul 13	107¼	Jul 13	107½	July 13	..	..
Do., sinking fund deb. 5s, 1933.	120	Oct 6	114	May 23	120	Oct 6	120¼	121¾
Do., registered	119	Feb 21	117	Mar 8	117	Mar 8	120	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1909.	110½	Feb 9	107½	May 18	110¼	Oct L	110½	111½
Do., do., registered.	109½	Mar 19	109½	May 23	109½	Mar 19	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1921.	118	Sep 26	111	May 9	118	Sept 26	115	117½
Do., do., registered	117¾	Feb 7	117¾	Feb 7	117¾	Feb 7	..	..
Do., extension 4s, 1886-1926.	107	Feb 4	104	Mar 8	105⅜	Oct 20	105	..
Do., registered	103	Jun 10	103	Jun 10	103	June 10	..	..
Do., gen. 3½s, 1987.	103¼	Aug 10	99	May 16	103	Oct 12	..	..
Escanaba & Lake Sup. 1st 6s, 1901.	107¾	May 26	106	Apr 21	107¾	May 26	106⅝	..
Chicago & Milwaukee 1st 7s, 1898.	102¼	Apr 12	101½	Jan 3	102¼	Apr 12	..	..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 7s, 1907.	..	....	..	....	127	Au 17, 96	..	..
Milwaukee & Madison 1st 6s, 1905.	117	Jan 12	117	Jan 12	117	Jan 12	..	..
Ottumwa, C. F. & St. P. 1st 5s, 1909.	109	Mar 3	109	Mar 3	109	Mar 3	108¾	..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910.	105	Apr 22	105	Apr 22	105	Apr 22	108¾	..
Iowa Midland 8s, 1900.	108	Oct 21	108	Oct 21	108	Oct 21	..	..
Mil., L. S. & West. 1st g. 6s, 1921.	137	Jan 6	132½	May 21	136¼	Oct 22	136	..
Do., conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907.	..	....	..	....	105½	Fe 24, 97	..	..
Do., ext. & imp. sk. fd. g. 5s, 1929.	118	Oct 18	113¼	May 26	118	Oct 22	..	..
Do., Michigan Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924.	134	Mar 22	133	Mar 22	134	Mar 23	132	..
Do., Ashland Div. 1st g. 6s, 1925.	135	Feb 26	133	May 19	133	May 19	132	..
Do., incomes, 1911.	113	Apr 21	112	Apr 26	112	Apr 26	..	..
Chicago, Rock I. & Pacific 6s, 1917.	132	Apr 21	129⅞	Jul 28	132	Oct 21	131	..
Do., do., registered.	131¼	Jan 29	128	Apr 2	130	Aug 12	131	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1921.	107⅞	Feb 2	104¾	Mar 25	107	July 22	..	..

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	As'd.
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1988.	105½	Aug 11	102⅝	May 7	104¾	Oct 21	104½	105
Do., do., registered.	105⅛	Aug 13	103¼	May 11	104	Sept 22	..	..
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge 1st 4s, 1905.	95	Sep 2	85	Jan 15	94¾	Oct 17	94	..
Do., 1st 2½s, 1905.	70½	Feb 11	69¼	Jan 10	70	Feb 2	70	..
Do., extension 4s, 1905.	..	....	..	....	83	Mr 15, 97	70	..
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s, 1923.	109	Feb 17	103	Apr 21	108½	Aug 25	106	108
Do., do., small.	..	....	..	....	100	Ap 15, 97	..	..
Chi., St. P., Min. & Om. con. 6s, 1930.	138	Jan 24	128½	Apr 25	138	Oct 7	135	..
Chi., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918.	136	Oct 1	128	May 13	135½	Oct 6	135	..
St. P. & Sioux City 1st g. 6s, 1919.	132¾	Jan 28	126	Apr 18	130¾	Oct 19	130	132¼
Chi. & Wn. Ind. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1919.	..	....	..	....	106	Jul 22,97	106	..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1932.	122½	Feb 17	117½	Apr 1	120¼	Aug 30	..	..
Chicago Term. & Trans. 4s, 1947.	90⅞	Aug 27	79½	Mar 28	90	Oct 22	90¼	90¼
Chi. & West. Mich. Ry 5s, 1921.	..	....	..	....	98½	Nov., 93	..	..
Cin., Ham. & Dayton con.sk.fd.7s, 1905	..	....	..	....	119	Oct 26,97	..	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1937.	..	....	..	....	103¼	Mr 13, 97	..	..
Cin., Day. & Ironton 1st gtd.g.5s, 1941	111¾	Oct 10	107½	May 10	111¾	Oct 12	111¾	..
City & Sub. Ry Balt. 1st g. 5s, 1922.	..	....	..	....	105¾	April, 95	..	..
Clev. & Can. Tr. Co. cts. for 1st 5s, 1917	74½	Oct 21	68	Sep 19	74½	Oct 21	..	..
Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993	82	May 13	82	May 13	82	June 29	..	..
Do., Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939.	91¾	Sep 21	88	Jan 8	91¾	Sept 21	..	..
St. Louis Div. 1st col. trust g. 4s, 1990	100	Aug 30	90¼	May 9	99½	Oct 20	..	99½
Do., do., registered.	93	Mar 15	90	Mar 24	90	Mar 24	..	..
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940.	..	....	..	....	87	Oct., 95	..	..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940.	88½	Jan 13	80	Jun 13	87	Aug 31	..	..
Cin., Wab. & Mich. Div. 1st g.4s, 1991	95	Oct 4	89	Feb 27	95	Oct 22	..	95
Cin., Ind., St. L. & C. 1st g. 4s, 1936.	102	Feb 11	98¾	May 17	101½	Oct 3	102	..
Do., con. 6s, 1920.	..	....	..	....	100	Nov., 94	..	..
Cin., San. & Clev. con. 1st g. 5s, 1928	..	....	..	....	114	Oct 7, 97	..	..
Ind., Bloom. & West. 1st pf. 7s, 1900.	..	....	..	....	107¼	Feb 10,97	..	..
Peoria & Eastern 1st con. 4s, 1940.	80	Aug 18	70	Mar 14	75	Oct 21	74	76½
Do., income 4s, 1990.	22	Sep 6	14	May 7	19	Sept 27	..	..
C., C., C. & Ind. 1st sk. fd. 7s, 1899.	105½	Mar 5	102	May 9	104	Aug 23	..	..
Do., con. 7s, 1914.	137	Jan 17	131½	Jun 4	135½	July 26	..	..
Do., gen. con. g. 6s, 1934.	127¾	May 11	127¾	May 11	127¾	May 11	..	..
Cin. & Spfd. 1st M.C. & C. & I. 7s, 1901	..	....	..	....	107½	Oct 16,97	..	..
Clev., Lor. & Wheel. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933	106½	Sep 20	100	Mar 18	106	Oct 5	105	106½
Clev. & Mahoning Val. g. 5s, 1938.	121	Sep 9	121	Sep 9	121	Sept 9	..	..
Colorado Midland Ry 1st 2-3-4s, 1947.	61⅜	Sep 2	50	May 26	58	Oct 20	..	..
Do., 1st gold 4s, 1947.	73	Sep 1	65	Aug 8	67½	Oct 10	..	..
Col., Hock. Val. & Tol. con. g. 5s, 1931	..	....	..	....	68½	My 15,97	..	..
Do., J.P.M. & Co. eng. cts. $85 paid	79	Sep 2	78	Oct 1	78½	Oct 21	78	80
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1904.	61	Feb 14	54	Jan 11	61	Feb 14	..	..
Con. & Passumpsic Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943.	..	....	..	....	102	Dec., 95	..	..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	128	Jan 15	122	Apr 4	122	Apr 4	122½	..
Syra., Bing. & N. Y. 7s, 1906.	126	Jul 22	125¼	Jan 3	126	July 23	120	..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914.	144	Jan 4	137¼	May 21	141½	Oct 8	..	..
Do., 7s, 1900.	..	....	..	....	109	Nov 23, 97	..	..
Do., 7s, 1871-1901.	113½	Feb 28	107	Apr 21	108½	Oct 17	108½	..
Do., 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915.	142½	May 26	136	Apr 18	139	June 30	140	..
Do., registered	..	....	..	....	138	July, 92	..	..
N. Y. Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1921.	138⅞	Jan 20	136⅜	Jul 8	137	Sept 19	134½	..
Do., construction 5s, 1923.	..	....	..	....	115½	No 17, 97	..	..
Warren 2d 7s, 1900.	108	Aug 1	108	Aug 1	108	Aug 1	..	..
Del. & Hud., 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917.	146	Sep 13	143	May 7	146	Sept 13	143	..
Do., do., registered.	..	....	..	....	143	May 4,97	143	..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906.	125½	Jan 25	120½	May 6	125	Aug 31	..	..
Do., g. 6s, 1906.	118½	Jan 27	110	Apr 21	116	Oct 11	..	..
Do., do., registered.	..	....	..	....	116½	Mr 22, 97	..	..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921.	147	Sep 27	147	Sep 27	147	Sept 27	147	..
Do., do., registered.	145	Feb 18	141	May 6	141	May 6	143½	..
Den. & Rio Gr. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936.	98½	Aug 17	89	Apr 8	97⅜	Oct 22	..	97¾
Do., 1st g. 7s, 1900.	111¾	Aug 22	108	Apr 5	110½	Sept 20	..	..
Do., improvement g. 5s, 1928.	96¼	Oct 8	85½	Jan 3	95½	Oct 21	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 4½s, 1936.	106½	Oct 12	100¾	Oct 12	106½	Oct 14	..	..
Des Moines Union 1st g. 5s, 1917.	102	Oct 3	97	Jan 6	102	Oct 3	..	..
Det. Mack. & Mar. ld.gt.3½s, Ser. A, 1911	19	Aug 8	16	Oct 20	17	Oct 22	..	..
Duluth, & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937.	107⅝	Mar 9	104	Jan 3	106¾	Oct 18	..	..
Duluth, Red Wing & So. 1st 5s, 1928.	92¼	Feb 11	92¼	Feb 11	92¼	Feb 11	..	..
Duluth, So. Shore & Atlantic g. 5s, 1937	112½	Sep 9	101	May 2	112½	Oct 20	..	..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947.	116	Feb 2	112¼	Jan 4	113	July 26	113½	..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919.	119½	Aug

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	As'd.
N., F. & S. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	98	Jul 23	87½	Apr 5	97½	Oct 22	..	..
South & North A. con. gtd. g. 5s, 1936	101	Jun 2	94	Feb 5	100½	Aug 16	..	..
Kentucky Central G. 4s, 1978	92	Sep 9	85	Apr 12	90½	Oct 12	..	..
Louis. Railway Co 1st con. g. 5s, 1930	109	Mar 19	103	Mar 9	109	Mar 19	..	..
L. & N. L., C. & Lex. g. 4½s, 1931	103	Jan 18	103	Jan 18	103	Jan 18	..	..
Manhattan R'way con. g. 4s, 1990	98½	Jan 13	90	Apr 23	92¾	Oct 22	..	..
Met. Elevated 1st g. 6s, 1908	119½	Feb 8	114⅛	Apr 6	117½	Oct 21	117¼	..
Do., 2d 6s, 1899	105	Jan 26	101	May 5	104	Oct 6	103¾	..
Metro. St. Ry gen. col. tr. g. 5s, 1997	116¼	Jan 14	108½	Apr 28	115	Oct 21	..	..
B'way & 7th Av. 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	122½	Jan 14	114½	Apr 25	121¼	Oct 13	..	..
Col. & 9th Av. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	123¼	Jan 14	116	Apr 21	121½	Oct 21	120¾	..
Lex. Av. & Pav. F. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	123¼	Jan 12	117	Mar 12	121½	Oct 21	121	121½
Mexican Central con. g. 4s, 1911	66	Feb 10	62½	Oct 13	62¼	Oct 13	..	..
Do., 1st con. income g. 3s, 1939	..	....	..	....	39	April, 90	..	..
Do., 2d con. income g. 3s, 1939	..	....	..	....	11⅛	Sep 16,96	..	..
Mexican Inter. 1st con. g. 4s, 1977	78⅝	Oct 21	76⅜	Feb 10	78½	Oct 21	77	..
Mexican National 1st g. 6s, 1927	..	....	..	....	90	Mar., 96	..	..
Do., 2d income g. 6s, A, 1927	..	....	..	....	42⅜	No 12, 96	..	..
Do., 2d income g. 6s, B, 1927	..	....	..	....	13	Jul 9, 97	..	..
Mexican Northern 1st g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	100	Jan 30,97	..	..
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st g. 7s, 1927	143	Oct 13	142½	Oct 11	143	Oct 13	143	146
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1934	108¾	Oct 12	100½	Apr 26	108½	Oct 18	..	..
Do., Iowa ext. 1st g. 7s, 1909	125	Oct 4	125	Oct 4	125	Oct 4	..	..
Do., Southwest. ext. 1st g. 7s, 1910	..	....	..	....	129	May, 96	..	..
Do., Pacific ext. 1st g. 6s, 1921	..	....	..	....	121¼	Au 31, 97	..	125
Mo., K. & T. 1st g. 4s, 1990	92½	Aug 11	82¾	Apr 25	88⅝	Oct 22	88½	89
Do., 2d g. 4s, 1990	67½	Jan 27	57	Mar 25	63	Oct 22	62¼	62¾
Do., 1st ext. g. 5s, 1944	88	Aug 9	83¾	Jan 28	88	Aug 9	..	..
Mo., K. & T. of T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	89	Aug 23	80	Mar 12	83	Oct 21	..	..
Kansas City & Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1990	76	Aug 11	71	Jan 4	71	Oct 7	..	..
Dallas & Waco 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1940	84¼	Feb 18	75	Apr 25	82	Sept 21	..	..
Mo., Kan. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	102¼	Sep 23	93½	Apr 1	100	Oct 19	..	..
Missouri Pacific 1st con. g. 6s, 1920	107¼	Aug 23	93	Mar 26	104⅞	Oct 21	104½	105
Do., 3d 7s, 1906	112½	Oct 17	103½	Apr 26	112½	Oct 17	..	..
Do., trust g. 5s, 1917	87½	Aug 15	65½	Jan 19	80	Oct 4	..	..
Do., 1st col. g. 5s, 1920	80	Aug 16	69	Apr 28	76¼	Sept 19	..	..
Pacific R. of Mo. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1938	106	Jan 31	100	May 3	103¾	Aug 5	..	..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1938	109	Jan 30	105½	Sep 20	109	Oct 11	..	..
St. L. & I. Mt. 1st ext. 4½s, 1947	110½	Jan 7	107½	Feb 7	107	Aug 29	..	..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1946	107½	Jul 27	102½	May 5	107½	July 28	..	..
Do., Arkans. Br. ext. g. 5s, 1935	108	Feb 8	102	Mar 26	107	Oct 7	..	..
Do., gen. con. ry & ld. grt. g. 5s, 1931	100½	Jul 22	86	Apr 6	97	Oct 22	96¾	97¼
Do., gen. con. stpd. gtd. g. 5s, 1931	100	Aug 10	86	Feb 26	100	Aug 10	..	..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927	124	Oct 20	118½	May 24	124	Oct 21	123	124
Do., 1st extension g. 6s, 1927	..	....	..	....	119	Dec 6, 97	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1938	81	Aug 8	70	Apr 26	78¼	Oct 22	77	78
Montgomery Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947	102½	Sep 16	97½	May 27	101	Oct 20	..	102¾
St. Louis & Cairo gtd. g. 4s, 1931	..	....	..	....	84	April, 96	..	..
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913	131½	May 23	128	Apr 4	131	Oct 10	131	..
Do., 2d 6s, 1901	..	....	..	....	105⅜	De 17, 97	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	105	Feb 10	100	Apr 8	103	Oct 21	..	..
Do., 1st 6s, McM., M., W. & Al., 1917	..	....	..	....	108	Mar., 96	..	..
No. O. & N. East. pr. lien 6s, 1915	..	....	..	....	108½	Aug. 94	..	..
N. Y. Cent. & H. R. 1st 7s, 1903	119½	Jun 23	113¼	Apr 21	117⅞	Oct 20	117½	..
Do., do., registered	118	May 31	113½	Apr 20	115¾	Aug 24	117½	..
Do., debenture 5s of 1884-1904	112	Feb 23	106	Apr 21	110⅜	Oct 20	110½	..
Do., do., registered	111⅜	Feb 8	106	Apr 1	110⅜	July 15	110½	..
Do., reg. debenture 5s of 1889-1904	108¾	Feb 19	108½	Feb 21	108½	Feb 21	110¼	..
Do., debenture g. 4s, 1890-1905	105	Feb 9	102	Apr 9	105	Aug 11	106½	..
Do., do., registered	104¾	Feb 5	104¾	Feb 5	104¾	Feb 5	106½	..
Do., deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905	106½	Oct 14	100½	Mar 26	106¼	Oct 14	106½	..
Do., registered	105	Feb 7	104	Mar 26	104¾	June 30	..	..
Do., gold 3½s, 1997	107½	Oct 3	105¼	Jul 22	107½	Oct 5	..	..
Do., do., registered	104⅞	Jul 6	104⅞	Jul 6	104⅞	July 6	..	..
Michigan Cent. col. trust g. 3½s, 1998	95	Jul 30	91¼	Jun 23	93⅛	Oct 21	..	..
Do., do., registered	91	Oct 17	91	Oct 17	91	Oct 17	..	..
Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998	96½	Jul 29	94	Jun 23	94½	Oct 21	94¼	94¾
Do., registered	95	Jul 1	94	Aug 8	94	Oct 7	..	..
West Shore 1st g. 4s, gtd., 2361	110½	Feb 17	102¾	Apr 25	110	Oct 22	110	110¼
Do., registered	110	Feb 7	101½	Apr 26	109⅝	Oct 20	109⅞	110
Beech Creek 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1936	..	....	..	....	108½	No 16, 97	..	..
Do., registered	106	Jun 17	106	Jun 17	106	June 17	..	..
Clearf. Bit. Coal gtd. g. 4s, Ser. A, 1940	95	Jul 27	95	Jul 27	95	July 28	90	95
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	104	Jul 24,97	..	..
Harlem 1st 7s, 1900	109½	Feb 3	107	Sep 22	107	Sept 22	108¾	..
Do., do., registered	109½	Jan 27	107½	Jun 3	108	Oct 19	105¾	..
N. Jersey Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	..	....	..	....	103	May 7,97	..	..
Rome, W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s, 1922	128	Oct 22	119½	May 12	128	Oct 22	126½	..
Do., Ter. R. 1st gtd. 5s, 1918	..	....	..	....	109	Jan., 97	..	..
Oswego & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	..	....	..	....	110	Oct., 94	114½	..
Utica & B. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922	107	Aug 13	107	Aug 13	107	Aug 13	107	..
Mohawk & Malone 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991	..	....	..	....	100	Mar., 96	..	..
New York & Northern 1st g. 5s, 1927	126	Feb 14	123	Jun 23	123	Oct 6	..	..
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern—								
Detroit, Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	121	Apr 28	121	Apr 28	121	Apr 28	..	..
Lake Shore Div. 7s, 1899	106½	Feb 11	102	Oct 14	102¼	Oct 19	102¼	..
Do., con. 1st 7s, 1900	110	Mar 9	105½	Aug 3	107½	Oct 12	107½	..
Do., do., registered	109⅝	Feb 9	105¼	Jun 30	105¾	Oct 20	105¾	..
Do., con. 2d 7s, 1903	120⅛	Feb 23	115¾	Jun 16	117	Aug 31	118	..
Do., do., registered	119¼	Mar 1	115¾	Jun 16	115¾	June 16	118	..
Do., g. 3½s, 1997	106⅝	Oct 17	102	Apr 7	106½	Oct 18	106½	..
Do., do., registered	106	Feb 21	103	Mar 29	105¾	Aug 16	..	..
Cin. & Sp. 1st gtd., L. S. & M. 7s, 1901	..	....	..	....	108¼	Dec 1, 97	..	..
Mahoning Coal RR. 1st 5s, 1934	..	....	..	....	125	Dec 9, 97	..	..
Michigan Central 1st con. 7s, 1902	123	Jan 28	110	May 16	115½	Oct 17	..	115½
Do., 1st con. 5s, 1902	107	Sep 13	102½	May 25	106	Oct 11	..	..
Do., 6s, 1909	122	Feb 25	122	Feb 25	122	Feb 25	..	..
Do., 5s, 1931	127	Jan 10	121	Apr 26	121¼	June 21	..	..
Do., do., registered	125½	Jan 20	125½	Jan 20	125½	Jan 20	126	..
Do., 4s, 1940	106	Feb 25	106	Feb 25	106	Feb 25	..	..
N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1937	107½	Jan 12	100	Apr 21	106	Oct 22	104¾	105
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	103	No 4, 97	..	..
N.Y., N.H. & H. 1st registered 4s, 1903	..	....	..	....	104½	Oct 7, 97	..	..
Do., con. deb. certs., $1,000	161	Sep 30	145	Jan 6	161	Sept 30	..	..
Do., do., small certs., $100	158⅞	Aug 23	145	Jan 6	155	Sept 1	..	..
Housatonic con. g. 5s, 1937	126⅛	Aug 26	126⅛	Aug 26	126¼	Aug 26	126¼	..
New Haven & Derby con. 5s, 1918	..	....	..	....	125½	Feb 6, 97	113	..
N. Y. & New England 1st 7s, 1905	121	Oct 21	119	Feb 11	121	Oct 21	120½	..
Do., 1st 6s, 1905	115	Oct 21	113½	Jul 19	115	Oct 21	114¼	..
N. Y., Ont. & Wn. con. 1st g. 5s, 1939	109	May 31	106	Mar 7	107½	Oct 21	..	..
Do., refunding 1st g. 4s, 1992	103	Oct 22	96	Mar 16	102⅜	Oct 22	..	..
Nor. Pac. 1st g. 6s, 1921	119½	Feb 9	112	Mar 25	116⅞	Oct 21	..	..
Do., do., registered	119	Feb 11	112	Mar 28	116½	Oct 12	..	..
St. Paul & Nor. Pac. gen. g. 6s, 1923	131½	Oct 13	124	Jun 8	131¼	Oct 13	130	..
Do., do., registered certificates	130	Sep 23	124½	Jun 15	130	Sept 28	..	..
Nor. Pac. Ry pr. lien 4s, 1997	101⅝	Sep 30	90¾	Apr 21	101	Oct 22	100¾	101
Do., registered	101⅛	Sep 16	93	Apr 6	100½	Sept 30	..	..
Do., gen. lien g. 3s, 2047	69	Sep 6	57	Apr 21	66¾	Oct 21	66½	66¾
Washington Central 1st g. 4s, 1948	90	Oct 4	88	Oct 21	88	Oct 21	88	90
Nor. Pac. Terminal Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	115	Oct 10	104	Jan 5	115	Oct 15	112	..
Norfolk & Southern 1st g. 5s, 1941	105	Mar 5	102	Jun 27	102	June 27	102	..
Norfolk & West. RR. gen. g. 6s, 1931	125½	Jan 17	120	Mar 15	123	Sept 12	123	..
Do., New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	124	Aug 3	118	Mar 17	124	Sept 1	124	128
Do., improve. and ext. g. 6s, 1934	119¾	Jan 20	117	Feb 9	117½	Aug 30	..	..
Col., Con. & Ter. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	..	....	..	....	101	Fe 23, 97	105	..
Scioto V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1989	94	Oct 5	82	Apr 14	93	Oct 21	..	..
Nor. & West. Ry 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	87½	Aug 8	74¾	Apr 21	82¾	Oct 22	82½	83
Ogden. & L. Cham. 1st con. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	94	April, 96	..	..
Do., do., small	..	....	..	....	82	Feb., 97	..	..
Ohio River Railroad 1st g. 5s, 1936	102¼	Jan 26	102	Jan 12	102¼	Jan 26	100	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	85	Dec 16, 97	..	..
Ohio Southern 1st g. 6s, 1921	85½	Aug 9	80	Jan 13	84	Sept 8	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1921	15	Jan 20	8	Aug 18	9	Sept 7	..	..
Do., do., eng. Trust Co. certs	14¾	Jan 20	8½	Sep 7	8½	Sept 8	..	..
Omaha & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1901	82	Jan 3	75	Aug 11	80	Sept 10	..	..
Oreg. Imp. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	108	Sep 21,97	..	..
Do., en. Trust Co. certs. of deposit	114	Jun 9	100¼	Apr 25	114	June 22	..	..
Do., cons. 5s, tr. r., all in. paid	62½	Feb 15	49¾	Apr 28	61¾	June 27	..	..
Ore. R. & N. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1909	116	Jun 15	111	Apr 20	114	Oct 22	..	..
Ore. RR. & N. Co. con. g. 4s, 1946	100⅞	Aug 19	89	Apr 26	99¾	Oct 21	..	..
Oregon Short Line 1st g. 6s, 1922	129	Oct 21	118	Apr 16	129	Oct 21	129	130
Utah & Northern 1st 7s, 1908	121	Jun 14	121	Jun 14	121	June 18	..	..
Do., g. 5s, 1926	..	....	..	....	102	My 24,97	..	..
Ore. Short Line 1st con. g. 5s, 1946	108¼	Aug 22	96	Apr 27	106¼	Oct 20	106	107
Do., non-cum. inc. A 5s, 1946	81½	Aug 3	58	Jan 5	75½	Oct 20	74¾	75½
Do., non-cum. inc. B and col. trust	58¾	Aug 19	39	Jan 4	55½	Oct 22	55	55¾
Pacific Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	106½	Aug 19	102	Jun 23	105¾	Oct 20	105½	106
Panama sk. fd. sub. g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	101½	Dec., 90	..	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	114¼	Sep 15	108	Apr 21	114¼	Oct 19	113	..
Do., do., registered	110	Jul 8	110	Jul 8	110	July 8	..	..
P., C., C. & St. L. g. 4½s, 1940, Ser. A	113	Feb 8	109½	May 13	113	Sept 7	..	..
Do., do., Series B, gtd., 1942	113⅜	Sep 28	108	May 6	111½	Oct 19	..	..
Do., do., Series C, gtd., 1942	..	....	..	....	111	Jun 17,97	..	..
Do., do., Series D, gtd. 4s, 1945	104¼	Sep 22	104	Sep 22	104	Sept 22	..	..
Pitts., C. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1900	108	Jun 6	106¾	Mar 1	108	June 6	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	109¼	Ap 23, 97	..	..
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	140¼	Jan 25	140	Jan 10	140¼	Jan 25	..	..
Do., 2d 7s, 1912	140	Jan 4	140	Jan 4	140	Aug 18	..	..
Do., 3d 7s, 1912	..	....	..	....	126	Aug., 96	..	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. g. 5s, 1932	..	....	..	....	110½	Jul 8, 97	116	..
Cleve. & Pitts. con. sink. fd. 7s, 1900	109	Apr 19	107	May 25	107	May 25	108	..
Do., gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942	..	....	..	....	113½	April, 96	..	..
Gd. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941	..	....	..	....	110	Jun 27,96	..	..
Allegh. Val. gen. g. 4s, 1942	..	....	..	....	102	No 10, 97	..	..
Penn. RR. Co. 1st real est. g. 4s, 1923	..	....	..	....	108	My 12,97	..	..
U. N. J. R. & Can. Co. gen. 4s, 1944	115½	Feb 14	115½	Feb 14	115½	Feb 14	114½	..
Peo., Dec. & Ev. 1st g. 6s, 1920, t. r.	101½	Aug 12	95	Apr 12	99	Oct 20	..	100½
Do., Evans. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	100	De 23, 97	..	..
Do., do., en. Trust Co. certs	96	Feb 15	95½	Oct. 7	95¾	Oct 7	..	..
Do., Trust Co. cts. for 2d g. 5s, 1926	17	May 23	15	May 19	17	May 23	..	..
Do., do., 1st installment paid	18½	Jun 2	18½	Jun 2	18½	June 2	..	..
Peoria & Pekin Union 1st g. 6s, 1921	120	Apr 22	120	Apr 22	120	May 11	121	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1921	90	Sep 22	85½	May 23	90	Sept 22	85	..
Pine Creek registered gtd. 6s, 1932	..	....	..	....	137	No 17, 97	..	..
Pitts., Clev. & Tol. 1st g. 6s, 1922	..	....	..	....	108½	April, 93	..	..
Pitts., Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	..	....	..	....	124	Mar., 96	133	..
Pitts. & L.E. 2d g. 5s, Ser. A & B, 1928	..	....	..	....	114	Mar., 93	126½	..
Pitts., McK. & Yough. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	..	....	..	....	117	Mar., 89	120	..
Pitts., Painv. & Fairpt. 1st g. 5s, 1916	90	Oct 10	90	Oct 10	90	Oct 10	..	..
Pitts., Shen. & L. Erie 1st g. 5s, 1940	110½	Sep 16	104	Apr 2	109	Oct 22	..	..
Do., 1st cons. g. 5s, 1943	..	....	..	....	98	Jul 14,97	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	95¼	Oct 13	76½	Apr 28	93⅜	Oct 21	93	94¼
Do., g. 5s, 1891-1941	57	Oct 6	39	Jun 15	56¼	Oct 6	..	..
Do., do., trust receipts	57⅜	Oct 8	57⅜	Oct 8	57⅜	Oct 8	..	..

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	As'd.
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	87¼	Feb 3	77¾	Apr 26	81	Oct 22	81	81½
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939	91	Aug 19	78½	Apr 25	87	Oct 21	..	87½
Rio Grande Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	94¾	Feb 16	91	Jun 16	91	June 16	..	..
Rio Grande South. 1st g. 3-4s, 1940	71½	Sep 28	54	Feb 2	71½	Sept 28	..	72
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st g. 2-3-4s, 1947	81	Aug 26	68¼	Apr 29	80	Oct 13	80	81
St. L. & S. F. 2d g. 6s, Class A, 1906	116¼	Feb 15	111	May 2	114	July 20	116¾	..
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class B, 1906	116¼	Feb 17	111¾	May 6	116	Oct 4	116¾	..
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class C, 1906	116¼	Feb 23	113	May 24	116	Oct 15	116¼	..
Do., 1st g. 6s, Pierce C. & O., 1919	..	....	..	....	113¼	July, 96	..	..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1931	120⅜	Aug 24	114	Apr 20	119⅝	Oct 15	119¼	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1931	106¾	Jun 30	98½	Apr 25	105½	Oct 21	105	105½
Do., 1st trust g. 5s, 1987	100	Jun 23	92½	Apr 14	100	Oct 4	..	..
Ft. Smith & Van B. Bdg. 1st 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	105	Oct 4, 97	..	..
St. L. & San Fran. RR. g. 4s, 1996	82¾	Aug 18	69	Apr 26	78½	Oct 22	..	..
St. L. & S. F., S. W. Div. 5s, 1947	97½	Aug 10	90	Apr 6	96¾	Oct 13	..	..
St. Louis Southwest. 4s, cts., 1989	81	Aug 18	70	Apr 26	79¾	Oct 22	79¼	79½
Do., 2d g. 4s, inc. bond cts., 1989	35	Aug 22	25	Mar 25	31	Oct 19	..	..
St. Paul City Ry Cable con. g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	90	No 8, 97	..	..
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931	117	Mar 7	115	Mar 12	117	Mar 14	113	120
Do., 2d 5s, 1917	109	Feb 16	105	Jun 27	105	Oct 20	104¾	106
St. Paul, M. & M. 2d 6s, 1909	122¾	Jan 28	120	Jun 21	121¼	Oct 11	121	..
Do., Dakota exten. g. 6s, 1910	124½	Oct 21	118½	Mar 25	124½	Oct 21	123	..
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	133	Oct 14	128	Jan 5	133	Oct 14	133	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	119¾	Sep., 96	..	..
Do., do., reduced to g. 4½s	110	Oct 18	105½	May 10	110	Oct 21	109	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	106½	My 29,97	..	..
Do., Montana exten. 1st g. 4s, 1937	102¼	Oct 21	94½	Jan 10	102¼	Oct 21	101	..
Do., do., registered	96	Feb 19	96	Feb 19	96	Feb 19	..	..
Minneapolis Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	122½	Jan 13	122¼	Jan 13	122½	Jan 13	..	..
Montana Central 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	132	Jun 11	118½	Apr 19	126	Sept 7	120	130
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	115	Ap 24, 97	..	..
Do., 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	112½	Sep 22	107	Apr 29	112½	Sept 22	..	..
Eastern Minn. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1908	110½	Aug 18	105½	Apr 12	110½	Sept 7	110	..
Wilmar & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938	113	Aug 26	113	Aug 26	113	Aug 26	111½	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	115	Ap 24,96	..	..
San F. & N. P. 1st s. f. g. 5s, 1919	..	....	..	....	100¼	Oct 20,97	..	..
Sav., Flor. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	..	....	..	....	114	Jan 25,97	..	..
Do., 1st r. 5s, 1934	..	....	..	....	104½	Oct 18,97	..	..
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	104¾	Feb 5	104¾	Feb 5	104¾	Feb 5	..	..
Seat., L. S. & E. 1st g. 6s, 1931, ass. pd.	80	Jan 21	42	Jan 6	80	Jan 25	..	..
South Carolina & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919	99½	Aug 18	92	Apr 29	97¾	Oct 14	97¼	97¾
Southern Pacific Co.—								
Gal., Harris. & S. A. 1st g. 6s, 1910	107	Jan 20	107	Jan 20	107	Jan 20	..	..
Do., 2d g. 7s, 1905	105½	May 17	100	Jan 17	103½	Sept 29	..	..
Do., Mex. & Pac. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1931	99¾	Oct 8	92	Jan 4	99	Oct 22	98	..
Hous. & Tex. C. 1st, W. & N. 7s, 1903	..	....	..	....	102	Nov., 94	..	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, interest gtd., 1937	112	Sep 14	107½	May 25	112	Sept 14	111½	112¼
Do., con. g. 6s, interest gtd., 1912	112	Sep 30	105	May 11	112	Sept 30	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, interest gtd., 1921	85½	Oct 19	76¾	Apr 2	85¼	Oct 20	..	..
Morgan's La. & Tex. 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	114	Nov 17, 97	..	..
Do., 1st 7s, 1918	127	Feb 26	127	Feb 26	127	Apr 30	..	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1927	75	Jan 6	75	Jan 6	75	Jan 6	..	..
San An. & Ar. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	71	Aug 1	53½	Apr 25	68⅛	Oct 22	..	..
Texas & New Orleans 1st 7s, 1905	110	Mar 17	110	Mar 17	110	Mar 17	..	..
Do., Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	..	....	..	....	106¾	No 17, 97	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1943	102¾	Oct 15	96½	Jan 3	102½	Oct 21	101	..
So. Pac. of Ari. gtd. 1st g. 6s, 1909-10	109¾	Oct 12	100¼	Jan 4	109	Oct 22	108	..
So. Pac. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, 1905-12	110½	Aug 10	106¾	May 20	109	Oct 14	..	..
Do., do., 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	102¾	Sep 20	92½	Jan 6	102¾	Sept 20	102	..
Austin & Northw. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	88	Sep 16	81½	Jul 25	87¾	Sept 20	85	..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st 6s, 1911	110¼	Jun 28	105½	Jan 5	105¾	Oct 21	109	..
Southern Ry 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	98½	Aug 24	87	Apr 28	97½	Oct 22	97	97½
East Tenn. reor. lien g. 4-5s, 1938	101	Sep 29	96	Jan 19	101	Sept 29	..	..
Alabama Cent. R. 1st g. 6s, 1918	..	....	..	....	112¾	Au 17, 97	..	..
Colum. & Greenville 1st g. 5-6s, 1916	118	Sep 30	118	Sep 30	118	Sept 30	..	..
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s, 1900	108	Jun 13	105½	Jul 14	107¼	Oct 22	107¼	..
Do., divisional g. 5s, 1930	115	Feb 10	112½	Feb 28	115	Sept 22	..	..
Do., con. 1st g. 5s, 1956	114½	Oct 20	107	Apr 16	114	Oct 20	113	..
Georgia Pac. Ry 1st g. 5-6s, 1922	123	Jun 6	118	Apr 13	120⅜	Oct 6	..	..
Knoxville & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925	117¼	Feb 18	112	Apr 28	117	Oct 14	..	..
Richmond &

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Tuesday, Oct. 25.

Homestake Mining Company—Dividend payable.
Street's West Stable Car Line Company—Dividend payable.

Wednesday, Oct. 26.

American Typefounders' Company—Annual meeting.
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad—Annual meeting.
Homestake Mining Company—Books open.

Thursday, Oct. 27.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad—Books open.
New England Railroad—Annual meeting.
New York Security and Trust Company—Books close.

Friday, Oct. 28.

Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad—Books close for dividend on preferred stock.

Saturday, Oct. 29.

Lake Erie and Western Railroad—Books close.
Standard Distilling and Distributing Company—Books close.

TRANSACTIONS AND CHANGES.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 22, total transactions included 1,082,258 shares of stock, $9,795,300 bonds, with $799,200 Government and $28,000 State bonds.

In detail the week's dealings, compared as follows with those of the corresponding week last year, are:

STOCKS.

	Oct. 23,'97.	Oct. 22,'98.	Changes.
R. R. & M.	1,582,149	1,082,258 Dec.	499,891
Banks	148	135 Dec.	13
Mining	450	3,450 Inc.	3,000

BONDS.

	Oct. 23,'97.	Oct. 22,'98.	Changes.
R. R. & M.	$9,177,000	$9,795,300 Inc.	$618,300
State	23,000	28,000 Inc.	5,000
Government	67,000	799,380 Inc.	732,380

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Net changes in stocks for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Express	2	C., Lor. & W.	1¼
Am. Steel & Wire	1½	Consol. Gas Co.	9
Am. Steel & W. pf.	1	Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	7
Am. Sugar Ref.	1½	Hawaiian Sugar	3⅜
Am. Sug. Ref. pf.	1⅛	Ill. Steel, t. r., sta.	2¼
Am. Tobacco	5⅝	Int. Paper pf.	1
A., T. & S. F. pf.	2½	Laclede Gas	2½
Brook. Rap. Tran.	1¼	Manhattan	2½
Brook. Union Gas	2¼	M. Iron t. r., sta.	1⅛
Chi., Bur. & Q.	2	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	2
C., Mil. & St. P.	1⅜	Nat. Linseed Oil	1½
C., Mil. & St. P. pf.	1	N. Y. Air Brake	1½
Chi. & Northw.	1¾	Or. Short Line	2½
Chi. & Northw. pf.	3	Third Av	7½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1	U. S. Rubber	1

Stocks Declined.

B. & O., all in. pd.	1¼	Gt. North. pf.	1½
Can. Pac.	1½	Met. Street Ry.	2⅝
Central Pacific	1	N. J. Central	2½
Chi. & Alton	3	Pacific Coast	2
Col. Mid. pf.	1¼	Pacific Coast 1st pf.	1⅝
Del. & Hudson	1½	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	3
Del., L. & W.	7¼	Pullman Car	1
Erie 1st pf.	1½	Reading 1st pf.	1½
Evans. & T. H.	1	Reading 2d	1¼
Flint & P. M. pf.	2		

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Net changes in bond quotations for the week of 1 per cent or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

C. of Ga. 1st pf. inc.	1⅝	N. Y., C. & St. L. 4s.	1½
C. of Ga., M. & N. 5s.	1	N. Y., S. & W. gen.	1
C. & O. con. 5s, reg.	1	Oreg. Shore Line 6s.	1¼
C., M. & St. P., I. & D. Ext. 7s	⅝	O. Short Line inc. A.	1⅞
C. & C. 1st, t. r.	6	O. Shore Line inc. B.	1¼
Equit. Gas, Chi. 1st.	1	R., W. & O. con. 5s.	⅜
Met. Street Ry. 5s	1	St. P., M. & M. con. 4½s	1
Mo., K. & E. 1st	2	T. C. & I. 1st, Birm.	1
Mob. & Ohio new 6s.	1	U. P., D. & G. 1st, t. r.	1⅜
Mob. & Ohio gen.	1⅛		

Bonds Declined.

Brook. C. R. R. 1st.	1	Nat. Starch Mfg. 6s.	1
C., B. & Q., Den. Div. 4s	1	Stand. R. & T. 6s.	1
Erie gen. lien	2	Union Pac. coll. tr. 4½s	1¼
K. C., P. & G. 1st.	2⅜	Wabash deb. B.	1
Lake Erie & W. 1st.	1	Wash. Cent. 1st.	1

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce for the week ended Friday last, compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise, the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended Oct. 21, 1898	$6,028,292
Week ended Oct. 22, 1897	8,503,017
From Jan. 1, 1898	342,407,603
From Jan. 1, 1897	403,441,333

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended Oct. 18, 1898	$10,124,415
Week ended Oct. 19, 1897	8,630,510
From Jan. 1, 1898	364,890,222
From Jan. 1, 1897	316,586,146

Imports of Gold.

Week ended Oct. 21, 1898	$2,414,580
Week ended Oct. 22, 1897	4,562,841
From Jan. 1, 1898	93,213,742
From Jan. 1, 1897	13,015,701

Exports of Gold.

Week ended Oct. 21, 1898	$7,959
Week ended Oct. 22, 1897	5,000
From Jan. 1, 1898	8,425,416
From Jan. 1, 1897	29,714,922

Net Exports of Gold.

From Jan. 1, 1897	$16,699,221

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended Oct. 21, 1898	$2,406,621
Week ended Oct. 22, 1897	4,557,841
From Jan. 1, 1898	84,788,326

Imports of Silver.

Week ended Oct. 21, 1898	$14,942
Week ended Oct. 22, 1897	96,236
From Jan. 1, 1898	2,032,731
From Jan. 1, 1897	2,405,076

Exports of Silver.

Week ended Oct. 21, 1898	$878,356
Week ended Oct. 22, 1897	916,703
From Jan. 1, 1898	37,748,405
From Jan. 1, 1897	37,944,684

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended Oct. 21, 1898	$863,414
Week ended Oct. 22, 1897	820,467
From Jan. 1, 1898	35,715,674
From Jan. 1, 1897	35,539,698

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended Oct. 21, 1898	$2,459,522
Week ended Oct. 22, 1897	4,559,077
From Jan. 1, 1898	95,246,473
From Jan. 1, 1897	15,420,777

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended Oct. 21, 1898	$886,315
Week ended Oct. 22, 1897	921,703
From Jan. 1, 1898	46,173,821
From Jan. 1, 1897	67,659,606

Total Net Imports of Specie.

Week ended Oct. 21, 1898	$1,573,207
Week ended Oct. 22, 1897	3,637,374
From Jan. 1, 1898	49,072,652

Total Net Exports of Specie.

From Jan. 1, 1897	$52,238,829

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Following are the latest quotations for securities not listed or inactive on the Stock Exchange. These quotations are compiled from reports made to The New York Times by many of the most active and reputable commission brokers. Information is solicited from all persons interested. Address FINANCIAL EDITOR, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Avenue con. m. 5s	109	110½
Atlantic Avenue gen. m. 5s	108	110
Atlantic Avenue imp. 5s	95	..
Bleecker St. & F. F'y stock	33½	..
Bleecker St. & F. F'y 1st 7s	103	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	218	227
Broadway & Seventh Av 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	111	112
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	115	117
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	106	107
Broadway Surface 2d	86	88
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	116
Brooklyn City R. R. 1st m. 5s	114	218½
Brooklyn City R. R.	217	..
B'klyn City & Newtown stock	210	117
B'klyn City & Newtown 1st 5s	114	28
Brooklyn El., when issued	27	60
Brooklyn El., pf., when issued	57	111
B'klyn, Queens Co. & Sub'n 5s	108	111
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110¾	81
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79½	114
Buffalo Street Ry. 1st consols	112¾	..
Central Cross-Town	255	..
Central Cross-Town 1st 6s	110	185
Central Park, N. & E. River	117	118
Central Park, N. & E. R. 7s	111	170
Christopher & Tenth Street	100	80
Citizens' Ry. (Indianapolis) 5s	70	74
Cleveland City Railway	70	103
Cleveland Cable 1st 5s	102	81
Cleveland Electric Railway	79	106
Cleveland Electric con. 5s	104	..
Coney Island & Brook. stock	230	105
Coney Island & B'lyn 1st 5s	103	..
C. I. & B'lyn 5 per cent. ctfs.	101	53½
Columbus (Ohio) stock	51½	101
Columbus (Ohio) cons. 5s	98	102
Columbus Cross-Town 1st 5s	101	..
Eighth Avenue	350	..
Eighth Avenue 6 p. c. scrip	108	..
42d St. & Grand Street	360	72
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	70	116
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st	114½	101
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	99	..
Kings County Elevated	5	5¾
Kings County incomes	9½	10½
Louisville St. Ry. com.	34	39
Louisville St. Ry. pf.	96	100
Nassau Elec. 1st 5s, (B'lyn)	105	106
New Orleans Traction com.	1½	3½
New Orleans Traction pf.	8	11
New Orleans Traction notes	..	75
North Shore Traction com.	10½	11½
North Shore Traction pf.	78	80
Ninth Avenue	183	190
Providence & Pawtucket 1st	108	110
Rochester Ry.	15	20
Rochester Ry. con. 5s	..	101
Second Avenue stock	180	185
Second Avenue 1st m. 5s	100	110
Second Avenue consol. 5s	114½	116
Scranton Traction	12	14
Sixth Avenue R. R. stock	200	210
South Ferry 1st 5s	107	112
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	114	116
Third Avenue Railroad	152½	155
Twenty-third Street	310	..
Twenty-third Street deb. 5s	103	106
Twin City R. Transit Co. com.	26	30
Twin City R. Transit Co. pf.	103	..
Union Railway	175	190
Union Railway 1st 5s	113	114
West Chicago Street	92¾	94⅜
West End, (Boston)	85¾	86
West End (Boston) pf.	107	..
Worcester Traction common	12	12¾
Worcester Traction pf.	95	98

Ferry Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry stock	124	127
Hoboken Ferry 5s	107¾	108½
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & Brooklyn Ferry	39	40
N. Y. & Brooklyn Ferry pf.	95	96
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	97	99
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	78	81
Union Ferry	45	46
Union Ferry bonds	101	103

Trust Companies, &c.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Surety	160	170
Atlantic	143	..
Bond & Mort. Guar. Co.	195	..
Brooklyn	375	400
Central	1400	..
Colonial	245	255
Continental	190	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust	900	950
Fifth Avenue	..	350
Franklin	225	235
German-American R. E.	..	30
Guaranty	425	..
Hamilton	230	240
Kings County	285	..
Knickerbocker	275	..
Lawyers' Surety	100	105
Lawyers' Title Ins.	150	156
Long Island Loan & Trust	225	..
Manhattan	165	..
Manufacturers', Brooklyn	235	..
Mercantile	300	..
Metropolitan	300	..
Nassau	155	200
National Surety	400	..
N. Y. Security & Trust	1200	..
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust	245	255
People's	205	..
Produce Exchange	..	..
Real Estate Trust Co.	200	..
Standard	110	..
State	195	200
Title Guarantee & Trust	285	290
Union	1040	..
U. S. Mortgage & Trust	280	290
United States	1225	..
Washington	220	..

Insurance Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Commonwealth	95	100
Continental	440	..
Citizens'	110	115
Eagle	230	240
Empire City	90	95
Farragut	..	100
German-American	440	..
Germania	255	260
Greenwich	160	170
Hamilton	105	110
Hanover	160	..
Home	195	200
Kings County	170	180
Nassau, Brooklyn	150	..
New York	108	115

Insurance Companies—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Niagara	165	170
North River	130	135
Pacific	150	..
Phenix, Brooklyn	165	175
Peter Cooper	110	120
Rutgers	100	115
Stuyvesant	70	80
United States	110	116
Westchester	220	..
Williamsburg City	370	..

Banks.

	Bid.	Asked.
America	360	..
American Exchange	170	174
Astor National	300	..
Astor Place	225	..
Bowery	..	295
Broadway	220	230
Butchers & Drovers'	67½	72½
Central	160	170
Chase	275	..
Chatham	290	295
Chemical	3800	4100
Citizens'	..	130
City	1050	..
Colonial	145	..
Columbia	..	155
Commerce	207	209
Continental	128	130
Corn Exchange	270	285
East River	130	..
Eleventh Ward	225	..
Fifth Avenue	2750	..
Fifth National	225	..
First National	2750	..
First Nat. of Staten Island	..	165
Fourth National	165	..
Fourteenth Street	..	165
Gallatin	310	320
Gansevoort	1050	100
Garfield	..	..
German-American	112	117
Germania	350	..
German Exchange	265	..
Greenwich	165	..
Hamilton	110	..
Hanover	400	..
Hide & Leather	85	95
Home	..	145
Hudson River	140	..
Importers & Traders'	465	485
Irving	147½	..
Leather Manufacturers'	175	185
Liberty	150	..
Lincoln	750	..
Manhattan	220	230
Market & Fulton	220	235
Mechanics'	170	180
Mechanics & Traders'	..	110
Mercantile	167½	..
Merchants' Exchange	117	..
Merchants'	145	152
Metropolis	..	400
Mount Morris	100	..
Mutual	100	120
Nassau	150	..
National Union	230	..
New Amsterdam	250	..
New York	220	230
New York County	1200	..
New York National Exchange	92	..
Nineteenth Ward	..	110
Ninth National	..	85
North America	130	..
Oriental	140	..
Pacific	175	185
Park	340	350
People's	200	..
Phenix	90	95
Plaza	290	310
Produce Exchange	114	118
Republic	156	..
Riverside	190	..
Seaboard	176	..
Second National	450	..
Seventh National	125	..
Shoe & Leather	93	..
Sixth National	220	..
State of New York	108	..
Twelfth Ward	125	..
Twenty-third Ward	100	..
Union Square	175	..
Western	145	160
West Side	275	..
Yorkville	185	..

Guaranteed Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bald Eagle Valley	195	205
Beech Creek	99¼	102½
Boston & Providence	280	..
Cayuga & Sus	190	..
Columbus & Xenia	108½	..
Delaware & Bound Brook	169	172
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W.	99½	..
Erie & Pittsburg	138	142
Fort Wayne & Jackson pf.	130	..
Gold & Stock Tel. Co.	112	..
Kal., Allegan & G. Rapids	140	..
Kan. City, St. L. & C. pf.	140	145
Little Miami	182½	185
Louisiana & Mo. R. pf.	165	..
Mahoning Coal	120	..
Mahoning Coal pf.	105	..
Naugatuck	245½	..
New York & Harlem	353	355
N. Y., Lack & Western	124	125
Norwich & Worcester pf.	198	..
Old Colony	192	193
Oswego & Syracuse	202	..
Pacific & Atlantic Tel.	70	..
Peoria & Bureau Valley	182	..
P., Ft. W. & Chi. special	165	..
Pitts., McK. & Yough.	137	140
Providence & Worcester	260	..
Rome & Clinton	125	..
Troy & Greenbush	140	..
Utica & Black River	165	..
United N. J. R. R. C. Co.	257	..
Valley of New York	112	113
Warren	170	..

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	98	101
American Bank Note Co.	39	40
American Brake	88	92
American Caramel	35	..
American Caramel pf.	98	101
American Grocery 1st pf.	..	9
American Press Association	100	105
American Soda Fountain Co.	4½	6½
American Soda Fountain 1st pf.	45	50
American Soda Fountain 2d pf.	..	17
Am. Typefounders, new stock	48	51
American Graphophone	137½	140
American Graphophone pf.	142½	152½
Anderson Tobacco	11	15
Automatic Vending	25	..
Barney & Smith Car	13	16
Barney & Smith Car pf.	..	55

Industrial and Miscellaneous—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Barney & Smith Car 6s	97	100
Bliss, E. W.	110	125
Bliss, E. W., pf.	102½	110
Carter-Crume pf.	53½	..
Celluloid Company	77	81
Central & South Amer. Tel.	109	111
Ches. & Potomac Tel. stock	50	..
Claflin (H. B.) 1st pf.	92	97
Claflin (H. B.) 2d pf.	90	95
Commercial Cable	175	185
Consolidated Car Heating	32½	37½
Consolidated Fireworks com.	..	10
Consolidated Fireworks pf.	40	..
Cramps' Ship & Eng. Bldg.	70	74
Diamond Match Company	139	140
Electro-Pneumatic, as. pd.	¾	1
Empire & Bay State Tel.	68	78
Eastman Kodak Company	98½	..
Erie & Western Trans.	..	80
Electric Vehicle	10	13
Electric Vehicle pf.	70	80
Glucose Sugar Refining com.	63¼	63½
Glucose Sugar Refining pf.	108	108¾
Gorham Mfg. Co. pf.	114	120
Great Falls Ice	125	..
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	40	50
Hecker-Jones-Jewell M. bonds	88	90
Herring-Hall-Marvin com.	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	5	8
Hoboken Land & Imp.	100	..
Hoboken Land & Imp. 5s	105	..
Hudson River Telephone	70	74
International Paper 6s	108	110
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
J. B. Stetson com.	45	..
J. B. Stetson pf.	105	115
Journeay & Burnham com.	..	20
Journeay & Burnham pf.	65	70
Lanston Monotype	67½	..
Lorillard pf.	116	118
Madison Square Garden stock	..	5
Madison Square Garden 2d 6s	25	35
Mechanical Rubber com.	20	30
Mechanical Rubber pf.	..	66
Mergenthaler Linotype	184	186
Michigan Pen. Car com.	10½	11½
Michigan Pen. Car pf.	58	62
Mosier Safe Co. pf.	..	100
National Saw pf.	..	25
National Casket Co.	60	80
National Wall Paper deb. stock	60	75
N. Y. Loan & Imp.	50	..
N. Y. Biscuit bonds 6s	114	..
New Jersey Zinc & Iron	100	..
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	154	..
Nicaragua Construction	8	11
Northwestern Telegraph	115	..
Old Dominion Steamship	85	95
Penn. Salt Manufacturing	104	..
Penn. Water com.	10	12
Phil. & Wil. Steamboat	130	142½
Pittsburg Bessemer	22½	23½
Pneumatic Gun Carriage	1½	2½
Pratt & Whitney com.	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Procter & Gamble	250	..
Procter & Gamble pf.	160	165
R. I. Perkins Horseshoe	..	10
R. I. Perkins Horseshoe pf.	30	40
Safety Car Heating & Light	102	105
Simmons Hardware com.	110	115
Simmons Hardware pf.	118	125
Singer Mfg. Co.	405	425
Standard Distilling	19½	20½
Standard Distilling pf.	68½	70
Standard Oil	414½	415½
Susquehanna Coal 6s	115	..
Swift & Co.	98½	101½
Swift & Co. 1st pf.	106	108
Texas & Pacific Coal	55	62½
Texas & Pacific Coal 1st	102½	..
Trenton Potteries com.	6	9
Trenton Potteries pf.	34	39
Trow Directory	28	35
Union Switch & Signal	72	74
Union Switch & Signal pf.	112	115
Union Typewriter com.	12	14
Union Typewriter, 1st pf.	100½	102
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	90	95
United States Envelope pf.	..	98
United States Envelope 1st 6s	103½	109½
U. S. Glass common	24½	25½
United States Glass pf.	..	75
Wagner Palace Car	165	166
Westinghouse Air Brake	..	320
Worthington Pump	34	40
Worthington Pump pf.	98½	..

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Baltimore Consolidated	64½	64¾
Baltimore Con. 1st 5s	110	110½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, w. I.	92½	93½
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	21	22¾
Central Union Gas bonds	101½	103
Central Union Gas con. deb., 5s	107½	110
Chicago Consumers' 1st 5s	104	105
Chi. Eq. Gas L. & F. 1st 6s	..	105½
Chi. P. Gas & C. 1st 6s	109	112
Chi. P. Gas & C. 2d 6s	106	..
Chi. P. Gas & C. con. 6s	..	117¼
Chicago P. Gas refunding 5s	100	102⅛
City Gas (Norfolk, Va.)	36	38
City Gas (Norfolk, Va.) 1st 6s	98	105
Columbus (Ohio) Gas stock	85	87
Columbus (Ohio) 1st 5s	101	103
Consolidated Gas (N. J.) bonds	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas, (Jersey City)	80	..
Con. Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	104
Detroit inc. 5s	93½	96½
Equitable 1st 6s	100½	102
Equitable 1st con. 5s	116	117½
Fort Wayne (Ind.) stock	71	76½
Fort Wayne (Ind.) 1st 6s	85½	87½
Grand Rapids stock	80	83
Grand Rapids bonds	99½	101½
Ind. Nat. & Ill.	53	57
Indiana Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s	72	75
Indianapolis stock	115	125
Indianapolis 1st 6s	104¾	106½
Lafayette (Ind.) stock	83	86
Lafayette 1st 6s	85	87¾
Logansport & Wab. Val. stock	52	56
Logansport & Wab. Val. 1st 6s	72	73
Madison (Wis.) Gas	60	64
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s	98½	101½
Mutual of New York	300	312
New Amsterdam	26½	27
New Amsterdam pf.	65½	67
New Amsterdam 1st 5s	99¼	99¾
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	110½	112½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	106	108
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana bonds	70	71
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	47	50
St. Paul Gas bonds	78	82
Standard Gas, New York	124	126
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	115	118
Standard Gas, New York pf.	145	150
Syracuse Gas stock	15¾	16¾
Syracuse Gas 5s	87	90
Western Gas Co., Milwaukee	87½	88½
West. Gas Co. bonds, Milw'kee.	101½	102½
Williamsburg 1st 6s	101	103½

THE BULLION MARKET.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date a year ago. These figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Gold.	Silver.
Oct. 20, 1898	£31,143,744	.....
Oct. 21, 1897	31,855,689	.....

BANK OF FRANCE.

Oct. 20, 1898	73,678,536	£49,119,064
Oct. 21, 1897	78,424,388	48,288,350

BANK OF GERMANY.

Oct. 20, 1898	24,194,000	12,463,000
Oct. 21, 1897	25,465,000	13,118,000

RUSSIA.

Oct. 20, 1898	101,300,000	3,576,000
Oct. 21, 1897	114,643,000	4,067,000

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Oct. 20, 1898	35,329,000	12,498,000
Oct. 21, 1897	38,254,000	12,430,000

SPAIN.

Oct. 20, 1898	10,999,000	5,277,000
Oct. 21, 1897	9,028,000	10,460,000

ITALY.

Oct. 20, 1898	14,798,000	2,234,000
Oct. 21, 1897	15,632,000	2,340,000

NETHERLANDS.

Oct. 20, 1898	4,313,000	6,666,000
Oct. 21, 1897	2,630,000	6,704,000

BELGIUM.

Oct. 20, 1898	2,785,000	1,392,000
Oct. 21, 1897	2,753,333	1,376,667

Total for the week	£293,549,280	£93,225,964
Total preceding week	299,851,297	93,539,714
Corresponding date last year	318,685,388	98,784,025

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Oct. 22	$193,330,565	$50,873,324
Oct. 15	819,890,109	56,955,370
Oct. 8	889,055,649	49,631,052
Oct. 1	774,694,931	41,009,288
Sept. 24	814,737,590	50,621,265
Sept. 17	851,162,633	48,805,691
*Sept. 10	670,077,648	38,606,001
Sept. 3	838,054,779	45,586,208
Aug. 27	762,047,004	40,032,328
Aug. 20	843,316,542	44,082,593
Aug. 13	778,612,666	46,768,251
Aug. 6	741,158,272	56,354,966
July 30	644,528,336	39,372,795
July 23	630,290,419	46,140,432
July 16	720,893,059	47,109,888
*July 9	617,814,853	44,564,178
July 2	826,863,622	62,660,979
June 25	655,289,867	43,167,523
June 18	763,433,231	47,170,993
June 11	747,874,044	37,216,335
*June 4	719,788,431	41,451,405
May 28	706,878,309	40,433,231
May 21	756,408,491	44,270,061
May 14	819,486,982	46,850,109
*May 7	778,748,624	42,742,666
April 30	631,653,506	41,238,796
April 23	628,188,250	35,993,111
April 16	630,947,708	35,834,274
April 9	635,828,308	36,559,229
April 2	782,961,674	58,889,842
March 26	611,838,204	38,966,193
March 19	785,675,895	48,968,653
March 12	732,221,310	39,548,544
March 5	904,747,377	59,181,172
*Feb. 26	803,511,568	41,639,433
Feb. 19	996,600,610	48,226,399
Feb. 12	725,199,643	37,429,764
Feb. 5	928,210,938	54,212,451
Jan. 29	825,018,146	51,576,574
Feb. 22	852,827,085	46,961,532
Jan. 15	891,167,281	46,965,093
Jan. 8	1,042,897,394	62,870,869

*Five days.

BULLION AND MINING.

Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	.82	Horn Silver	1.10
Alta	.05	Iron Silver	.60
Belcher	.05	Kingston & Pem. I.	.14
Best & Belcher	.15	La Crosse	.08
Breece	1.00	Leadville	.07
Brunswick	.08	Little Chief	.78
Caledonia B. H.	.15	Mexican	.09
Chollar	.05	Ophir	.35
Chrysolite	.09	Phoenix Gold	.10
Comstock T. Co.	.03	Potosi	.08
Con. Cal. & Va.	.65	Plymouth Consol.	.09
Crown Point	.05	Savage	.05
Deadwood	.30	Sierra Nevada	.55
Enterprise M. Co.	.35	Standard Con.	1.70
Father De Smet	.16	Union Con.	.10
Gould & Curry	.10	Utah	.05
Hale & Norcross	.70	Yellow Jacket	.10

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.30	Ophir	.40
Adams Consol.	.05	Occidental	.20
Belcher	.03	Plymouth	.10
Best & Belcher	.19	Phoenix G. M. Co.	.08
Breece	.90	Potosi	.05
Brunswick Con.	.08	Quicksilver	1.25
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	Quicksilver pf.	3.50
Chollar	.05	Savage	.03
Crown Point	.05	Sierra Nevada	.55
Chrysolite	.12	Standard	1.75
Con. Cal. & Va.	.60	Small Hopes	1.05
Comst. T. Co. stock	.03	Union Con.	.12
Comst. T. Co. bonds	.03	Utah	.05
Comst. T. Co. scrip	.03	Victor	1.00
Crescent	.03	Yellow Jacket	.12
Deadwood Terra	.45	Argentum Juanita	.19
Eureka Con.	.20	Alamo	.03
Gould & Curry	.12	Anaconda	.55
Hale & Norcross	.70	Cripple Creek Cons.	.08
Homestake	59.00	Creede & Crip. Ck.	.04
Horn Silver	1.10	Gold & Globe	.02
Iron Silver	.67	Golden Fleece	.20
Julia Consolidated	.01	Isabella	.24
Kingston & Pemb.	.15	Mollie Gibson	.22
La Crosse	.14	Mount Rosa	.16
Leadville Con.	.08	Pharmacist	.04
Little Chief	.20	Portland	1.35
Mexican	.07	Specimen	.02
Moulton	.20	Union	.18
Ontario	3.65	Work	.08

Bank of Spain's Condition.

MADRID, Oct. 23.—The Bank of Spain's report for the week ended yesterday shows the following changes: Gold in hand, increase, 1,546,000 pesetas; silver in hand, increase, 1,839,000 pesetas; notes in circulation, increase, 2,886,000 pesetas.

BANK STATEMENTS.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, shows an increase in the reserve of $3,750,775. The banks now hold $23,412,325 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show an increase in loans of $10,607,900, an increase in specie of $8,105,700, an increase in legal tenders of $307,300, an increase in deposits of $18,648,900, and an increase in circulation of $19,000.

The following is a comparison of the average of the New York banks for the last two weeks and for the corresponding date last year:

	Oct. 22,'98.	Oct. 15,'98.	Oct. 23,'97.
Loans	$657,011,300	$646,403,400	$562,175,400
Specie	156,050,800	147,945,100	100,756,300
Legal tenders	53,809,200	53,502,500	76,514,700
Net deposits	745,793,100	727,144,200	617,465,200
Circulation	15,515,600	15,496,600	15,970,900

INACTIVE STOCKS, LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1898 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the last recorded transaction is given.

Closing Oct. 22. Bid.	Asked.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.	Range in 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
185	..	**Albany & Susquehanna**	$3,520,000	July 1898 3½	*186	Feb. 3	*183	Jan. 4	*186	Feb. 3, 1898
..	..	American Bank Note	.....	Sept. 30, 1898 50c.	*43	Mar. 5	*43	Mar. 5	*43	Mar. 5, 1898
118	122	American Coal	1,500,000	Sept. 1, 1898 5	...	Mar. ...	...	.....	125	Sept. 16, 1897
30	40	American District Telegraph	38,450,000	May 16, 1898 1	*40	Sept. 12	22	May 13	*40	Sept. 12, 1898
11¼	12	Ann Arbor	3,250,000	....	15	Feb. 3	*10¾	Aug. 8	11¼	Oct. 13, 1898
68½	69	**Balt. & Ohio** pf., when issued	.....	....	72½	Sept. 16	68	Oct. 12	68¾	Oct. 15, 1898
5	6	B. & O. Southwestern pf	9,670,700	....	7⅞	Feb. 3	*5	Aug. 30	5¾	Oct. 14, 1898
..	..	Brooklyn Elevated, all in. paid	13,283,600	....	28	Aug. 22	24¼	Sept. 28	24¼	Sept. 28, 1898
30	33	Buff., Roch. & Pittsburg	6,000,000	....	34	Sept. 7	25	Mar. 12	32	Sept. 14, 1898
..	75	Buff., Roch. & Pittsburg pf	6,000,000	Aug. 15, 1898 1	76½	Sept. 7	*61	May 3	72½	Oct. 6, 1898
..	..	**Capital Traction**	12,000,000	Oct. 1, 1898 75c.	70	Jan. 25	62	Jan. 4	70	Jan. 25, 1898
..	..	Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20¾	Oct. 13, 1897
171	..	Chicago & Alton pf	3,479,500	June 1, 1898 1¾	*166	Mar. 24	*166	Mar. 24	*166	Mar. 24, 1898
26¼	28½	Chicago Great Western pf., B.	7,444,100	....	30⅜	Aug. 26	20	Apr. 21	*26	Oct. 14, 1898
70	73	Chicago Great Western deb	13,300,000	July, 1898 2	73½	Sept. 2	*71	Aug. 4	73½	Sept. 2, 1898
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	July 1, 1898 4	...	.....	...	.....	102½	May 22, 1897
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf	6,500,000	Oct. 1, 1898 1½	120	June 4	120	June 4	120	June 4, 1898
169	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg	11,243,736	Sept. 1, 1898 1¾	*174	Aug. 8	*169½	June 24	*172	Aug. 11, 1898
⅝	⅝	Col. Coal & Iron Dev	5,500,000	....	⅞	Jan. 28	¼	Apr. 7	½	Aug. 17, 1898
..	..	Col. Coal & Iron Dev. pf	500,000	....	2½	Jan. 7	2	June 6	2⅛	June 6, 1898
..	..	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	2,000,000	Feb. 20, 1897 4	75	Aug. 19	65	Aug. 8	75	Aug. 19, 1898
..	..	Colorado Midland	3,429,200	....	8	Sept. 6	*5	June 6	*6	Oct. 11, 1898
..	24	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol. pf	2,500,000	Jan. 2, 1897 2½	27½	Feb. 10	17	Jan. 17	23	Aug. 18, 1898
..	..	Commercial Cable	10,000,000	Oct. 1, 1898 1¾	180	July 12	180	July 12	*180	July 15, 1898
46¾	48	Consolidated Ice	6,500,000	Aug. 15, 1898 1	52	Sept. 2	27¼	Mar. 25	47	Oct. 13, 1898
46	..	Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb. 1, 1898 2	*46	June 27	40	May 17	*41	Aug. 26, 1898
..	..	Consol. K. C. Smelt. & Ref. pf	976,325	July 15, 1898 1¾	90½	May 24	99½	May 24	99½	May 24, 1898
14¼	16	**Des Moines & Ft. Dodge**	4,283,100	....	20	June 10	8⅞	Apr. 21	14½	Oct. 10, 1898
80	..	Des Moines & Ft. Dodge pf	763,500	Aug. 2, 1898 6	...	.....	...	.....	*70	Dec. 31, 1897
..	..	Detroit Gas	1,645,700	....	67	Sept. 16	45	Apr. 20	67	Sept. 16, 1898
..	..	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	12,000,000	....	3	Sept. 20	2⅝	Aug. 5	3	Sept. 20, 1898
..	..	Duluth, South Shore & Atl. pf	10,000,000	....	8¾	Aug. 23	5	Apr. 4	7¼	Sept. 24, 1898
..	..	**Eastern Elevator**	1,000,000	....	68	Mar. 11	157	July 23	157	July 23, 1898
390	..	Eighth Avenue	1,000,000	July, 1898 3¾	*362½	Oct. 3	*335	June 16	*362½	Oct. 3, 1898
16½	17¼	Erie 2d pf	16,000,000	....	21⅞	Feb. 11	15½	Apr. 22	16¾	Oct. 15, 1898
..	..	**Flint & Pere Marquette**	3,298,200	....	15	Aug. 22	*9½	Apr. 15	14½	Aug. 26, 1898
..	..	Ft. Worth & Den. City, stamped	2,555,600	Mar. 15, 1898 2	28	Mar. 15	19¼	Jan. 24	*23	Aug. 25, 1898
12	15	Ft. Worth & Rio Grande	3,108,100	....	16¾	Jan. 31	10	May 19	15½	Aug. 23, 1898
..	..	**Gold & Stock Tel**	5,100,000	October, 1898 1½	...	.....	...	.....	*108½	Dec. 14, 1897
30	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	....	*32½	Feb. 24	*30	Jan. 7	*30	Oct. 1, 1898
89½	98	**H. B. Claflin Co**	3,829,100	Oct. 15, 1898 1½	94	Aug. 26	*87¾	June 20	*89	Oct. 15, 1898
..	..	H. B. Claflin Co. 1st pf	2,600,300	Aug. 1, 1898 1¼	..	.....	..	.....	*94½	Dec. 30, 1897
..	..	H. B. Claflin Co. 2d pf	2,570,600	Aug. 1, 1898 1½	...	.....	...	.....	*94	Dec. 11, 1897
353	..	Harlem	8,646,050	Oct. 1, 1898 2	*352	Oct. 14	*320	Jan. 5	*352	Oct. 14, 1898
92	100	**Illinois Central**, leased line	10,000,000	July, 1898 2	*99	Oct. 11	*94	Feb. 2	*99	Oct. 11, 1898
34	34½	Iowa Central pf	5,671,600	April, 1893 1	37¾	Aug. 16	25	Apr. 28	33½	Oct. 15, 1898
5	6	**Kanawha & Michigan**	9,000,000	....	6¾	Jan. 2	5⅞	Oct. 11	5⅞	Oct. 11, 1898
..	..	Keely Motor	.....	....	...	.....	...	.....	4½	Mar. 9, 1897
3	4	Keokuk & Des Moines	2,600,000	....	5¼	June 11	*2½	Jan. 26	4½	Aug. 23, 1898
14	15	Keokuk & Des Moines pf	1,524,600	Jan. 15, 1895 90c.	18½	June 14	15	May 12	15	Sept. 27, 1898
29	32	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Apr. 1, 1898 1	34½	Mar. 1	30	June 2	30	July 11, 1898
3	5	Kingston & Pembroke	4,500,000	....	4½	Aug. 10	2	May 19	4½	Aug. 10, 1898
150¼	193	**Lake Shore**	49,466,500	July 29, 1898 3½	198	Aug. 4	170¾	Jan. 4	*192¼	Oct. 15, 1898
..	..	Lake Shore certificates	.....	....	190	May 27	*180	May 2	*188	July 7, 1898
3	6	**Manhattan Beach**	5,000,000	....	5¼	Jan. 24	2	Aug. 31	2	Aug. 31, 1898
45	52	Maryland Coal pf	1,876,600	July 1, 1898 2	*53	June 10	45	Mar. 28	*52½	Aug. 15, 1898
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	Sept. 30, 1898 5	*152	May 31	*140	Mar. 9	*152	May 31, 1898
4⅞	5	Mexican Central	47,841,100	....	6¼	Jan. 8	4½	June 15	5½	Sept. 19, 1898
½	1	Mexican National certificates	33,350,000	....	1½	May 2	1	Feb. 10	1¼	June 7, 1898
..	..	Michigan Peninsular Car	2,000,000	Oct. 1, 1893 2	...	.....	...	.....	14	Sept. 9, 1897
..	..	Michigan Peninsular Car pf	5,000,000	Sept. 30, 1898 2	*60	Aug. 25	*50	Jan. 29	*60	Sept. 23, 1898
26¼	28½	Mobile & Ohio	5,320,600	Feb. 28, 1898 1	32¼	Feb. 4	24¾	Apr. 19	*27½	Oct. 11, 1898
176	177	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	July, 1898 3½	*176	Oct. 10	*167½	Jan. 4	*176	Oct. 15, 1898
..	7½	**Nash., Chat. & St. Louis**	10,000,000	Aug. 1, 1898 1	60	June 1	60	June 1	60	June 1, 1898
..	..	National Starch Mfg. Co	5,000,000	....	9	Feb. 10	5	Apr. 25	8	Aug. 26, 1898
12½	20	National Starch 2d pf	2,500,000	January, 1893 6	30	Jan. 27	15	June 29	27	Aug. 11, 1898
11	13	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis	14,000,000	....	15⅝	Jan. 31	*11	Oct. 12	*11	Oct. 12, 1898
..	..	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 1st pf	5,000,000	Mar. 1, 1898 2	78	Jan. 31	*65	May 10	76	Aug. 9, 1898
30	34	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 2d pf	11,000,000	....	40¼	Jan. 29	28	Mar. 25	34¼	Sept. 7, 1898
..	..	N. Y., Lack. & Western	10,000,000	July, 1898 1¼	125	Sept. 8	*120	Apr. 20	*124	Oct. 13, 1898
..	..	New York Mutual Gas	3,500,000	July 11, 1898 5	..	.....	..	.....	*350	Nov. 16, 1897
..	..	New Jersey & New York Tel	5,000,000	Oct. 15, 1898 1½	...	.....	...	.....	*124	Jan. 28, 1897
..	4⅝	**Ontario Mining**	15,000,000	Dec. 1, 1897 75c.	*5	June 11	*3	Mar. 8	*4¼	Oct. 13, 1898
72½	74	Oregon Railroad & Nav. pf	10,998,500	July 1, 1898 2	77½	Aug. 31	65½	Mar. 29	*72	Oct. 11, 1898
..	..	**Panama**	7,000,000	Jan. 3, 1898 2	...	.....	...	.....	*95	Sept. 22, 1897
325	..	Pennsylvania Coal	5,000,000	May 1, 1898 4	*350	Feb. 25	*325	Mar. 23	*240	Oct. 8, 1898
1	1½	Peo., Dec. & Evansville	8,400,000	....	2¼	May 23	⅞	Jan. 7	*⅞	Oct. 11, 1898
..	..	P. Lorillard pf	2,000,000	Oct. 1, 1898 2	*116	July 27	*116	July 27	*116	July 27, 1898
171	..	Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chi	19,714,286	Oct. 4, 1898 1¾	175	Sept. 8	*168	Feb. 25	*175	Oct. 10, 1898
10¼	12	Pittsburg & Western pf	5,000,000	....	*10	Sept. 6	5¾	June 11	9¾	Oct. 14, 1898
185	..	Rensselaer & Saratoga	10,000,000	July, 1898 4	*186	Oct. 13	*182	Jan. 26	*186	Oct. 13, 1898
1¼	2	**Quicksilver**	5,708,700	....	2¼	Jan. 27	1⅝	Sept. 30	1¾	Oct. 6, 1898
..	..	**Rio Grande Western**	10,000,000	‡Sept. 30, 1898 2	32	Aug. 23	*21½	Jan. 11	*27½	Oct. 7, 1898
..	..	Rio Grande Western pf	6,500,000	Aug. 1, 1898 1¾	60¼	Aug. 27	50¼	Mar. 15	*67½	Oct. 7, 1898
16¾	20⅝	**St. Jo. & Grand Island** 2d pf	3,500,000	....	23¼	June 11	13½	Apr. 25	*17	Oct. 10, 1898
7¼	7½	St. Louis & San Francisco	26,943,880	....	9	Aug. 25	6	Mar. 26	*7¼	Oct. 15, 1898
60	61	Silver Bullion certificates	.....	....	60⅜	Sept. 8	56	May 5	60⅜	Sept. 8, 1898
200	..	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	July 1, 1898 3½	...	.....	...	.....	195	July 19, 1897
..	..	Standard Gas	5,000,000	Oct. 1, 1898 1½	*147	Jan. 24	143½	Jan. 21	*147	Jan. 22, 1898
..	..	Standard Gas pf	3,721,100	July 1, 1898 5	*144½	Jan. 3	*141½	Jan. 22	*144½	Jan. 24, 1898
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel	559,525	October, 1898 2½	100	Feb. 17	100	Feb. 17	100	Feb. 17, 1898
..	..	**Tenn. Coal & Iron** pf	1,000,000	July 15, 1893 4	*80	Aug. 17	*80	Aug. 17	*80	Aug. 24, 1898
..	..	Texas Central	2,649,400	....	..	.....	..	.....	10	July 13, 1897
..	..	Texas Central pf	1,324,500	Jan. 15, 1898 3	...	.....	...	.....	*40½	Feb. 5, 1897
..	..	Texas Pacific Land Trust	10,370,000	....	9½	Aug. 19	5	May 27	7	Sept. 22, 1898
..	28	Toledo & Ohio Central	6,500,000	Nov. 25, 1893 1	25	Sept. 21	*12	Aug. 26	25	Sept. 21, 1898
26	30	Twin City Rapid Transit	15,010,000	....	30¼	Sept. 2	19¾	Apr. 14	30	Sept. 26, 1898
..	..	Twin City Rapid Transit pf	1,137,200	Oct. 1, 1898 1¾	..	.....	..	.....	*95	Dec. 23, 1897
..	..	**Union Ferry**	3,000,000	Oct. 1, 1898 ½	..	.....	..	.....	64	July 13, 1897
..	..	United N. J. R. R. & Canal	21,240,400	July, 1898 2½	...	.....	...	.....	*215½	Mar. 15, 1897
..	..	Utica & Black River	2,223,000	Sept. 30, 1898 3½	..	.....	..	.....	165	Oct. 20, 1897
..	..	**Warren Railroad**	1,800,000	July, 1898 3½	...	.....	...	.....	167	Aug. 24, 1897
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	July 20, 1898 3	86	Jan. 17	86	Jan. 17	86	Jan. 17, 1898
..	..	Western Union Beef	13,600,000	Nov. 23, 1897 2	8	Jan. 13	7¼	Jan. 5	8	Apr. 18, 1898
..	..	Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg	8,813,036	....	*68¾	Sept. 23	63¾	Sept. 22	*68	Sept. 23, 1898
1	2¼	Wisconsin Central	12,000,000	....	3⅞	Jan. 17	1¼	Sept. 8	2	Sept. 17, 1898
..	..	Wisconsin Central pf	3,000,000	....	8	Jan. 17	5	Feb. 15	7¼	Sept. 29, 1898

*Sales of less than 100 shares. †Sale buy er 10 days. ‡In preferred stock at par.

The following shows the amounts of reserve held above the legal requirements:

Specie	$156,050,800	$147,945,100	$100,756,300
Legal tenders	53,809,800	53,502,500	76,514,700
Total reserve	$209,860,600	$201,447,600	$177,271,000
Reserve required ag'st deposits	186,448,275	181,786,050	154,366,300
Excess of reserve above legal req'rements	$23,412,325	$19,661,550	$22,904,700

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the New York Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding weeks in 1897 and 1896:

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Jan. 8	$22,261,575	$43,991,450	$27,183,100
Jan. 15	25,898,775	52,172,525	32,345,550
Jan. 22	31,275,200	57,067,800	37,678,500
Jan. 29	35,609,450	59,148,250	39,623,400
Feb. 5	34,781,625	54,540,050	40,182,825
Feb. 12	32,437,050	51,678,250	36,818,675
Feb. 19	25,688,450	55,663,850	28,627,050
Feb. 26	22,729,125	57,520,975	24,422,150
March 5	20,823,500	56,556,925	23,284,500
March 12	22,721,425	52,883,550	21,448,825
March 19	28,600,050	48,198,975	19,042,675
March 26	33,851,475	48,895,750	18,147,425
April 2	35,720,800	47,666,575	17,005,975
April 9	35,036,475	46,170,050	17,931,250
April 16	37,346,075	46,966,900	18,139,350
April 23	43,525,100	49,257,900	20,678,675
April 30	44,504,675	48,917,625	22,944,275
May 7	43,916,475	44,095,975	20,243,125
May 14	46,997,225	44,490,500	18,577,975
May 21	50,715,250	45,998,950	21,701,500
May 28	53,704,800	46,616,100	22,230,675
June 4	52,249,700	45,330,825	18,486,300
June 11	58,841,100	47,601,475	20,677,050
June 18	59,272,800	48,399,650	19,918,250
June 25	62,206,250	49,239,150	21,917,325
July 2	62,013,550	41,884,875	20,828,250
July 9	53,845,800	41,361,375	22,297,375
July 16	46,385,825	46,036,900	21,773,025
July 23	43,012,000	47,961,575	18,496,550
July 30	41,904,475	45,720,150	17,738,000
Aug. 6	39,893,000	41,042,125	13,815,575
Aug. 13	33,111,850	38,882,725	9,460,175
Aug. 20	28,839,250	39,753,450	9,270,150
Aug. 27	21,843,300	39,517,700	8,836,300
Sept. 3	14,993,050	34,114,150	8,948,550
Sept. 10	7,076,775	26,668,825	8,787,825
Sept. 17	4,240,400	19,893,375	10,454,375
Sept. 24	8,252,875	15,997,500	14,216,025
Oct. 1	15,327,150	15,580,400	16,526,025
Oct. 8	18,743,000	13,485,500	15,559,200
Oct. 15	19,661,580	14,614,500	11,911,100
Oct. 22	23,412,325	22,904,700	14,960,900

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1898	$23,412,325	1893	$42,640,775
1897	22,904,700	1892	2,232,425
1896	14,960,900	1891	12,391,150
1895	16,689,700	1890	*124,575
1894	62,513,675	1889	1,129,275

*Deficit.

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE BANK STATEMENT.

The following gives the bank statements in detail, together with the percentage of reserve to deposits held by the individual banks:

*Capital.	*N't Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	P. Ct. Reserve to Dep'ts
$2,000,000	$1,858,600	N. Y. Nat. Bkg. As.	$13,600,000	$3,370,000	$860,000	$14,200,000	29.6
2,050,000	2,086,400	Bank of Man. Co.	14,939,000	3,368,000	1,505,000	16,887,000	28.8
2,000,000	1,061,000	Merchants' National	12,232,900	3,063,400	1,213,700	14,637,900	29.2
2,000,000	2,005,100	Mechanics' National	9,619,000	2,093,000	667,000	9,305,000	29.6
1,500,000	2,612,500	Bank of America	18,643,700	4,057,800	1,930,800	21,761,400	27.5
1,000,000	243,300	Phenix National	4,284,000	970,000	250,000	4,387,000	27.8
1,000,000	4,322,800	National City	77,607,500	25,946,100	3,403,500	101,320,900	28.9
300,000	6,996,400	Chemical National	24,429,000	6,870,000	1,449,600	25,644,600	32.4
600,000	176,100	Merchants' Ex Nat.	4,643,500	1,102,000	312,900	5,303,600	26.6
1,000,000	1,725,400	Gallatin National	7,713,600	1,391,700	665,600	6,620,800	29.7
300,000	121,200	Nat. Butch. & Drov	1,918,200	456,400	86,300	1,101,400	22.0
400,000	174,200	Mech. & Traders'	4,850,000	1,184,000	1,807,000	17.7	
200,000	172,000	Greenwich	1,008,300	101,200	162,300	926,300	28.5
600,000	482,600	Leather Mfrs.' Nat.	4,010,600	905,500	196,200	3,977,900	27.7
300,000	109,300	Seventh National	1,831,200	490,900	117,900	2,261,100	26.9
1,200,000	518,300	State of New York	3,589,800	889,900	182,200	2,929,500	36.3
5,000,000	2,610,600	American Ex. Nat.	25,424,000	4,845,000	3,193,000	22,545,000	35.6
5,000,000	3,962,000	Nat. Bk. of Com'rce	27,823,700	2,923,800	3,139,500	22,987,200	26.3
1,000,000	1,627,800	National Broadway	6,932,700	1,752,600	203,400	6,868,400	28.4
1,000,000	1,013,600	Mercantile National	14,582,700	2,543,100	697,000	12,078,100	26.8
422,700	479,200	Pacific	2,725,300	446,900	444,800	3,290,800	27.0
1,500,000	834,100	Nat. Bk. of Republic	16,367,000	4,578,600	551,100	18,970,300	27.0
450,000	988,600	Chatham National	6,067,800	648,000	900,500	6,024,500	25.7
200,000	264,800	People's	1,811,200	223,400	503,400	2,703,300	26.8
700,000	554,500	Nat. Bk. of No. Am.	10,891,900	2,647,800	1,040,300	13,349,500	27.6
1,000,000	2,240,200	Hanover National	37,076,000	8,949,600	2,392,600	45,626,800	24.8
500,000	368,000	Irving National	3,561,000	492,400	503,900	3,752,000

High Grade Investment Securities

Suitable for Trustees, Institutions, and Private Investors.

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REDMOND, KERR & CO.,

BANKERS AND BOND DEALERS.

MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

LIST OF CURRENT OFFERINGS SENT UPON APPLICATION.

41 Wall Street, New York.

DIVIDENDS.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amt.	Payable.	Books Close.	Books Open.
Central of New Jersey (quarter)....	1	Nov. 1	Oct. 4	Oct. 21
Chi., R. I. & Pacific (quarter).....	1¼	Nov. 1	Sep. 30	Oct. 10
C., H. & D. pf. (quarter).....	1½	Nov. 8	Oct. 28	Nov. 9
Choctaw, Oklahoma & Gulf pf. (semi-annual)	2½	Oct. 31	.....	.....
Cin., Sand. & Cleve. pf.....	3	Nov. 1	Oct. 20	Nov. 2
Geo. South. & Florida 1st pf.....	5	Nov. 1	.....	.....
Geo. South. & Florida 2d pf.....	3	Nov. 1	.....	.....
Great Northern pf. (quarter).....	1¾	Nov. 1	Oct. 20	Nov. 2
L. E. & W. pf. (quarter).....	1¼	Nov 15	Oct. 29	Nov. 16
Nash., Chat. & St. L.....	1	Nov. 1	Oct. 22	Nov. 2
North & West Branch.....	3	Nov. 1	.....	.....
North & West Branch (extra).....	1	Nov. 1	.....	.....
Northern Pacific pf. (quarter).....	1	Dec. 5	Nov. 10	Nov. 25
Pitts., Va. & Charleston.....	2½	Nov. 1	.....	.....
Rio Grande Western (quarter).....	¾	Nov. 5	Oct. 31	Nov. 5
St. P., Minn. & Man. (quarter).....	1½	Nov. 1	Oct. 15	Nov. 3
Seaboard & Roanoke.....	2½	Nov. 1	.....	.....
Sunbury, Hazleton & Wilkesbarre..	4	Nov. 1	.....	.....
Union Pacific pf.....	1⅛	Oct. 31	Oct. 19	Nov. 1

STREET RAILWAY STOCKS.

Albany, N. Y., (quarter).....	1⅛	Nov. 1	Oct. 22	Nov. 2
Columbus (Ohio) St. Ry.....	1	Nov. 1	Oct. 21	Nov. 1
D. D., E. B. & B. (quarter).....	1½	Nov. 1	Oct. 20	Nov. 2
Exeter (N. H.) Street Railway.....	3	Oct. 31	.....	.....

BANK STOCKS.

American Exchange National.....	3½	Nov. 1	Oct. 21	Nov. 2
Bank of Montreal (semi-annual)...	5	Dec. 1	Nov. 15	Dec. 1
Germania (semi-annual)	5	Nov. 1	Oct. 18	Nov. 1
Pacific (quarter)	2	Nov. 1	.....	.....

TRUST COMPANY STOCK.

Hamilton, Brooklyn, (quarter).....	2	Nov. 1	Nov. 25	Nov. 1
N. Y. Security & Trust.....	5	Nov. 1	Oct. 27	Nov. 2

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

American Steel & Wire Co. pf.....	1¾	Nov. 1	Oct. 20	Nov. 2
American Tobacco.....	2	Nov. 1	Oct. 17	Nov. 2
American Tobacco pf.....	2	Nov. 1	Oct. 17	Nov. 2
Boston & Montana Copper Mining..	$4	Nov. 21	Oct. 20	Oct. 31
Boston & Montana Copper Mining (extra)	$1	Nov. 21	Oct. 20	Oct. 31
Breece Mining	5c	Dec. 1	Nov. 15	Dec. 5
Chicago Edison (quarter).....	2	Nov. 1	.....	.....
Ed. El. Ill. of Boston (quarter).....	2	Nov. 1	Oct. 19	Nov. 2
Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y. (quarter).....	1½	Nov. 1	.....	.....
G. Rapids Gas Light (semi-annual)..	3	Nov. 21	.....	.....
H. B. Claflin 1st pf. (quarter).....	1¼	Nov. 1	Oct. 22	Nov. 2
H. B. Claflin 2d pf. (quarter).....	1½	Nov. 1	Oct. 22	Nov. 2
Homestake Mining (monthly).....	25c	Oct. 25	Oct. 20	Oct. 26
Homestake Mining (extra).....	25c	Oct. 25	Oct. 20	Oct. 26
Pennsylvania Coal (quarter).....	4	Nov. 1	Oct. 20	Nov. 2
Pullman Palace Car Co. (quarter)..	2	Nov. 15	Nov. 1	Nov. 16
Railway Equipment Co. of Minnesota (semi-annual)	3	Nov. 1	Oct. 19	Nov. 1
Sprague Electric Co. pf.....	3	Nov. 1	Oct. 22	Nov. 2
Standard Distillery & Distributing Company pf. (quarter).....	1¾	Nov. 8	Oct. 29	Nov. 9
Street's W. S. Car Line (quarter)...	1½	Oct. 25	.....	.....
United States Envelope pf.....	$2	Dec. 1	.....	.....
U. S. Express (semi-annual).....	1½	Nov. 15	.....	.....
U. S. Rubber pf. (quarter).....	2	Oct. 31	Oct. 15	Nov. 1
Welsbach of Canada.....	1	Nov. 20	.....	.....
Worthington Pump pf.....	3½	Nov. 1	Oct. 22	Nov. 2

MEETINGS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
Alabama & Vicksburg.....	Oct. 7	Nov. 8	Nov. 7	Annual
American Malting	Oct. 21	Nov. 11	Nov. 10	Annual
American Typefounders' Co.....	.....	.....	Oct. 26	Annual
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé.....	Nov. 5	Dec. 9	Dec. 8	Annual
Baltimore & Ohio.....	Nov. 5	Nov. 22	Nov. 21	Annual
Buff., Roch. & Pitts.....	Oct. 31	Nov. 22	Nov. 21	Annual
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.....	Sep. 30	Nov. 3	Nov. 2	Annual
C., C., C. & St. L.....	Oct. 3	Oct. 27	Oct. 26	Annual
Manhattan	Oct. 8	Nov. 10	Nov. 9	Annual
New England	.....	.....	Oct. 27	Annual
New Orleans & Northwestern.....	.....	.....	Nov. 2	Annual

TREASURY STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 22d day of October, 1898:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.			
Gold coin.....	$147,434,935.69		
Gold bullion.....	128,669,704.85		
		$276,104,640.54	
Outstanding gold certificates.....	$36,963,840.00		
Less gold certificates in Treasury.....	1,603,370.00		
		35,360,470.00	
			*$240,744,161.54
Standard silver dollars.....	.....	$399,508,154.00	
Outstanding silver certificates.....	$390,199,504.00		
Less silver certificates in Treasury.....	6,469,065.00		
		392,730,439.00	
			6,777,715.00
Silver bullion.....	.....	.....	839,381.69
Standard silver dollars of 1890.....	$3,278,347.00		
Silver bullion of 1890, (cost).....	94,769,933.00		
		$98,048,280.00	
Less outstanding Treasury notes.....	.....	98,048,280.00	
		$43,830,411.00	
United States notes.....	.....		
Outstanding currency certificates.....	$22,745,000.00		
Less currency certificates in Treasury...	2,650,000.00		
		20,095,000.00	
			23,735,411.00
Treasury notes of 1890.....	$1,102,616.00		
National bank notes.....	3,924,096.53		
Fractional silver coin.....	7,999,298.98		
Fractional currency.....	82.11		
Minor coin.....	891,927.12		
Deposits in National banks.....	93,199,901.82		
Bonds and interest paid.....	3,106,149.45		
		$110,224,072.01	
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund.....	$9,092,787.99		
Outstanding checks and drafts.....	6,917,162.45		
Disbursing officers' balances.....	55,176,306.95		
Post Office Department account.....	4,068,106.57		
Miscellaneous items.....	2,071,195.35		
		77,325,559.31	
			32,898,512.70
Available cash balance, including gold reserve			$304,995,181.93

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Y'r.
Customs	$448,537.88	$11,346,499.28	$59,525,453.30
Internal revenue.....	733,596.80	15,970,280.94	87,712,210.75
Miscellaneous	64,668.78	1,029,769.59	6,516,781.17
Total receipts.....	$1,246,803.46	$28,346,558.81	$153,754,445.22
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous.....	169,000.00	8,525,000.00	34,762,668.28
War	1,700,000.00	14,930,000.00	99,510,764.20
Navy	150,000.00	3,470,000.00	25,601,776.99
Indians	.....	648,000.00	3,246,462.78
Pensions	120,000.00	9,766,000.00	46,446,299.86
Interest	.....	1,500,000.00	14,019,144.34
Total expenditures.....	$2,139,000.00	$38,839,000.00	$223,587,114.45
Excess of expenditures over receipts....	892,196.54	10,492,441.19	69,832,669.23
NATIONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits under act July 14, 1890.....	133,650.00	310,992.50	4,238,184.00
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890.....	37,056.50	949,943.50	5,297,951.00

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date.....	$521,860,634.00	$92,974,674.00	$614,835,308.00
This fiscal year.....	5,039,127.00	400,056.00	5,439,183.00
This month.....	236,390.00	33,286.00	269,676.00
This day.....	12,477.00	.....	12,477.00

*Net gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882.

VERMILYE & CO.,

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NASSAU AND PINE STREETS, NEW YORK CITY.

27 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities.

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OUR COMMISSIONS are 1-16, and we require 3 per cent. margins and upward.

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NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC

OF NEW YORK.

Capital and Surplus, $2,000,000.

THE BANK OF NEW AMSTERDAM

BROADWAY AND 39TH ST., N. Y.

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Bankers and Brokers,

Investment Securities, Stocks & Bonds

Bought and Sold on Commission.

No. 3 Nassau & 18 Wall St., N. Y.

Established 1867. Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

SALES OF MINING STOCKS.

The following sales of mining stocks were made during the past week:

ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alice	.80	.80	.80	.80	50
Horn Silver	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	100
Phenix	.12	.14	.11	.14	3,300
Total sales.....					3,450

ON THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Anaconda	.55	.63	.55	.63	1,000
Argentum	.20	.20	.20	.20	500
Best & Belcher.	.15	.17	.15	.17	500
Comstock	.04	.04	.04	.04	1,000
Con. Cal. & Va.	.60	.62	.60	.62	150
C. & C. Creek..	.06	.06	.06	.06	3,000
Crip. Creek Con.	.06	.06	.06	.06	2,500
Iron Silver	.70	.70	.70	.70	400
Isabella	.23	.23	.23	.23	100
Leadville	.08	.08	.08	.08	100
Little Chief	.23	.23	.23	.23	200
Mexican	.15	.15	.15	.15	200
Mollie Gibson ..	.23	.24	.23	.24	1,000
Ophir	.42	.45	.40	.40	1,300
Pharmacist	.03	.03	.03	.03	600
Phenix	.10	.10	.10	.10	200
Plymouth	.13	.13	.13	.13	100
Portland	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	200
Potosi	.20	.20	.20	.20	400
Sierra Nevada..	.70	.75	.68	.68	1,500
Small Hopes....	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	500
Yellow Jacket..	.17	.17	.13	.13	700
Total sales.....					16,150

ON THE MINING EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alamo	.03¼	.03½	.03¼	.03½	1,900
Am. Flag..	.04½	.04⅝	.04⅛	.04⅝	1,600
Cannon Ball	.005½	.005½	.005½	.005½	5,000
Cop. Rock.	.0075	.1000	.0070	.0080	28,000
G. Magnet..	.002	.002	.001¾	.001¾	8,000
Isabella ...	.22½	.24¾	.22½	.24¾	400
Jefferson ..	.05	.07	.04⅞	.05	500
Justine	.03	.03½	.02⅝	.03	3,000
Old Gold..	.005½	.006	.005½	.005½	5,000
Pilgrim	.003¾	.004½	.003¾	.004⅜	62,000
Rocky Mt..	.09¾	.09¾	.09	.09	16,700
Sentinel	.005	.005	.003	.003	174,000
Total sales					306,100

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were last quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60@61c per ounce.

Silver was quoted in London at 27 15-16d per ounce, and in New York at 60⅝c. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 47c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 323,018.59 ounces of silver bullion.

The Mercantile Trust Co.

NO. 120 BROADWAY.

Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000

Interest allowed upon Deposits.

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THE STATE TRUST CO.

100 BROADWAY.

Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000.

Acts as Trustee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent of Corporations, and as Executor, Administrator, Trustee, Guardian, and Committee of Estates. Legal Depository for Court and Trust Funds. Takes full charge of Real and Personal Estates. Interest allowed on deposits.

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OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Capital, $1,000,000 / Surplus, 1,000,000 } 37 and 39 Wall St.

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Bankers and Brokers,

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